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Ex. No. 435 - Rayon orders on hand at Magog Print Works week ending March 28th,1936 to date and rayon print sales

Ex. No. 505 - Statement re reduction of inventory of mills of Canadian Cottons Limited

135 - Stocks of rayon on hand

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Ex. No. 37 - Re Rayon Div. - Sherbrooke, Sept.& December, 1938

Ex. No. 44 - Cloth on hand by weeks, rayon Div. Sherbrooke Plant, Oct. 12,1938 to March 7,1936.

Ex. No. 130 - Stocks of rayon and mixed fabrics, Verdun Plant by weeks Sept. 28th,1934 to April 27th,1935.

Ex. No. 131 - Stocks on hand of rayon and mixed fabrics at Magog, by weeks, Sept. 28th,1934 to March 31st, 1936

Ex. No. 430 - Rayon orders on hand at Magog Print Works week ending March 28th,1936 to date and rayon print sales

Ex. No. 505 - Statement re request on of inventory of mills of Canadian Cottons Limited

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Annual Financial Reports

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Shawinigan Cotton Co.

Ex. No. 100 - Financial Statements , 1911 to 1935

M.E. Binz Co.

Ex. No. 182 - Financial statement for year ending 20th June 1933

Ex. No.183 - Financial Statement for year ending 30th June 1934

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Associated Textiles Co.

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Ex. No. 232A- Balance sheet for the year ending July 31st,1931

Ex. No. 233 - Annual report and financial statement for year ending July 31st,1932

Ex. No. 234 - Annual report and financial statement for year ending July 31st, 1933

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Ex. No. 236 - Annual report and financial statement for year ending July 31st,1935

Ex. No. 242- Annual report of Rayons (Canada) Ltd, year ending 31st July 1933

Ex. No.243 - Annual Report of Rayons (Canada) Ltd, year ending 31st July 1933

Ex. No.244 - Annual report of Rayons (Canada) Ltd. year ending 31st July 1935

Ex. No. 245 - Financial Statement year ending 31st July, 1932 of Ultra Chemical Co.

Ex. No.246 - Financial Statement year ending 31st July ,1933, Ultra Chemical Co.

Ex. No. 247 - Financial statement year ending 31st July, 1935, Ultra Chemical Co. Ltd.

Ex. No. 248 - Financial Statement, year ending 31st July,1935, Ultra Chemical Co. Ltd.,

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Ex. No. 249 - Financial Statement of Associated Textiles of London, 31st July,1934.

Ex. No. 250 - Financial Statement of Associated Textiles of London, 31st July, 1935.

Ex. No. 280 - Report to Shareholders of the Montreal Cottons Ltd, for the years ended Dec. 31 1916, to 1935

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Wabasso Cotton Co.

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Ex. No. 100 - Financial Statements , 1911 to 1938

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Ex. No. 188 - Financial statement for year ending 30th June 1933

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Associated Textiles Co.

Ex. No. 231 - Financial statements for period from 1st February 1930 to August 2nd,1930

Ex. No.232 - Annual Report and Financial Statement for Year ending July 31st, 1931

Ex. No. 233A- Balance sheet for the year ending July 31st,1933

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Ex. No. 235 - Annual report and financial statement for year ending July 31st,1933

Ex. No. 236 - Annual report and financial statement for year ending July 31st,1933

Ex. No. 242- Annual report of Rayons (Canada) Ltd, year ending 31st July 1933

Ex. No.243 - Annual Report of Rayons (Canada) Ltd, year ending 31st July 1933

Ex. No.244 - Annual report of Rayons (Canada) Ltd. year ending 31st July 1933

Ex. No. 245 - Financial Statement year ending 31st July, 1933 of Ultra Chemical Co.

Ex. No.246 - Financial Statement year ending 31st July ,1933, Ultra Chemical Co.

Ex. No. 247 - Financial statement year ending 31st July, 1933, Ultra Chemical Co. Ltd.

Ex. No. 248 - Financial Statement, year ending 31st July,1933, Ultra Chemical Co. Ltd.,

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Ex. No. 249 - Financial Statement of Associated Textiles of London, 31st July,1934.

Ex. No. 250 - Financial Statement of Associated Textiles of London, 31st July, 1935.

Ex. No. 256 - Report to Shareholders of The Montreal Cottons Ltd, for the years ended Dec. 31 1919, to 1932

Ex. No.340 - Annual reports of Canadian Cottons Limited from 1912 to 1936 inclusive

Ex. No. 450 - Statement re St. Croix Mill

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Ex. No. 99 - Statement, Value of goods sold, profits, interest and dividends, 1917 to 1935 (Wabasso Cotton Co.)

×Ex. No.278 - Dividends paid by the Montreal Cottons Co. from 1880 to 1910

Ex. No.460 - Statement re St. Croix Mill

Ex. No.514 - Statement showing ratio of net earnings to net worth 1926 to 1936, Dominion Textile Co.

Ex. No.515 - Statement showing percentage of investment income to earnings and dividends paid, 1926 to 1936, Dominion Textile Co.

Ex. No.516 - Statement to be filed by Dominion Textile Co.

Ex. No.517 - Analysis of Profit and Loss Statements, Dominion Textile Co.

Ex. No.518 - Statement showing income from investments, etc, Dominion Textile Co. (to be filed)

Financial Statements

Ex. No.113 - Financial summary of Wabasso Co. issued by Financial Post

(Montreal Cottons Co.
Ex. No.279 - Memorandum of history of Company purporting to be from Moody Manual

Ex. No.329 - Booklet called "Financial History of your Company"

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Ex. No.512 - Extract from Minutes of Meeting of Shareholders of Dominion Textile Limited held 27th Jan. 1905.

Ex. No.517 - Analysis of Profit and Loss Statements, Dominion Textile Co.

Ex. No. 518 - Statement showing income from investments, etc. Dominion Textile Co.

Executives Remunerations

x Ex. No. 98 - Statement of Executives Salaries 1929 to 1935 (Wabasso Co.)

Ex. No. 189 - Certified copy of an extract from the Minute Book dated March 4,1932 (M.E. Binz Co.)

Ex. No. 215 - List of salaries of officers and members of executive

Ex. No. 222 - List of Mr. Hebert's salaries from M.E. Binz Co.

x Ex. No. 238 - Statement of all wages and salaries paid at Louiseville

x Ex. No. 251 - List of salaried employees, Rayons Canada Limited, for the hears 1933,1934, and 1935

x Ex. No. 252 - List of salaried employees, Ultra Chemical Co. Ltd. for the years 1932, 1933, 1934 and 1935

Letters Patent and Contracts

Ex. No. 186 - Copy of registered letters patent of Company October 31st, 1931 (M.E. Binz Co.)

Ex. No. 187 - Copy of supplementary letters patent, M.E. Binz

Ex. No. 217 - Copy of agreement between M.E. Binz Co. and Canadian Factors Corporation

Ex. No. 223 - Copy of agreement between Corporation of Louiseville and Textile Co. of Canada Ltd., dated June 26th, 1929

Ex. No. 512 - Extract from Minutes of Meeting of Shareholders of Dominion Textile Co. Limited, held 27th Jan. 1905

Miscellaneous

Ex. No. 188 - Blank form of preferred share of M.E. Binz Co.

Ex. No. 189 - Certified copy of an extract from Minute Book dated March 4th,1932 (ME. Binz Co.)

Ex. No. 209 - Letter dated Quebec,Dec. 1933, from Larue & Trudel to M.E. Binz Co.

Ex. No. 213 - Breakdown of sundry selling expenses, Montreal, M.E. Binz Co.

Ex. No. 221 - Extracts from Minutes (M.E. Binz Co.)

Ex. No. 328 - Letter dated 17th October 1934 from Montreal Cottons to Messrs. Clarkson, Gordon & Dilworth

Ex. No. 329 - Booklet called "financial History of Your Company" (Dominion Textile Co.)

Ex. No. 330 - Copy of Syndicate Agreement

Executive Remunerations

Ex. No. 98 - Statement of Executive Salaries 1929 to 1932 (Wabasso Co.)

Ex. No. 199 - Certified copy of an extract from the Minute Book dated March 4,1929 (M.K. Blue Co.)

Ex. No. 213 - List of salaries of officers and members of executive

Ex. No. 282 - List of Mr. Hobart's salaries from M.K. Blue Co.

Ex. No. 238 - Statement of all wages and salaries paid at Lacadeville

Ex. No. 258 - List of salaried employees, Wayone Canada Limited, for the years 1928,1929, and 1930

Ex. No. 282 - List of salaried employees, Ultra Chemical Co. Ltd. for the years 1928, 1929, 1930 and 1932

Letters Patent and Contracts

Ex. No. 186 - Copy of registered letters patent of Company October 31st, 1931 (K.F. Blue Co.)

Ex. No. 187 - Copy of supplementary letters patent, M.K. Blue

Ex. No. 214 - Copy of agreement between M.K. Blue Co. and Canadian Textiles Corporation

Ex. No. 230 - Copy of agreement between Corporation of Lacadeville and Textile Co. of Canada Ltd., dated June 26th, 1929

Ex. No. 212 - Extract from Minutes of Meeting of Shareholders of Dominion Textile Co. Limited, held 27th Jan. 1930

Miscellaneous

Ex. No. 188 - Blank form of preferred share of M.K. Blue Co.

Ex. No. 189 - Certified copy of an extract from Minute Book dated March 6th,1929 (M.K. Blue Co.)

Ex. No. 209 - Letter dated Quebec,Dec. 1930, from Lacroix & Tringl to M.K. Blue Co.

Ex. No. 213 - Breakdown of sundry selling expenses, Montreal, M.K. Blue Co.

Ex. No. 221 - Extracts from Minutes (M.K. Blue Co.)

Ex. No. 228 - Letter dated 17th October 1934 from Montreal Cotton to Messrs. Clarkson, Gordon & Dilworth

Ex. No. 249 - Booklet called "Financial History of Your Company" (Dominion Textile Co.)

Ex. No. 250 - Copy of Syndicate Agreement

Miscellaneous (cont'd)

Ex. No. 331 - Circular letter to the shareholders of Colonial Bleaching and Printing Co. Ltd., dated Dec. 29th,1904.

Ex. No. 332 - Circular letter dated 29th Dec. 1904 to the shareholders of the Montmorency Cotton Mills Co. Limited

Ex. No. 333 - Circular letter dated 29th Dec. 1904 to the shareholders of Dominion Cotton Mills Co.Ltd.

Ex. No. 334 - Circular letter, dated 16th Dec. 1904, to the shareholders of the Montmorency Cotton Mills Co. Limited

Ex. No. 335 - Four circular letters from Royal Trust Co. dated 27th January 1905

Ex. No. 336 - Letter dated 27th Jan. 1905 from the Syndicate to the Royal Trust Co. authorizing offer to sell shares

Ex. No. 337 - Letter dated 17th August 1905, signed by C.E. Hanna, also letter dated blank May 1905 signed by David Yuile and D. Williamson.

Ex. No. 338 - Statement furnished for prospectus offering bonds in London (Canadian Cottons Co.)

Ex. No. 339 - Prospectus issued by Royal Securities Corporation Limited (Canadian Cottons Co.)

Ex. No. 510 - Statement showing 1920 depreciated appraisal Dominion Textile Co.

Ex. No. 511 - Statement showing 1920 depreciated appraisal Dominion Textile Co. as amended to show replacement value of buildings and depreciated value

Ex. No. 513 - Statement giving explanation ~~fmx~~ of write-up of $7,500,000 on lands,buildings and machinery of Dominion Textile Co.

Miscellaneous (cont'd)

Ex. No. 331 - Circular letter to the shareholders of Colonial Bleaching and Printing Co. Ltd., dated Dec. 29th,1904.

Ex. No. 332 - Circular letter dated 29th Dec. 1904 to the shareholders of the Montmorency Cotton Mills Co. Limited

Ex. No. 333 - Circular letter dated 30th Dec. 1904 to the shareholders of Dominion Cotton Mills Co.Ltd.

Ex. No. 334 - Circular letter, dated 16th Dec. 1904, to the shareholders of the Montmorency Cotton Mills Co. Limited

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Ex. No. 338 - Statement furnished for prospectus offering bonds in London (Canadian Cottons Co.)

Ex. No. 339 - Prospectus issued by Royal Securities Corporation Limited (Canadian Cottons Co.)

Ex. No. 340 - Statement showing 1920 depreciated appraisal Dominion Textile Co.

Ex. No. 341 - Statement showing 1920 depreciated appraisal Dominion Textile Co. as amended to show replacement value of buildings and depreciated value

Ex. No. 342 - Statement giving explanation Re of write-up of $7,500,000 on lands,buildings and machinery of Dominion Textile Co.

LABOUR CONDITIONS and HOUR OF WORK

Time Book

Ex. No. 15 - Lionel Breton "Black Book" (time book)

Ex. No. 33 - Jean Castonguay time book - resSherbrooke Plant

Ex. No. 34 - Card room's time book (Gilbert)

Ex. No. 66 - Record book of Joseph Champoux (Wabasso Co.)

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Ex. No. 64 - Earnings of Miss Y. Laquerre, January 5th,1935 to October 12th,1935 (Wabasso Co.)

Ex. No. 65 - Record of bad work of Miss Y. Laquerre, Feb. 2 1935 to October 12th, 1935 (Wabasso Co.)

Ex. No. 195 - Twelve pay envelopes of Mrs. Dutil (M.E. Binz Co.)

× Ex. No. 264 - Statement of hours worked by 3 employees in the printing department of Associated Textile Co. for 10 weeks prior to April 19th, 1936

Ex. No. 276 - List of pay envelopes by fortnights of Mr. Philippe Mathieur, for 1932 and 1933, (Associated Textiles Co.)

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× Ex. No. 311 - Letter to W.G.E. Aird from the Workers of Valleyfield

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Ex. No. 447 - Winant Report

Ex. No. 448 - Textile Work Assignment report

Minimum Wage Board

(Returns - Orders - Permits - Reports of Inspectors)

Ex. No. 59 - Report of local inspector and reply of chief inspector re W.C. covers (Wabasso Co.)

Ex. No. 61 - Copy of a permit allowing double gang of females (Wabasso Co.)

Ex. No. 62 - Order of Minimum Wage Board, 1935

Ex. No. 123- Order of the Minimum Wage Board, 1928

× Ex. No. 159- Complaints addressed to Minister of Labour, Letter of Deputy Minister and report on investigation by Inspector, Mr. Desroches

× Ex. No. 160- Requests for permit to work supplementary hours made by Dominion Textile Co. to Minister of Labour

LABOUR CONDITIONS and HOUR OF WORK

Time Book

Rx. No. 15 - Lionel Breton "Black Book" (time book)

Rx. No. 33 - Jean Gastonguay time book - Beauharnois Plant

Rx. No. 34 - Gard room's time book (Gilbert)

Rx. No. 65 - Record book of Joseph Champoux (Wabasso Co.)

Individual Records

Rx. No. 64 - Earnings of Miss X. Lequerre, January 4th,1932 to October 12th,1932 (Wabasso Co.)

Rx. No. 65 - Record of bad work of Miss Y. Lequerre, Feb. 8 1932 to October 12th, 1932 (Wabasso Co.)

Rx. No. 195 - Twelve pay envelopes of Mrs. Buril (M.T. Sinn Co

× Rx. No. 264 - Statement of hours worked by 8 employees in the printing department of Associated Textile Co. for 10 weeks prior to April 19th, 1932

Rx. No. 276 - List of pay envelopes by Fernandita or Mr. Philippe Martineur, for 1932 and 1933. (Associated Textiles Co.)

Correspondence re conditions

Rx. No. 60 - Report of local inspector on lack of lunch period and rest accomodation for female workers (Wabasso Co.)

× Rx. No. 211 - Letter to W.C.E. Aird from the Workers of Valleyfield

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Rx. No. 132- Order of the Minimum Wage Board, 1932

× Rx. No. 139- Complaints addressed to Minister of Labour, letter of Deputy Minister and report on investigation by Inspector, Mr. Desrosiers

× Rx. No. 160- Requests for permit to work supplementary hours made by Dominion Textile Co. to Minister of Labour

Minimum Wage Board (cont'd)

Ex. No. 177 - Analysis of payroll for December 1935(M.E.Binz Co.)

Ex. No. 193 - Exemptions from Provincial Government(" ")

Ex. No. 206 - Copy of inspection report of M. Crowe re Binz Co.

Ex. No. 207 - Copies of reports of Mr. Crowe and previous reports of the inspectors (M.E. Binz Co.)

Ex. No. 208 - Copy of report made by Mr. Desrochers

Ex. No. 312 - Application by Montreal Cottons Co. asking for permit to employ women at wages lower than those stipulated by the "Women's Minimum Wage Board"

Ex. No. 315 - List of names for whom permits obtained from Minimum Wage Board

Ex. No. 327 - Letter dated June 2nd,1936 from Alfred Robert Chief Inspector, to Mr. Aird

Statements on Conditions
(Temperature - Humidity - Medical services)

Ex. No. 292 - First Aid Department of the Montreal Cottons Ltd and Charge for Medical Services

Ex. No. 313 - Letter dated Jan. 31,1936 and Letter dated March 3. 1936, addressed to Mr. Raymond, M.P., by Mr. Alfred Robert

Ex. No. 326 - Extracts of temperature for the months of January, February and March, 1936.
(Montreal Cotton Co.)

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Ex. No. 35 - Group Insurance Plant - Sherbrooke Plant

Ex. No. 239 - Blank policy of Metropolitan Life Ins. Co. Group Policy No. 6750 (Associated Textiles Co.)

Ex. No. 262 - Amount of insurance paid to beneficiaries of company's employees (Associated Textiles Co.)

Ex. No. 318 - Retiring allowances from years 1919 to 1936
(Montreal Cottons Co.)

Ex. No. 319 - List of former employees receiving pensions as of April 30,1936 (Montreal Cottons Co.)

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Ex. No. 462 - Letter dated June 13th,1935, to Hon. R.B. Hanson, Minister of Trade and Commerce,from Mr. Dawson

Closure of Sherbrooke Mill Plant

Ex. No. 3 - Intimation of closure (letter) Sherbrooke Plant

Ex. No. 4 - Instruction for closure (letter) " "

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Minimum Wage Board (cont'd)

Ex. No. 177 - Analysis of payroll for December 1935(M.K.Bins C

Ex. No. 193 - Exemptions from Provincial Government(" "

Ex. No. 806 - Copy of inspection report of M. Crowe to Bins Co.

Ex. No. 807 - Copies of reports of Mr. Crowe and previous reports of the inspectors (M.K. Bins Co.)

Ex. No. 808 - Copy of report made by Mr. Desrochers

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Ex. No. 320 - List of employees receiving pensions by years from 1913 to 1936 (Montreal Cottons Co.)

Ex. No. 402 - Letter dated June 15th,1936, to Hon. R.B. Hanson, Minister of Trade and Commerce,from Mr. Hanson

Closure of Sherbrooke Mill Plant

Ex. No. 3 - Intimation of closure (letter) Sherbrooke Plant

Ex. No. 4 - Intimation for closure (letter) " "

Closure of Sherbrooke Mill Plant (cont'd)

Ex. No. 6 - Modification of Schedule of Operations (letter) Sherbrooke Plant

Ex. No. 152 - Telegram from Montreal Gazette to B. Gordon, January 17th,1936.

Hours of Work

Ex. No. 77 - Total Salaries and Wages, 1921 to 1935 (Wabasso Co.)

Contract between the company and its employees

Ex. No.112- Form (blank) of employee contract (Wabasso Co.)

Comparative Labour Conditions and Wages

Ex. No. 210 - List of salaries paid at Belanger's Mills and at La Compagnie de Balais de Montmagny

Ex. No. 325 - Comparison of number of hands and wages paid to weavers in the year 1929 as compared with 1935

Ex. No. 411 - Corrected Minutes of Organization meeting of textile Institute of Canada, Aug. 2nd.

Ex. No. 442 - Textile Report, Part I, Wages and Weekly earnings, Cotton Goods Industry

Ex. No. 443 - Textile Report, Part II, Wages and Weekly earnings, Silk and Rayon Industry

Ex. No. 444 - Textile Report, Part III, Wages and Weekly earnings, Woollen and Worsted Goods

Ex. No. 445 - Bulletin of International Federation of Textile Workers' Associations, No. 5, May 1936.

Ex. No. 446 - Clipping re Ellenbogen Bill

Housing Plan

Ex. No. 270 - Statement of deductions made for rentals

Ex. No.271 - Statement of uncollectable rents as of 31st March 1930 to 1935 inclusive

Ex. No. 323 - Statement in regard to cottages for year 1936.

Closure of Sherbrooke Mill Plant (cont'd)

Ex. No. 6 - Modification of Schedule of Operations (letter) Sherbrooke Plant

Ex. No. 1SS - Telegram from Montreal Gazette to H. Gordon, January 17th,1938.

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Ex. No. 77 - Total Salaries and Wages, 1921 to 1938 (Wabasso Co.)

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Ex. No. 388 - Comparison of number of hands and wages paid to weavers in the year 1929 as compared with 1933

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Ex. No. 446 - Clipping re Ellenboqen Mill

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Ex. No. 270 - Statement of deductions made for rentals

Ex. No.271 & Statement of uncollectable rents as of 31st March 1930 to 1938 inclusive

Ex. No. 353 - Statement in regard to cottages for year 1938.

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Ex. No. 190 - Tourist map of the town of Montmagny

Ex. No. 254 - Certified statement of the census of Louiseville for the years 1929 to 1935 inclusively

MISCELLANEOUS

Ex. No. 120 - Tourist map of the town of Harmony

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Cotton

×Ex. No. 121 - Statement of purchases or raw material (cotton)
(Wabasso Co.)

Rayon Yarn

SAMPLES

Canadian

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Ex. No. 109 - Cost of production by individual fabrics, 1928 to 1935 (confidential) (Wabasso Co.)

Ex. No. 146 - Samples of Rayon cloth with cost figures (confidential) (Montreal Cottons Co.)

Ex. No. 218 - Sample with cost sheet attached (M.E. Binz Co.)

Ex. No. 219 - Sample with cost sheet attached (" " ")

Ex. No. 418 - Statement of itemized cost of Canadian rayon cloths with two samples attached (Dominion Textile Co.)

Ex. No. 419 - Itemized cost of Canadian rayon cloths with three samples attached (Dominion Textile Co.)

Ex. No. 423 - A bunch of rayon cloths with itemized costs of Canadian rayon attached to each sample (Dominion Textile Co.)

Ex. No. 429 - Group of samples from Japanese agents in Canada

Ex. No. 430 - Samples of Taffeta (Dominion Textile Co.)

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Ex. No. 468 - Samples of all rayon taffeta, Japanese and Canadian Cottons

Ex. No. 469 - Three Samples, all rayon brocaded taffetas, Japanese and Canadian cottons

Ex. No. 470 - Card showing two samples brocaded taffeta, one Japanese and one Canadian Cottons

Ex. No. 471 - Card with two samples of rayon crepes, one Japanese and one Canadian Cottons

Ex. No. 472 - Two samples of all rayon satins, one Japanese and one Canadian Cottons

Ex. No. 473 - Two samples of all rayon samples, one Japanese and one Canadian Cottons

Ex. No. 480 - Letter to Hon. J.L. Illsley from A.O. Dawson, dated March 10,1936.

Ex. No.483 - Statements headed "Notes on Japanese 'peril'"

Foreign

Ex. No. 128 - Samples of Japanese Taffeta imported Febraury 1936

Ex. No. 148 - Quotations on Japanese Rayon by A.B. Fisher & Co. to W.L. Anderson, Jan. 4th,1936.

Foreign (cont'd)

Ex. No. 400 - Letter from Samuel Courtaulds & Co. Limited to Messrs Courtaulds (Canada) dated 11th February, 1936

Ex. No. 406 - Comparative figures between Japanese and Canadian goods as supplied by Hamilton Cotton Company

Ex. No. 407 - Comparative figures between Japanese and Canadian goods as supplied by Belding-Corticelli Limited

Ex. No. 418 - Statement of itemized cost of Canadian Rayon cloths, with two samples attached (Dominion Textile)

Ex, No. 427 - Samples of cloth from Butterfield Co. with analysis attached to the envelope of costs (Dominion Textile Co.)

Ex. No. 428 - Japanese samples and comparative cost (Dominion Textile Co.)

Ex.No. 429 - Group of samples from Japanese agents in Canada (Dominion Textile Co.)

Ex. No. 430 - Samples of Taffeta (Dominion Textile Co.)

Ex. No. 431 - Samples of crepe with costs (Dominion Textile Co.)

Ex. No. 432 - Samples of flat crepe, with costs (Dominion Textile Co.)

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Ex. No. 472 - Two samples of all rayon satins, one Japanese and one Canadian Cottons

Ex. No. 473 - Two samples of all rayon samples, one Japanese and one Canadian Cottons

Ex. No. 474 - Sample of Japanese Taffeta from Sansoucy Company

Ex. No. 480 - Letter to Hon. J.L. Illsley from A.O . Dawson dated March 10,1936

Ex. No. 523 - Samples of Japanese Rayons (Mr. Fairchild)

Ex. No.536 - Statement of protection afforded United States manufacturers as compared with Canadian Manufacturers, on cotton

Ex. No. 439 - Statement and sample of bleached cotton fabrics from Japan showing U.S. and Canadian duties

Taffeta, Plain

Ex. No. 9 - (R.A.2)- Parcel of Exhibits, R.A.1, R.A.2, R.A.3, in the grey and finished (Sherbrooke Branch)

Ex. No. 128 - (Jap.)- Samples of Japanese Taffeta imported February 1936

Ex. No. 146 - (Ming Toy)- Samples of Rayon cloth with costs figures (confidential) (Montreal Cottons)

Ex. No. 148 - (Jap.) - Quotations on Japanese rayon by A.B. Fisher & Co. to W.L. Anderson, Jan. 4th, 1936.

Ex. No. 419 - (Plain Ming Toy)- Itemized cost of Canadian rayon cloths, with three samples attached (Dominion Textile Co.)

Ex. No. 423 - A bunch of rayon cloths with itemized costs of Canadian rayon attached to each sample. (Dominion Textile Co.)

Ex. No. 430 - (Jap.) - Samples of Taffeta (Dominion Textile Co.)

Ex. No. 468 - Samples of all rayon taffeta, Japanese and Canadian Cottons

Ex. No. 474 - Sample of Japanese Taffeta from Sansoucy Co.

Ex. No. 483 - Statement headed "Notes on Japanese 'peril'"

Ex. No. 523 - Samples of Japanese Rayons (Mr.Fairchild)

Crepe

Ex. No. 9 - (R.A.1,R.A.3,)- Parcel of Exhibits, R.A.1, R.A.2, R.A.3, in the grey or finished (Sherbrooke Branch)

Ex. No.148 - (cotton crepe Jap.)- Quotations on Japanese rayon by A.B. Fisher to W.L. Anderson, Jan. 4th, 1936.

Ex. No. 218 - (all silk) - Sample with cost sheet attached (M.E. Binz Co.)

Ex. No. 219 - (all rayon) - Sample with cost sheet attached (M.E. Binz Co.)

Ex. No. 256 - (rayon) -Sample of rayon number 2024 with cost sheet attached

Ex. No. 257 - (Rayon) - Sample of rayon number 2820 with cost sheet attached

Ex. No. 258 - (silk flat crepe) - Sample of weighted silk No. 1400 with cost sheet attached

Ex. No. 259 - (Pure dye silk crepe) - Sample of pure silk No. 2840 with cost sheet attached

Ex. No. 423 - (rayon) -A bunch of rayon cloths with itemized costs of Canadian rayon ~~with~~ attached to each sample (Dominion Textile Co.)

Ex. No. 431 - (Jap.) - Samples of crepe, with costs (Dominion Textile Co.)

Ex. No. 432 - (Flat crepe) - Samples of flat crepe, with costs (Dominion Textile Co.)

Ex. No. 471 - Card with two samples of rayon crepes, one Japanese and one Canadian Cottons

Ex. No. 523 - Samples of Japanese Rayons (Mr. Fairchild)

Taffetas, Plain

Mx. No. 9 - (R.-A.S.)- Parcel of Exhibits, R.-A.S.,
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Mx. No. 146 - (Mixed Toy)- Samples of Rayon cloth with coats figures (confidential) (Montreal Cottons)

Mx. No. 160 - (Jap.) - Quotations on Japanese rayon by A.S. Fisher & Co. to W.A. Anderson, Jan. 4th, 1928.

Mx. No. 412 - (Plain Mixed Toy)- Itemized cost of Canadian rayon cloths, with three samples attached (Dominion Textile Co.)

Mx. No. 423 - A lumen of rayon cloths with itemized costs of Canadian rayon attached to each sample. (Dominion Textile Co.)

Mx. No. 430 - (Jap.) - Samples of Taffeta (Dominion Textile Co.

Mx. No. 466 - Samples of all rayon taffeta, Japanese and Canadian Cottons

Mx. No. 474 - Samples of Japanese Taffeta from Sansoky Co.

Mx. No. 482 - Statement headed "Notes on Japanese 'p rij"

Mx. No. 523 - Samples of Japanese Rayons (Mr. Mairehild)

Crepes

Mx. No. 9 - (R.-A.,R.-A.,S.)- Parcel of Exhibits, R.-A.,
R.-A.S., R.-A.S. in the grey or finished
(Sherbrooke Brand)

Mx. No.146 - (cotton crepe Jap.)- Quotations on Japanese rayon by A.S. Fisher to W.A. Anderson, Jan. 4th,1928.

Mx. No. 218 - (all silk) - Sample with coat sheet attached
(M.E. Blue Co.)

Mx. No. 219 - (all rayon) - Sample with coat sheet attached
(M.E. Blue Co.)

Mx. No. 226 - (rayon) -Sample of rayon number 2094 with coat sheet attached

Mx. No. 227 - (Rayon) - Sample of rayon number 5040 with coat sheet attached

Mx. No. 252 - (silk flat crepe) - Sample of weighted silk No. 1400 with coat sheet attached

Mx. No. 259 - (Pure dye silk crepe) - Sample of pure silk No. 2640 with coat sheet attached

Mx. No. 423 - (rayon) -A bunch of rayon cloths with itemized costs of Canadian rayon ~~##~~ attached to each sample (Dominion Textile Co.)

Mx. No. 431 - (Jap.) - Samples of crepe, with costs
(Dominion Textile Co.)

Mx. No. 432 - (flat crepe) - Samples of flat crepe, with costs
(Dominion Textile Co.)

Mx. No. 471 - Card with two samples of rayon crepe, one Japanese and one Canadian Cottons

Mx. No. 523 - Samples of Japanese Rayons (Mr. Fairchild)

Satin

Ex. No. 472 - (Jap. and Can.)- Two samples of all rayon satins one Japanese and One Canadian Cottons

Ex. No. 473 - (Jap. and Can.)- Two samples of all rayon samples one Japanese and one Canadian Cottons

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Ex. No. 148 - (Jap.) - Quotations on Japanese Rayon by A.B. Fisher & Co. to W.L. Anderson, Jan.4th,1936.

Ex. No. 469 - Three samples all rayon brocaded taffetas, Japanese and Canadian Cottons

Ex. No. 470 - Card showing two samples brocaded taffeta, one Japanese and one Canadian Cottons

Ex. No. 523 - (Jap.)- Samples of Japanese Rayons (Mr. Fairchild)

Other samples (Rayon Elastic, Ribbons, etc.)

Ex. No. 406 - Comparative figures between Japanese and Canadian goods as supplied by Hamilton Cotton Company

Ex. No. 407 - Comparative figures between Japanese and Canadain goods as supplied by Belding-Corticelli Limited

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Corset Cloth and Cotton Ginghams

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Ex. No. 400 - Letter from Samuel Courtaulds & Co. Limited to Messrs. Courtaulds (Canada) dated 11th February 1936

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Comparative Samples

Ex. No. 406 - Comparative figures between Japanese and Canadian goods as supplied by Hamilton Cotton Company

Ex. No. 418 - Statement of itemized cost of Canadian rayon cloths, with two samples attached (Dominion Textile)

Ex. No. 427 - Samples of cloth from Butterfield Co. with analysis attached to the envelope of costs (Dominion Textile Co.)

Rayon

Ex. No. 478 - (Jap. and Can.)- Two samples of all rayon matins one Japanese and one Canadian Cottons

Ex. No. 479 - (Jap. and Can.)- Two samples of all rayon sample one Japanese and one Canadian Cottons

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Ex. No. 582 - (Jap.)- Samples of Japanese Rayons (Mr. Patonhid

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Corset Cloth and Cotton Chambrays

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Ex. No. 480 - Letter to Hon. Jas. Ilsley from W.G. Dawson, dated March 10th,1938.

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Comparative Samples

Ex. No. 408 - Comparative figures between Japanese and Canadian goods as supplied by Hamilton Cotton Company

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Ex. No. 427 - Samples of cloth from Butterfield Co. with analysis attached to the envelope of goods

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Ex. No. 432 - Samples of flat crepe, with costs (" " ")

Ex. No. 433 - Samples of rayon sateeen, with costs " " ")

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Ex. No. 469 - Three samples, all rayon brocaded taffetas Japanese and Canadian Cottons

Ex. No. 470 - Card showing two samples brocaded taffeta, one Japanese and one Canadian Cottons

Ex. No. 471 - Card with two samples of rayon crepes, one Japanese and one Canadian Cottons

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MX. No. 161 - 24 receipts from M.E. Sims Co. given to witness Jennie Malnville, from July 10th,1932 to October 8th, 1932

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MX. No. 280 - List of stock holders, common and preferred shares, Associated Textile (Ontario) Limited

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Ex. No. 462 - Letter dated June 13th,1935, to Hon.R.B. Hanson Minister of Trade and Commerce, from Mr.Dawson

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Ex. No. 334 - Circular to Collectors of Customs & Excise

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Ex. No. 277 - Confidential report of a meeting at Ottawa, on January 14th, 1936, to discuss the Japanese situation dated January 16th ,1936.

Ex. No. 463 - Letter dated Nov. 29th, 1935, to Hon. C.A. Dunning from Mr. Dawson.

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Mx. No. 149 - Letter from Hiely Gordon to H. McClimmon, re Japanese Competition, January 16,1930.

Mx. No. 150 - Supplementary Letter from Hiely Gordon to H. McClimmon, January 16,1930.

Mx. No. 277 - Confidential report of a meeting at Ottawa, on January 14th, 1930, to discuss the Japanese situation dated January 10th,1930.

Mx. No. 465 - Letter dated Nov. 28th, 1929, to Hon. C.A. Dunning from Mr. Dawson.

Mx. No. 476 -Letter from A.O. Dawson to Hon.Charles Dunning, dated May 8th,1930.

Mx. No. 480 - Letter to Hon. J.L. Ilsley from A.O. Dawson dated March 10,1930.

Mx. No. 492 - Letter from Mr. Dawson to Mr. Moore, Chairman of Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation, dated Nov. 29th, 1927.

Mx. No. 493 - Letter to the Hon. R.B. Bennett, dated Feb. 18,1931. from Mr. Dawson

Mx. No. 494 - Letter dated Oct. 7, 1932, from Mr. Macdougall to Mr. Dawson

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Mx. No. 499 - Letter dated Nov. 14, 1931, from A.O. Dawson to Hon. R.B. Hyndman. Also letter of Nov. 17, 1931.

Mx. No. 500 - Letter from R.G. Tolmie, to H.O.Sparks Dated April 9, 1932

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Ex. No. 367 - Extract from Daily News Record, May 26, 1936

Ex. No. 370 - Article from Textile Weekly, Jan.12, 1934.

Ex. No. 379 - Clipping from Daily News Record of May 22nd, 1936, "President Raises Duties 50%"

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Ex. No. 378 - Clipping from the Daily News Record, dated March 31st,1936

Ex. No. 382 - Report of the United States Tariff Commission on wool Knit gloves andmittens dated February 11, 1936, with addenda attached

Ex. No. 385 - Circular of United States Department of State, dated April 4, 1936

Ex. No. 387 - Statement of United States Imports from Japan, of rayon products

Ex. No. 388 - Daily News Record, March 9th,1936, Japanese Cloth Exports for 1934 to Philippines gain

Ex. No. 389 - Circular of Department of State, dated Oct. 12, 1935, re voluntary limitation of shipment of Japanese cotton

Ex. No. 390 - Clipping from the Journal of Commerce and the Daily News Record of May 15,1936

Ex. No. 391 - Clipping from the Journal of Commerce, April 17, 1936, headed "Manila Japan Imports"

Ex. No. 395 - Table showing reported present cost of rayon yarn production in five leading countries

Ex.No. 409 - Organon for 1933-34, Table of U.S. Imports for consumption of rayon, and rayon-containing items for 1933 and 1934

Ex. No. 442 - Textile Report, Part I, Wages & Weekly earnings Cotton goods industry

Ex. No. 443 - Textile Report, Part II, Wages & Weekly earnings Silk & Rayon industry

Ex. No. 444 - Textile Report, Part III, Wages & Weekly earnings Woollen & Worsted goods

Ex. No. 445 - Bulletin of International Federationof Textile Workers' Associations, No. 5, May 1936

Ex. No. 446 - Clipping re Nilenbogen Bill

Ex. No. 447 - Miami report

Ex. No. 448 - Textile Work Assignment report

Ex. No. 800 - Letter from R.G. Tolmie to R.P. Sparks, dated April 9,1932

Ex. No. 825 - Statement of Imports for consumption into United States from Japan Rayon Fabrics

U.S.A. - MISCELLANEOUS (CONT'D)

Ex. No. 535 - Statement of Imports for consumption into United States from Japan of cotton fabrics

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TEXTILE TRADE

CANADA

Export

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TEXTILE TRADE

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Ex. No. 829 - Statement of importations into Canada, artificial silk fabrics from Japan

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Production

Competition (Kinds & Quantities)

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Ex. No. 403 - Clipping from Manchester Guardian of April 3, 1936

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Curtailment

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VOLUME OF PRODUCTION

Curtailment

Ex. No. 3 - Curtailment of production (letter) re Sherbrooke Plant

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Ex. No. 458 - Letter from Courtaun Beaudry Ltd., dated Jan. 7th, 1926

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Ex. No. 486 - Bundle of correspondence between Mr. Dawson and Mr. Mahler

Ex. No. 489 - Copy of letter from R.G. Tolmie, Canadian Cottons to V.H. Emmens, dated May 5th, 1926

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Ex. No. 75 - Total wages 1917 to 1935 (Wabasso Cotton Co.)

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Ex. N1.181 - Statement of wages and production for period of operations of the company. (M.E. Binz Co.)

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Trend of Production

Departmental Records - Montmorency Branch

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Ex. No. 199 - Four sheets, card room report, Riverside carding

Ex. No. 200 - Three production reports covering skein winding, reeling and twisting for fortnight ending 16th of January, 1932

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Ex. No. 20 to 31 - Payroll - Cotton Division and Rayon Division- Sherbrooke Plant

Ex. No. 82 - Wabasso Cotton Company Payroll, January 1936

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Ex. No. 90 - " " " " " " "

Ex. No. 91 - " " " " " " "

Ex. No. 92 - " " " " " " "

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M.E. Binz Co.

x Ex. No. 175 - Payroll for 2 weeks ending 18th February, 1933

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Ex. No. 180 - Copy of payroll for February 29th, 1936.

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Ex. No. 205 - Summary of piece-work earnings

M.E. Binz Co.

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Mx. No. 20 - Payroll - Cotton Weaving and Dyeing
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Mx. No. 82 - Wabasso Cotton Company Payroll, January 1932

Mx. No. 89 - Wabasso Cotton Company Payroll, 1931 to 1932

Mx. No. 90 - " " " " " " "

Mx. No. 91 - " " " " " " "

Mx. No. 92 - " " " " " " "

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x Mx. No. 179 - Payroll for 3 weeks ending 14th January, 1933

M.F. Bias Co.

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Montgomery Region

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Monfreed Cottons Co.

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Mx. No. 287 - " " " 1932

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Pay Envelopes or Pay Slips (cont'd)

Ex. No. 195 - Twelve pay envelopes of Mrs. Dutil (M.E. Binz Co.)

Ex. No. 306 - Wage ticket of Witness Viau, dated March 10th, 1934 (Montreal Cottons Co.)

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Ex. No. 12 - Total wages Cotton Division, Sherbrooke Plant, 1929 to 1935

Ex. No. 38 - Total salaries and wages - Cotton Division - Sherbrooke Plant, July 1933 to January 1936

Ex. No. 39 - Earnings by occupations, Cotton Division, First Quarter, 1936.

Ex. No. 40 - Number of Piece & Rate workers - Sherbrooke Plant

Ex. No. 41 - Earnings by occupations, Rayon Division, First Quarter, 1936.

Wabasso Cotton Co.

Ex. No. 70 - Piece rates (same as Ex. No. 114)

Ex. No. 75 - Total wages 1917 to 1935

Ex. No. 77 - Total salaries and wages, 1921 to 1935

Ex. No. 78 - Analysis of employees by hourly earnings-1933-Feb.

Ex. No. 79 - " " " " " " 1934- "

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Ex. No. 83 - Average piece work earnings, weavers, 1931 to 1935, (Draper looms)

Ex. No. 84 - " " " " weavers, 1931 to 1935, (Sheeting looms)

Ex. No. 85 - " " " " weavers, 1931 to1935, (Lancashire looms)

Ex. No. 86 - " " " " spinners,1931 to 1935,

Ex. No. 87 - Basic piece work rates by occupations, 1932

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Ex. No. 98 - Statement of Executives' Salaries 1929 to 1935

Ex. No. 114 - Rates of piece workers (same as Ex.No. 70) wide looms

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Ex. No. 119 - Average earnings by occupations - Sept. 1935

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Ex. No. 145 - Statement of hourly earnings based on Ex. No. 27, Sherbrooke Plant

M.E. Binz Co.

Ex. No. 175 - Payroll for 2 weeks ending 18th February 1933

Ex. No. 178 - Payroll for February 17th,1934

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Ex. No. 12 - Total wages Cotton Division,Sherbrooke Plant,
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Ex. No. 36 - Total salaries and wages - Cotton Division -
Sherbrooke Plant, July 1925 to January 1926

Ex. No. 39 - Earnings by occupations, Cotton Division,
First Quarter, 1926.

Ex. No. 40 - Number of Hours & Rate workers - Sherbrooke
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Ex. No. 41 - Earnings by occupations, Dayon Division.
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Wabasso Cotton Co.

Ex. No. 70 - Piece rates (same as Ex. No. 114)

Ex. No. 75 - Total wages 1917 to 1928

Ex. No. 77 - Total salaries and wages, 1921 to 1928

Ex. No. 78 - Analysis of employees by hourly earnings-1928-Jan.

Ex. No. 79 - " " " " " " " 1924- "

Ex. No. 80 - " " " " " " " 1920- "

Ex. No. 81 - " " " " " " " 1916-Jan.

Ex. No. 83 - Average piece work earnings, weavers, 1921 to 1928,
(Denver looms)

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Ex. No. 85 - " " " " weavers, 1921 to1928,
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Ex. No. 87 - Basic piece work rates by occupations, 1928

Ex. No. 88 - " " " " " " , 1928

Ex. No. 93 - Statement of Executives' Salaries 1920 to 1928

Ex. No. 114 - Rates of piece workers (same as Ex.No. 70)
wide looms

Ex. No. 115 - Rates of piece workers (same as Ex.No. 70)
narrow looms

Ex. No. 119 - Average earnings by occupations - Sept. 1928

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Ex. No. 145 - Statement of hourly earnings based on Ex. No.
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M.L. Bliss Co.

Ex. No. 178 - Payroll for 5 weeks ending 16th February 1928

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Ex. No. 227 - Analysis of payroll showing number of employees with rates received

Ex. No. 228 - Payroll list

Ex. No. 229 - Throwing department rates

Ex. No. 237 - List of salaried employees receiving over $1,000 per annum

Ex. No. 238 - Statement of all wages and salaries paid at Louiseville

Ex. No. 255 - Statement showing employees classified according to amount of wages received for 1933, 1934 and 1935

Ex. No. 263 - Number of hours worked by employees during the months of June, July, August and September, since the opening of the mill

Sherbrooke Branch

Ex. No. 265 - Statement of wages, by fortnights, from January 5th,1935, to January 4th,1936, in Cotton Mill. Also statement of wages by fortnight, Rayon Mill, from 20th July 1935, to January 4th,1936

Ex. No. 266 - Statement covering payrolls for the fortnight ending December 7th,1935, for the Sherbrooke Cotton Mill and for the fortnight ending Dec. 21,1935, for the Sherbrooke Rayon Division

Ex. No. 267 - Statement of wages paid females in cottom mill and rayon division

Ex. No. 268 - Record of rates of wages in 1926,1930 & 1936

Ex. No. 272 - Statement of production of René Riel and Albert Rondeau

Ex. No. 273 - Statement of the Montmorency Mill showing avearge wage, 110 hours per fotnight

Ex. No. 274 - Statement Montmorency Branch, 1935, payroll fortnight ending Dec. 7,1935, and attached payroll ending Dec. 7, 1935, females only.

Ex. No. 275 - Statement of Montmorency Branch, rate workers and piece workers,for 1926,1930 and 1936.

Ex. No. 321 - Statement showing classification of employees by wage group (Montreal Cottons Co.)

Ex. No. 325 - Comparison of number of hands and wages paid to weavers in the year 1929 as compared with 1935. (Montreal Cottons Co.)

Ex. No. 441 - Table of earnings (U.S. Department of Labour Textile Report, Part I, Wage Rates and Weekly earnings, in the Cotton Industry from July 1933 to August 1934)

Ex. No. 442 - Textile Report, Part I, Wages & Weekly earnings Cotton goods industry

Ex. No. 443 - Textile Report, Part II, Wages and Weekly earnings, Silk & Rayon industry

Rates or Margins, Statements of (cont'd)

Rx. No. 801 - Tiles and composition sheets and rate list, Associated Textile Corporation Branch

Rx. No. 827 - Analysis of payroll showing number of employees with rates received

Rx. No. 829 - Payroll list

Rx. No. 829 - Throwing department rates

Rx. No. 837 - List of salaried employees receiving over $1,000 per annum

Rx. No. 838 - Statement of all wages and salaries paid at Louisville

Rx. No. 838 - Statement showing employees classified according to amount of wages received for 1933, 1934 and 1935

Rx. No. 853 - Number of hours worked by employees during the months of June, July, August and September, during the opening of the mill

Sherbrooke Branch

Rx. No. 865 - Statement of wages, by fortnights, from January 8th,1933, to January 6th,1936, in Cotton Mill. Also statement of wages by fortnight, Rayon Mill, from 30th July 1933, to January 4th,1936

Rx. No. 866 - Statement covering payrolls for the fortnight ending December 7th,1935, for the Sherbrooke Cotton Mill and for the fortnight ending December 21,1935, for the Sherbrooke Rayon Division

Rx. No. 867 - Statement of wages paid females in cotton mill and rayon division

Rx. No. 868 - Record of rates of wages in 1928,1933 & 1936

Rx. No. 872 - Statement of production of Hand Rail and Albert Bondeau

Rx. No. 876 - Statement of the Montmorency Mill showing average wage, 110 hours per fortnight

Rx. No. 894 - Statement Montmorency Branch, 1935, payroll fortnight ending Dec. 7, 1935, and attached payroll ending Dec. 7, 1935, females only.

Rx. No. 879 - Statement of Montmorency Branch, rate workers and piece workers, for 1930,1930 and 1936.

Rx. No. 881 - Statement showing classification of employees by wage group (Montreal Cotton Co.)

Rx. No. 885 - Comparison of number of hands and wages paid to weavers in the year 1933 as compared with 1935. (Montreal Cotton Co.)

Rx. No. 441 - Table of earnings (U.S. Department of Labour Textile Report, Part I, Wage Rates and Weekly earnings, in the Cotton Industry from July 1933 to August 1934)

Rx. No. 442 - Textile Report, Part I, Wages & Weekly earnings, Cotton goods industry

Rx. No. 443 - Textile Report, Part II, Wages and Weekly earnings, Silk & Rayon industry

Ex. No. 444 - Textile Report, Part III, Wages and Weekly earnings, Woollen & Worsted Goods

Ex. No. 495 - Letter dated August 20,1930 from A.O. Dawson to Hon. R.B. B ennett

Ex. No. 519 - Statement re salaries and wages paid 1930 to 1936 inclusive
Dominion Textile Co.

Ex. No. 520 - Statement re salaries and wages, Dominion Textile Co.

Ex. No. 521 - Memo re salries and wages 4th May, 1936, replacing similar memo 7th Feb. 1936

Ex. No. 522 - Statement re salaries, etc., Dominion Textile Company, to be filed.

Ex. No. 444 - Textile Report, Part XII, Wages and Weekly earnings, Woollen & Worsted Goods

Ex. No. 495 - Letter dated August 20,1930 from A.O. Dawson to Hon. H.H. B ennett

Ex. No. 518 - Statement re salaries and wages paid 1930 to Dominion Textile Co. 1929 inclusive

Ex. No. 520 - Statement re salaries and wages, Dominion Textile Co.

Ex. No. 521 - Memo re salries and wages 4th May, 1932, replacing slip.r memo 7th Feb. 1932

Ex. No. 522 - Statement re salaries, etc., Dominion Textile Company, to be filed.

Trend of Wages and Salaries

Ex. No. 229 - Throwing department rates

Ex. No. 237 - List of salaried employees receiving over $1000 per annum

Ex. No. 238 - Statement of all wages and salaries paid at Louiseville

Ex. No. 251 - List of salaried employees, Rayons Canada Limited for years 1933, 1934 and 1935

Ex. No. 252 - List of salaried employees Ultra Chemical Co. Ltd for years 1932,1933, 1934 and 1935

Ex. No. 441 - Table of earnings (U.S. Department of Labour Textile Report, Part I, Wage Rates and Weekly earnings, in the Cotton Industry from July 1933 to August 1934)

Ex. No. 442 - Textile Report, Part I, Wages and Weekly earnings

Ex. No. 443 - Textile Report, Part II, Wages & Weekly earnings Silk & Rayon Industry

Ex. No. 444 - Textile Report, Part III, Wages & Weekly earnings Woollen & Worsted Goods

Ex. No. 446 - Clipping re Ellenbogen Bill

Census of Industry and Related Analysis

Ex. No. 203 - Two census of Industry Reports, for years 1934 and 1935 (Montmorency Branch)

Ex. No. 241 - Census of Industry supplementary schedules for 1934 and 1935 with analysis attached (Associated Textiles)

Ex. No. 269 - Census of Industry Reports for 1934 & 1935 (Sherbrooke Branch)

Correspondence re Payroll Summaries

Ex. No. 196 - Correspondence between Montreal Office of Dominion Textile Co. and the Montmorency Branch, repayroll piece-work earnings summary

COPY OF EXHIBIT NO.2

2

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE
710 VICTORIA S QUARE
MONTREAL, CANADA

MONTREAL, December 30th, 1935.

Please address reply to
F.R.D.

Mr. J.G. Kershaw,
General Superintendent,
Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.,
Sherbrooke, Que.

Rayon Division.

Dear Sir:

From now on Sherbrooke Rayon will not run more than 48 hours per week. This has nothing to do with any legislation concerning hours worked, but it is merely, for the time being, that the Print Works will not be able to handle more than this production.

Processing departments will, naturally only run in keeping with the weaving.

Yours truly,

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED

F.R. Daniels

Manager of Grey Mill Operations.

E
cc Statistical Dept.

Y OF EXHIBIT NO. 5

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED
Head Office
710 Victoria Square
Montreal, Canada

MONTREAL, 15th January, 1936.

e address reply to G.B.G.:McN.

J.G. Kershaw, Esq.,
General Superintendent,
Sherbrooke Branch,
Dominion Textile Co., Ltd.,
Sherbrooke, Que.

Dear Sir:

In view of unsettled conditions in the rayon field at the present time, we have decided against making a definite appointment of a new superintendent of the Rayon Division at Sherbrooke Branch. We wish you to assume the title of "Acting Superintendent, Rayon Division," and to appoint Mr. H.A. Gilbert as "Assistant Superintendent" Rayon Division", effective at once.

You will be receiving instructions from Mr.Daniels to close down operations in the Rayon Division Friday night, January 17th, as this action is necessary in view of the threatened invasion of the Rayon Market in Canada by Japanese goods at th present time. We have made representations in Ottawa in the proper quarters, but, until some action is taken by the Government to stabilize the situation, it is quite impossible for us to book any further orders or to continue production for stock purposes.

Yours truly,

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED

G.B. Gordon
Managing Director.

(Was in Drummondville on this date, letter received Sat. Jan. 18th. - J.G.K.)

COPY OF EXHIBIT NO. 3

4

COPY OF EXHIBIT NO. 4

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED
Head Office
710 Victoria Square
Montreal, Canada

MONTREAL,
January 15th, 1936.

Please address reply to
F. R. D.

Dominion Textile Company Ltd.,
Sherbrooke Rayon Division,
Sherbrooke, Que.

Dear Sirs:

Further to our conversation of Monday regarding short time operations.

Since that date further complications have arisen which necessitate more drastic action. You will therefore, post the following notice in several prominent places throughout the Rayon Mill :-

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED

SHERBROOKE BRANCH - RAYON DIVISION

THIS MILL WILL CLOSE DOWN ON FRIDAY JANUARY 17th AND WILL REMAIN CLOSED INDEFINITELY.

(SIGNED) G. B. GORDON
MANAGING DIRECTOR.

Yours truly,

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED

F.R. Daniels

Manager of Grey Mill Operations.

SHERBROOKE, QUE.

JANUARY 16th,

1936.

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED

SHERBROOKE BRANCH - - - - RAYON DIVISION

NOTICE

THIS MILL WILL CLOSE DOWN ON FRIDAY JANUARY 17th AND WILL REMAIN CLOSED INDEFINITELY.

CETTE MANUFACTURE FERMERA SES PORTES INDEFINITIVEMENT, VENDREDI LE 17 JANVIER.

(SIGNED) G. B. GORDON

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

GLENBROOK, QUE.

JANUARY 18TH,

1 9 3 6 .

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED

GLENBROOK MILLING - - - - RAYON DIVISION

NOTICE

THIS MILL WILL CLOSE DOWN ON FRIDAY

JANUARY 17TH AND WILL REMAIN CLOSED

INDEFINITELY.

GLEN MANUFACTURE FINISHED RUG POINTS

INDEFINITELY. WINDSOR IN 37 JANUARY.

(SIGNED) G. A. GORDON

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

COPY OF EXHIBIT NO. 5.

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED

Head Office

710 Victoria Square

Montreal, Canada

(Friday)
MONTREAL, January 24th, 1936.

Please address reply to Statistical Department P.O. Box 600 and confine each letter to one subject.

Mr. J.C. Kershaw,

Dominion Textile Co., Limited,

Sherbrooke Branch.

Dear Sir :-

Further to 'phone conversation between Mr. Gordon and yourself re starting up the Rayon Division next wednesday. Please follow the following schedule for the next two weeks when further instructions will be sent you.

RA 1 - 3 days per week and commence to run looms off.

RA 2 - Do not run any looms atall of this style unless they are mixed up with other styles in a Weaver's set.

RA 3 - 3 days per week. Do not increase number of looms.

RA 6 - Same as RA 3.

RA 16 - Print Dept. is sending you Purchase #7589 calling for 40,000 yards. Prepare to put this in looms now running on RA 1.

It is understood that there is to be no night work at all and that the above covers the week ending February 1st, and week ending February 8th, only.

Please acknowledge these instructions.

Yours truly,

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED

~~(Illegible)~~ (Sgd.) C. A. Bishop

Comptroller.

JKG:T.

COPY of Exhibit No. 12.

12

DOMINION TEXTILE CO. LIMITED

Sherbrooke Br. Cotton Division

Mar. 17., 1936.

PRODUCTION & WAGES

Fiscal year Ending	Production	Value	Salaries & Wages
Mar. 30-29	3,029,270 lbs	$1,453,056.95	$243,554.95
" 29-30	5,818,337 "	2,932,072.67	563,009.05
Apr. 4-31	3,285,262 "	1,324,534.29	321,052.90
" 2-32	1,676,561 "	571,947.78-	157,602.05
" 1-33	1,711,171 "	543,298.38	164,982.80
Mar. 31-34	3,317,899 "	1,171,059.11	251,339.65
" 30-35	2,679,151	1,024,489.73	238,448.55

COPY of Exhibit No. 15.

DOMINION TEXTILE CO. LIMITED

Montreal Br. Cotton Division

Mar. 17., 1936.

PRODUCTION & WAGES

Fiscal Year Ending	Production	Value	Salaries & Wages
Mar. 30-35	3,039,270 lbs	$1,453,036.95	$262,354.95
" 29-30	5,818,387 "	2,958,073.67	363,009.05
Apr. 4-31	3,285,268 "	1,334,834.29	321,038.90
" 3-32	1,678,361 "	571,967.78-	137,602.05
" 1-33	1,711,171 "	843,298.38	164,982.80
Mar. 31-34	3,317,899 "	1,171,059.11	231,339.85
" 30-35	2,879,151	1,034,469.73	238,448.55

Exhibit 36 (Copy)

36

Dominion Textile Co. Limited
SHERBROOKE BRANCH
Cotton Division.

Sheet No.
Date Mar 18/36

INVENTORIES

Quarter Ending	STOCK IN PROCESS		MANUFACTURED GOODS	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
July 1/33	353,445	60,774.55	334,435	98,330.17
Sep. 30/33	308,299	53,224.25	315,067	92,656.14
Dec. 30/33	397,517	72,224.07	445,795	133,272.58
Mar. 31/34	455,613	56,388.39	362,610	66,713.61
June 30/34	385,757	44,682.62	510,216	95,442.79
Sept. 29/34	429,644	47,544.80	375,747	68,749.98
Dec. 29/34	423,851	47,021.97	370,825	65,990.32
Mar. 30/35	447,418	51,578.73	308,123	57,431.38
June 29/35	411,026	47,151.89	389,608	72,233.60
Sept. 28/35	469,086	53,630,16	344,725	63,584.03
Dec. 28/35	510,882 —	59,238.57	437,322	64,206.91

Dominion Textile Co. Limited
SHERBROOKE BRANCH
Cotton Division.

Sheet No.

Date May 15/36

INVENTORIES

	STOCK IN PROCESS		MANUFACTURED GOODS	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
7/35	385,445	60,774.55	534,455	98,330.17
30/33	308,299	53,224.25	315,067	92,656.14
30/33	397,517	72,224.07	445,795	133,272.55
31/34	455,615	56,388.39	362,610	66,710.61
30/34	385,757	44,682.62	510,216	96,444.73
30/34	429,644	47,564.80	375,147	68,769.38
29/34	423,851	47,021.37	370,825	66,910.52
30/35	447,418	51,578.73	308,125	57,421.58
28/35	411,026	47,181.89	389,608	72,256.60
28/35	469,086	53,630.16	344,725	65,564.03
28/35	510,882	59,238.67	457,322	84,850.91

37

Exhibit 37(Copy)

Dominion Textile Co. Limited
SHERBROOKE BRANCH
Rayon Division

Sheet No.
Date Mar 18/36

INVENTORIES

Quarter Ending	STOCK IN PROCESS		MANUFACTURED GOODS	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Sep. 28/35	33,689-3/4	21,957.82	440	345.05
Dec. 28/35	135,622½	58,965.16	99,523	53,569.54

37(Copy)

Dominion Textile Co. Limited
SHERBROOKE BRANCH
Rayon Division

Sheet No.
Date Mar 1a/

INVENTORIES

	STOCK IN PROCESS		MANUFACTURED GOODS	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
35	33,689-3/4	$1,957.85	440	345.05
'35	135,622½	$8,965.16	99,523	$3,569.64

38

Copy - Exhibit 38,

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LTD.
SHERBROOKE BRANCH
Cotton Division, Mar. 18/36

SUMMARY OF PRODUCTION, SALARIES & WAGES, EMPLOYEES

Quarter Ending	PRODUCTION Pounds	Value	SALARIES & WAGES Mill	Office	Head Office	Total
July 1/33	630,867	205,828.86	45,842.55	4,221.94	-	50,064.49
Sept.30/33	1,076,909	371,565.03	67,772.45	3,678.06	-	71,450.51
Dec.30/ 33	778,732½	285,714.89	64,525.75	4,932.57	-	69,458.32
Mar. 31/34	831,389½	307,950.33	73,198.90	3,951.96	-	77,150.86
June 23/34	893,451	332,825.56	70,479.05	5,069.70	1,782.91	77,331.66
Sept.29/34	587,473½	227,526.71	57,890.05	4,414.58	1,782.91	64,087.54
Jan. 5/35	595,443	229,114.33	55,301.90	5,766.20	1,782.91	62,851.01
March 30/35	602,783½	235,023.13	54,777.55	4,434.30	1,782.91	60,994.76
June 22/35	680,461½	268,542.85	62,559.95	4,565.26	2,768.08	69,893.29
Sept.28/35	721,648½	277,735.71	79,100.95	5,466.02	2,768.08	87,335.05
Jan. 4/36	974,515½	354,181.92	107,748.65	4,060.66	2,768.08	114,577.39

Individual production

EMPLOYEES

No of Employees

	Ave. of Actual	Ave. of Equiv. 55 hrs.	Production
July 1,/33	315	251	630867
Sept.30/33	436	384	1076909
Dec. 30/33	403	364	778732
March31/34	474	417	831389
June 23/34	493	404	893451
Sept.29/34	433	278	587473
Jan. 5/35	419	271	595443
March 30/35	412	312	602783
June 22/35	458	359	680461
Sept.28/35	522	381	721648
Jan. 4 /36	639	526	974515

Copy - Exhibit 38.

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LTD.
SHERBROOKE BRANCH
Cotton Division.

Mar. 18/36

SUMMARY OF
PRODUCTION, SALARIES & WAGES, EMPLOYEES

Quarter Ending	PRODUCTION Pounds	Value	SALARIES & WAGES Mill	Office	Head Office	Total
31/3	630,867	205,828.86	45,842.55	4,221.94	-	50,064.49
30/33	1,076,909	371,565.03	67,772.45	3,678.06	-	71,450.51
30/ 33	778,732½	285,714.89	64,525.75	4,932.57	-	69,458.32
31/34	831,389½	307,950.33	73,198.30	3,951.96	-	77,150.86
33/34	895,451	332,825.56	70,479.05	5,089.70	1,782.91	77,331.66
29/34	887,473½	327,526.71	67,890.05	4,414.58	1,782.91	64,087.54
5/35	595,443	229,114.33	55,301.30	5,766.20	1,782.91	62,851.01
30/35	602,785½	235,025.13	54,777.55	4,434.30	1,782.91	60,994.76
28/35	680,461½	268,542.85	62,559.95	4,565.26	2,768.08	69,893.29
3/35	721,648½	277,785.71	79,100.95	5,466.02	2,768.08	87,335.05
4/36	974,315½	354,181.92	107,748.65	4,080.66	2,768.08	114,597.39

EMPLOYEES

	Ave. of Actual	Ave. of Equiv. 55 hrs.
/33	315	251
30/33	456	384
30/33	403	364
1/34	474	417
3/34	493	404
3/34	453	278
5/35	419	271
30/35	412	312
2/35	458	359
8/35	522	381
/36	639	526

Copy, Exhibit 39,

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED,
Sherbrooke, Branch,
COTTON DIVISION

ACTUAL EARNINGS FOR EACH OCCUPATION PER 55 Hrs.

OCCUPATION	CARDING	SALARY OR RATE WORKERS	PIECE WORKERS
General			
Overseer		$47.25	
Second Hand,		27.60	
Clerk		13.25	
Scrubber,		7.00	
Opening & Picking,			
Bale Breaker		14.75	
Picker Boss & Draw Fixer,		18.90	
" Tenders,		15.60	
Willow Machine Tenders,		11.35	
Carding,			
Boss Grinder,		22.60	
Card "		18.90	
" Tender,		16.15	
Lap Carrier,		13.25	
Card Stripper,		13.25	
" Clother & Boss Scourer,		23.40	
Combing,			
Fixer,		18.90	
Silver & Ribbon tender,		8.50	
Comber Tenders		13.25	
Fly Frames,			
Fixer,		18.90	
Oiler		13.25	
Roving Man,		11.35	
Bobb. Machine Tender,		12.00	
Rail Cleaner,		8.50	
Intermediate Doffers,		10.50	
Drawing Tenders,			$14.04
Slubber, "			16.42
Inter. "			14.38
Speeder "			13.92
" Doffers			8.95
Cleaners,		9.50	
SPINNING			
General			
Overseer,		43.85	
Second Hand,		27.60	
Clerk,		14.25	
Scrubber,		11.35	
General Weft & Warp,			

Copy. Exhibit 39.

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED.
Sherbrooke, Branch.
COTTON DIVISION

ACTUAL EARNINGS FOR EACH OCCUPATION PER 55 Hrs.

OCCUPATION	CARDING	SALARY OR RATE WORKERS	PIECE WORKERS
General			
Overseer		$47.25	
Second Hand,		27.60	
Clerk		13.25	
Scrubber,		7.00	
Opening & Picking.			
Bale Breaker		14.75	
Picker Boss & Draw Fixer,		18.90	
" Tenders,		15.60	
Willow Machine Tenders,		11.35	
Carding.			
Boss Grinder,		22.60	
Card "		18.90	
" Tender,		16.15	
Lap Carrier,		13.25	
Card Stripper,		13.25	
" Clother & Boss Scourer,		23.40	
Combing.			
Fixer,		18.90	
Silver & Ribbon tender,		8.50	
Comber Tenders		13.25	
Fly Frames.			
Fixer,		18.90	
Oiler		13.25	
Roving Man,		11.35	
Bobb. Machine Tender,		12.00	
Rail Cleaner,		8.50	
Intermediate Doffers,		10.50	
Drawing Tenders,			$14.04
Slubber, "			16.42
Inter. "			14.38
Speeder "			13.32
" Doffers			8.95
Cleaners,		9.50	
SPINNING			
General			
Overseer,		43.85	
Second Hand,		27.60	
Clerk,		14.25	
Scrubber,		11.35	
General Weft & Warp,			

General Weft & Warp, Fixer,	$17.95	
Boss Scourer Helper,	7.00	
Spindle Setter,	17.95	
" Oiler	10.40	
Frame Oiler	14.15	
Sweeper,	7.00	
Trav. Changer,	7.35	
Weft Spinning,		
Fixer,	17.95	
Frame Oiler	14.15	
Roving Man,	13.25	
Band Boy	13.00	
Filling Man,	10.50	
Cleaners,	9.35	
Sweeper,	7.00	
Weft Spinner,		$12.91
" Doffer,		12.13
Roving Changers,	7.35	
Bobbin Tester,	10.50	
Warp Spinning,		
Fixer,	17.95	
Spindle Oiler,	10.40	
Cleaner,	9.35	
Sweeper,	7.00	
Frame Oiler,	14.15	
Roving Man,	13.25	
Band Boy,	13.00	
Tape Boy	13.00	
Warp Spinning,		13.17
Warp Doffers,		11.04
Roving Changers,	7.35	
Cone Winding,		
Fixer & Yarn Man (Single)	15.60	
" " " " (Ply & Cable)	13.00	
Wrapper & Packer,	13.00	
Winder Tenders,	11.75	
" "		13.24
Yarn Boy,	7.55	
Tube Winding,		
Winder & Starter,	15.00	
Tube Packer,	13.00	
Yarn Boy,	7.55	
Tenders,	11.75	
Reeling,		
Yarn boy,	7.55	
Tenders,	11.75	
Spooling & Warping,		
Fixer,	23.40	

General Weft & Warp,	Fixer,	$17.95
	Boss Scourer Helper,	7.00
	Spindle Setter,	17.95
	" Oiler	10.40
	Frame Oiler	14.15
	Sweeper,	7.00
	Trav. Changer,	7.35
Weft Spinning,		
	Fixer,	17.95
	Frame Oiler	14.15
	Roving Man,	13.25
	Band Boy	13.00
	Filling Man,	10.50
	Cleaners,	9.35
	Sweeper,	7.00
	Weft Spinner,	$15.91
	" Doffer,	15.13
	Roving Changers,	7.35
	Bobbin Tester,	10.50
Warp Spinning,		
	Fixer,	17.95
	Spindle Oiler,	10.40
	Cleaner,	9.35
	Sweeper,	7.00
	Frame Oiler,	14.15
	Roving Man,	13.25
	Band Boy,	13.00
	Tape Boy	13.00
	Warp Spinning,	13.17
	Warp Doffers,	11.04
	Roving Changers,	7.35
Cone Winding,		
	Fixer & Yarn Man (Single)	15.60
	" " " (Ply & Cable)	13.00
	Wrapper & Packer,	13.00
	Winder Tenders,	11.75
	" "	13.24
	Yarn Boy,	7.55
Tube Winding,		
	Winder & Starter,	15.00
	Tube Packer,	13.00
	Yarn Boy,	7.55
	Tenders,	11.75
Reeling,		
	Yarn boy,	7.55
	Tenders,	11.75
Spooling & Warping,		
	Fixer,	23.40

	SALARY OR RATE WORKERS,	PIECE WORKERS
SPINNING		
B.C. Sppoling,		
Tailing Girls,	$11.75	
Yarn Man,	13.00	
Selvedge Girl,	11.75	
Tenders,		$13.06
S.L. Spooling,		
Yarn Man,	13.00	
" Girl,	11.60	
Tenders,		12.93
B.C. Warping,		
Trident Changer,	13.00	
Tenders,		14.21
Tying-in Girls,		12.53
Ent. - Warping,		
Tenders,		15.09
Creelers,		13.89
Twisting General		
Fixer,	17.95	
Reg. & Ply Twisting,		
Tenders,	11.75	13.96
Doffer	9.35	
Beam Warping,		
Tender,	22.00	
Helper,	14.00	
WEAVING:		
General,		
Overseer,	45.35	
Second Hand,	27.50	
" " (Spinning & Weave)	25.00	
Clerk	18.00	
Scrubber,	11.35	
Dressing,		
Slasher Tender,	23.50	
" "	19.25	
" " Helper,	14.15	
Warp Tying (Elect.)	18.00	
" " (Portable)	17.00	
Lease Picker,	10.50	
Drawing-in Girls,		9.27
Cloth Weave,		
Fixer,	22.75	
Loom Girl & Smash Piecer,	14.15	
Filling Man,	13.00	
Cloth Man,	13.00	
Oilers,	13.00	
Filling Man & Conditioner,	13.00	
Harness Fixer,	11.35	
Cleaners,	10.40	
Bobbin Strippers,	10.40	

	SALARY OR RATE WORKERS.	PIECE WORKERS
B.C. Spooling. SPINNING		
Tailing Girls,	$11.75	
Yarn Man,	13.00	
Selvedge Girl,	11.75	
Tenders,		$13.06
S.L. Spooling.		
Yarn Man,	13.00	
" Girl,	11.60	
Tenders,		12.93
B.C. Warping.		
Trident Changer,	13.00	
Tenders,		14.21
Tying-in Girls,		12.53
Rut. - Warping.		
Tenders,		15.09
Creelers,		13.89
Twisting General		
Fixer,	17.95	
Reg. & Fly Twisting.		
Tenders,	11.75	13.96
Doffer	9.35	
Beam Warping.		
Tender,	22.00	
Helper,	14.00	
General. WEAVING:		
Overseer,	46.35	
Second Hand,	27.50	
" " (Spinning & Weave)	25.00	
Clerk	18.00	
Scrubber,	11.35	
Dressing.		
Slasher Tender,	23.50	
" "	19.85	
" " Helper,	14.15	
Warp Tying (Miect.)	18.00	
" " (Portable)	17.00	
Lease Picker,	10.50	
Drawing-in Girls,		9.27
Cloth Weave.		
Fixer,	22.75	
Loom Girl & Smash Pieoer,	14.15	
Tilling Man,	13.00	
Cloth Man,	13.00	
Oilers,	13.00	
Filling Man & Conditioner,	13.00	
Harness Fixer,	11.35	
Cleaners,	10.40	
Bobbin Strippers,	10.40	

OCCUPATION	WEAving	SALARY OR RATE WORKERS	PIECE WORKERS
Cloth Weave (Cont'd)			
Pickout Girls,		$9.45	
Warp Man,		15.00	
" Trucker,		15.00	
Weavers,			$15.52
Battery Hands,			9.94
Bobbin Man,		10.40	
Style Changer,		10.50	
Weaver Samples,		16.50	
" Learner,		11.55	
Battery Hand Learner,		7.00	
Fabric Weave,			
Fixer,		22.75	
Sweeper,		8.00	
Smash Piecer,		14.15	
Warp Tying-in Girls,		10.50	
Weavers (C & K)		13.00	12.07
" (Whitin)		13.00	13.71
Quilling,	Fixer,	18.90	
Tenders			13.48
Splicers,			12.84

CLOTH ROOM

General, - Overseer,		$26.25
Second Hand, Day: 16.50	Night:	20.80
Clerk,		12.00
Cloth,		
Inspectors,		11.75
Checkers,		13.25
Helpers,		11.35
Doffers,		7.55
Wrappers,		11.35
Cloth Booker,		14.15
Brusher & Shearer Tender,		14.15
" " "	Helper,	7.55
Double Doubler Tender,		14.15
" " "	Helper,	7.55
Folder Tender,		13.00
Hand Folder,		13.00
Bundler & Stamper,		14.15
" "		14.15
Baler		13.25
Wrappers & Stencillers,		13.25
Fabric		
Inspectors		11.75
Perch Inspectors,		13.25

OCCUPATION	WEAVING	SALARY OR RATE WORKERS	PIECE WORKERS
Cloth Weave (Cont'd)			
Pickout Girls,		$9.45	
Warp Man,		15.00	
" Trucker,		15.00	
Weavers,			$15.52
Battery Hands,			9.94
Bobbin Man,		10.40	
Style Changer,		10.50	
Weaver Samples,		16.50	
" Learner,		11.55	
Battery Hand Learner,		7.00	
Basic Weave,			
Fixer,		22.75	
Sweeper,		8.00	
Smash Piecer,		14.15	
Warp Tying-in Girls,		10.50	
Weavers (C & K)		13.00	12.07
" (Whitin)		13.00	13.71
Quilling, Fixer,		18.90	
Tenders			13.48
Splicers,			12.84

CLOTH ROOM

General, - Overseer,			$26.25
Second Hand, Day: 16.50		Night:	20.80
Clerk,			12.00
Cloth,			
Inspectors,			11.75
Checkers,			13.25
Helpers,			11.35
Doffers,			7.55
Wrappers,			11.35
Cloth Booker,			14.15
Brusher & Shearer Tender,			14.15
" " "	Helper,		7.55
Double Doubler Tender,			14.15
" " "	Helper,		7.55
Folder Tender,			13.00
Hand Folder,			13.00
Bundler & Stamper,			14.15
" "			14.15
Baler			13.25
Wrappers & Stencillers,			13.25
Fabric			
Inspectors			11.75
Perch Inspectors,			13.25

CLOTH ROOM (Continued)

OCCUPATION	SALARY OR RATE WORKERS	PIECE WORKERS
Yarn,		
Skein Inspectors,	$11.75	

M E C H A N I C A L

Mill General,		
Overseer,	$47.25	
Storekeeper,	17.00	
"	16.00	
Receiving Clerk,	16.50	
Timekeeper & Waste Man,	15.00	
Main Office Clearner,	15.60	
Mill Offices & Gen. Cleaner,	11.35	
Yard & Gen. Cleaner,	15.00	
Fireman,	15.60	
Elevatormen,	13.25	
Humidifierman,	18.20	
"	15.00	
Carter,	23.40	
" Helper,	15.00	
Repair Shop,		
Foreman Machinist,	27.60	
Machinist,	23.20	
"	20.80	
Welder & Blacksmith,	25.50	
Blacksmith Helper,	15.00	
Foreman Carpenter,	27.60	
Carpenter,	22.00	
"	20.80	
Pipe Fitter & Tinsmith,	31.10	
do Helper,	15.60	
Roller Shop,		
Boss Roller Coverer,	25.50	
Helper,	13.00	
Beltman & Re-needler,	19.85	
Gen. Helper,	10.50	
Yard & Watch,		
Overseer,	33.10	
Clerk,	16.05	
Truckers & Balers,	1605	
Night Watchman,	10.20	
Day "	15.00	
" "	10.20	

CLOTH ROOM (Continued)

OCCUPATION	SALARY OR RATE WORKERS	PIECE WORKERS
Yarn.		
Skein Inspectors,	$13.75	

M E C H A N I C A L

Mill General.		
Overseer,	$47.25	
Storekeeper,	17.00	
"	16.00	
Receiving Clerk,	16.50	
Timekeeper & Waste Man,	15.00	
Main Office Cleaner,	15.60	
Mill Offices & Gen. Cleaner,	11.35	
Yard & Gen. Cleaner,	15.00	
Fireman,	15.60	
Elevatormen,	13.25	
Humidifierman,	18.20	
"	15.00	
Carter,	23.40	
" Helper,	15.00	
Repair Shop.		
Foreman Machinist,	27.60	
Machinist,	23.20	
"	20.80	
Welder & Blacksmith,	25.50	
Blacksmith Helper,	15.00	
Foreman Carpenter,	27.60	
Carpenter,	22.00	
"	20.80	
Pipe Fitter & Tinsmith,	31.10	
do Helper,	15.60	
Roller Shop.		
Boss Roller Coverer,	25.50	
Helper,	13.00	
Beltman & Re-needler,	19.85	
Gen. Helper,	10.50	
Yard & Watch.		
Overseer,	33.10	
Clerk,	16.05	
Truckers & Balers,	16.05	
Night Watchman,	10.20	
Day "	15.00	
" "	10.20	

MECHANICAL (Continued)

OCCUPATION	SALARY OR RATE WORKERS,	PIECE WORKERS,
Electrical,		
Overseer,	$38.70	
Electricians,	20.80	
Helper,	15.60	
Oiler,	15.60	
Tenements,		
Gen. Repair Man,	20.15	
Technical,		
Clerk & First Aid Attendant,	17.95	
Sizer,	9.45	

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MECHANICAL (Continued)

OCCUPATION	SALARY OR RATE WORKERS.	PIECE WORKERS.
Electrical.		
Overseer,	$38.70	
Electricians,	20.80	
Helper,	15.60	
Oiler,	15.60	
Tenements.		
Gen. Repair Man,	20.15	
Technical.		
Clerk & First Aid Attendant,	17.95	
Sizer,	9.45	

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Exhibit 40(Copy) Dominion Textile Co. Limited
Sherbrooke Branch

Sheet No.
Date Mar.18/3

Piece Workers & Rate Workers

	Piece Workers			Rate Workers			Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	FEMALE	Total	
Cotton Div.	113	140	253	163	94	257	510
Rayon "	57	100	157	98	31	129	286
	170	240	410	261	125	386	796

Exhibit 40(Copy) Dominion Textile Co. Limited Sheet No.
Sherbrooke Branch Date Mar.1

Piece Workers & Rate Workers

	Piece Workers			Rate Workers			Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	FEMALE	Total	
Cotton Div.	113	140	253	163	94	257	510
Rayon "	57	100	157	98	31	129	286
	170	240	410	261	125	386	796

March 10th, 1936.

Exhibit 41(Copy)

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED
SHERBROOKE BRANCH
Rayon Division.

ACTUAL EARNINGS FOR EACH OCCUPATION PER 55 HRS.

PREPARATION

OCCUPATION	SALARY OR RATE WORKERS	PIECE WORKERS
General		
Overseer	$47.25	
Clerk	16.25	
Rayon Tester	13.00	
Second Hand	27.50	
Sweeper	8.00	
Scrubber	11.30	
Soaking & Tinting		
Soaking & Extractor Man	16.50	
Helper	12.10	
Skein Fluffer	12.10	
Skein Winding		
Section Man	22.00	
Utility Man	12.10	
Tenders		11.57
Acme Throwing		
Section Man	22.00	
Utility & Conditioning Man	12.10	
Tenders		12.86
H & B Throwing		
Section Man (Redrawing)	22.00	
Bander & Oiler	12.10	
Utility & Conditioning Man	12.10	
Scourer	8.00	
Doffers	9.35	
Tenders		10.94
Re-drawing		
Utility Man	12.10	
Tenders		12.16
Quilling		
Section Man	22.00	
Utility Man	12.10	
Inspectors	12.65	
Tenders		10.74
Warping		
Utility Man	12.10	
"A" Warping Tenders	17.60	
" " Creelers	12.10	
"B" " Tenders	16.50	
" " Creelers	12.10	
C & D Warping Tenders	18.70	
" " Creelers	14.30	

Exhibit 41(Copy) DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED
SHERBROOKE BRANCH
Rayon Division.

March 10th, 1936.

ACTUAL EARNINGS FOR EACH OCCUPATION PER 55 HRS.

PREPARATION

OCCUPATION	SALARY OR RATE WORKERS	PIECE WORKERS
General		
Overseer	$47.25	
Clerk	16.25	
Rayon Tester	13.00	
Second Hand	27.50	
Sweeper	8.00	
Scrubber	11.30	
Soaking & Tinting		
Soaking & Extractor Man	16.50	
Helper	12.10	
Skein Plutter	12.10	
Skein Winding		
Section Man	22.00	
Utility Man	12.10	
Tenders		11.87
Acme Throwing		
Section Man	22.00	
Utility & Conditioning Man	12.10	
Tenders		12.86
H & B Throwing		
Section Man (Redrawing)	22.00	
Bander & Oiler	12.10	
Utility & Conditioning Man	12.10	
Scourer	8.00	
Doffers	9.35	
Tenders		10.94
Re-drawing		
Utility Man	12.10	
Tenders		12.16
Quilling		
Section Man	22.00	
Utility Man	12.10	
Inspectors	12.65	
Tenders		10.74
Warping		
Utility Man	12.10	
"A" Warping Tenders	17.60	
" " Creelers	12.10	
"B" " Tenders	16.50	
" " Creelers	12.10	
C & D Warping Tenders	18.70	
" " Creelers	14.30	

WEAVING

OCCUPATION	SALARY OR RATE WORKERS	PIECE WORKERS
General		
Overseer	$ 47.25	
Clerk	17.00	
Head Second Hand	31.35	
Scrubbers	11.30	
Sweepers	13.20	
Slashing		
Foreman	30.00	
Slasher Tenders	25.20	
Helpers	16.80	
Size Mixers	16.80	
Drawing-In		
Foreman & Designer	27.50	
Reed & Harness Man	18.15	
Warp Man	13.20	
Drawing-in Hand		15.54
Twisting-In Hand		17.54
General		
Second Hand	30.00	
" "	30.00	
Head Fixer	28.60	
Section Men	25.30	
Loom Cleaners	13.20	
Smash Hands	19.25	
Bobbin Cleaners	6.90	
Filling Man	15.40	
Cloth Hauler	12.65	
Battery Hands	9.50	
Weavers (Stafford)		17.12
" (C & K)		17.90
Warp men	25.30	
Sample weaver	19.25	

CLOTH ROOM

General		
Overseer	35.00	
Clerk	13.75	
Case Checker	15.40	
" Packer	14.85	
Rayon Grader	18.70	
Measurers	13.20	
Weigher & Machine Tender	13.75	
Machine Tender	12.10	
Shearer Machine Tender	15.40	
Helper	11.00	
Inspectors	12.65	
Sweeper	8.00	

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WEAVING

OCCUPATION	SALARY OR RATE WORKERS	PIECE WORKERS
General		
Overseer	$ 47.25	
Clerk	17.00	
Head Second Hand	31.35	
Scrubbers	11.80	
Sweepers	13.20	
Slashing		
Foreman	30.00	
Slasher Tenders	25.20	
Helpers	16.80	
Size Mixers	16.80	
Drawing-In		
Foreman & Designer	27.50	
Reed & Harness Man	18.15	
Warp Man	13.20	
Drawing-in Hand		15.64
Twisting-In Hand		17.54
General		
Second Hand	30.00	
" "	30.00	
Head Fixer	28.60	
Section Men	25.30	
Loom Cleaners	13.20	
Smash Hands	13.25	
Bobbin Cleaners	6.90	
Filling Men	15.40	
Cloth Hauler	12.65	
Battery Hands	9.50	
Weavers (Stafford)		17.12
" (C & K)		17.30
Warp men	25.30	
Sample weaver	13.25	

CLOTH ROOM

General	
Overseer	35.00
Clerk	13.75
Case Checker	15.40
" Packer	14.85
Rayon Grader	18.70
Measurers	13.20
Weigher & Machine Tender	13.75
Machine Tender	12.10
Sheerer Machine Tender	15.40
Helper	11.00
Inspectors	12.65
Sweeper	8.00

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Exhibit 42 (Copy) Dominion Textile Co. Limited
Sherbrooke Br., Rayon Division

Sheet No.
Date. Mar. 18/36

PRODUCTION

Fortnight Ending	Yards Produced
Oct. 12/35	73,166
" 26/35	91,206
Nov. 9/35	103,111
" 23/35	170,433
Dec. 7/35	210,856
" 21/35	272,850
Jan. 4/36	155,709
" 18/36	246,087
Feb. 1/36	47,829
" 15/36	193,657
" 29/36	152,322
Mar. 14/36	178,081

Exhibit #3 (Copy) Dominion Textile Co. Limited Sheet No.
Shertrooke No., Region Division Date Mar.18\3

PRODUCTION

Fortnight Ending	Yards Produced
Oct. 12\35	79,150
" 26\35	91,206
Nov. 9\35	108,111
" 23\35	170,433
Dec. 7\35	210,885
" 21\35	172,850
Jan. 4\36	159,709
" 18\36	246,087
Feb. 1\36	47,829
" 15\36	139,687
" 29\36	185,355
Mar. 14\36	179,081

Copy, Exhibit 43,

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED,

Sherbrooke, Br., Rayon Division,
Sheet 43
Mar. 18/36

SHIPMENTS

Week Ending	Yards Shipped,
Oct. 5/35	12,388
" 12/35	10,356
" 19/35	15,463
" 26/35	14,929
Nov. 2/35	11,045
" 9/35	19,440
" 16/35	31,176
" 23/35	47,102
" 30/35	4,390
Dec. 7/35	183,242
" 14/35	69,439
" 21/35	66,812
" 28/35	116,601
Jan. 4/36	Mill Closed,
" 11/36	51,981
" 18/36	31,136
" 25/36	48,462
Feb. 1/36	23,313
" 8/36	69,928
" 15/36	13,588
" 22/36	77,306
" 29/36	55,767
Mar. 7/36	35,185
" 14/36	141,470

COPY. Exhibit 43.

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED.

Sherbrooke, Que., Rayon Division,
Sheet 43
Mar. 18/36

SHIPMENTS

Week Ending	Yards Shipped.
Oct. 5/35	12,388
" 12/35	10,356
" 19/35	15,465
" 26/35	14,929
Nov. 2/35	11,045
" 9/35	19,440
" 16/35	31,176
" 23/35	47,102
" 30/35	4,390
Dec. 7/35	183,242
" 14/35	89,439
" 21/35	66,812
" 28/35	116,601
Jan. 4/36	Mill Closed.
" 11/36	81,981
" 18/36	31,136
" 25/36	48,462
Feb. 1/36	23,313
" 8/36	69,928
" 15/36	13,588
" 22/36	77,306
" 29/36	55,767
Mar. 7/36	35,185
" 14/36	141,470

Exhibit 44(Copy) Dominion Textile Co. Limited Sheet No.
Sherbrooke Br., Rayon Division. Date.Mar.18/36

CLOTH ON HAND

Week Ending	Stock in Greys at Sherbrooke(Yards)
Oct. 12/35	84,866
" 19/35	111,000
" 26/35	135,776
Nov. 2/35	186,466
" 9/35	260,120
" 16/35	319,491
" 23/35	373,406
" 30/35	478,372
Dec. 7/35	418,947
" 14/35	422,434
" 21/35	495,019
" 28/35	638,953
Jan. 4/36	581,436
" 11/36	630,183
" 18/36	736,709
" 25/36	688,246
Feb. 1/36	707,921
" 8/36	720,107
" 15/36	804,568
" 22/36	800,752
" 29/36	811,412
Mar. 7/36	863,898

Exhibit 44(Copy) Dominion Textile Co. Limited Sheet No.
Sherbrooke Br., Rayon Division. Date.Mar.18

CLOTH ON HAND

Week Ending	Stock in Greys at Sherbrooke(Yards)
Oct. 12\35	864,866
" 19\35	111,000
" 26\35	185,776
Nov. 2\35	186,466
" 9\35	260,120
" 16\35	319,491
" 23\35	373,406
" 30\35	478,372
Dec. 7\35	418,947
" 14\35	422,434
" 21\35	495,019
" 28\35	638,953
Jan. 4\36	581,436
" 11\36	630,183
" 18\36	736,709
" 25\36	688,246
Feb. 1\36	707,921
" 8\36	720,107
" 15\36	804,568
" 22\36	800,752
" 29\36	811,412
Mar. 7\36	863,898

Exhibit 45(Copy)

DOMINION TEXTILE CO. LIMITED
SHERBROOKE BRANCH
Cotton Division.

Sheet No.
Date Mar. 18/36.

COST OF 156 MODEL X LOOMS

Net Cost	$ 50,155.30
Duty	5,220.45
Sales & Excise	5,146.94
Exchange	1,811.01
Freight	1,462.48
TOTAL COST -	$63,796.18

Exhibit 45(Copy)

DOMINION TEXTILE CO. LIMITED
SHERBROOKE BRANCH
Cotton Division.

Sheet No.
Date Mar. 18/36

COST OF 156 MODEL X LOOMS

Net Cost	$ 50,155.30
Duty	5,220.45
Sales & Excise	5,146.94
Exchange	1,811.01
Freight	1,462.48
TOTAL COST -	$63,796.18

Copy - Exhibit 46 March 19th, 1936

SHERBROOKE BRANCH
Rayon Division

RECORD OF LOOM HOURS OPERATED

Week Ending	Possible Loom hrs. Day or Night	Loom hours operated- Day	% Operated	Loom hours operated- Night	% Operated
Nov. 16/35	21485	20525	95.53	9540	44.40
" 23/35	21945	21090	96.10	9500	43.29
" 30/35	22300	21070	94.48	9564	42.89
Dec. 7/35	23065	22030	95.60	9438	40.95
" 14/35	25570	23110	90.38	11416	44.65
" 21/35	29215	28320	96.94	9624	32.94
" 28/35	31380	24710	78.74	5724	18.24
Jan. 4/36	32230	Stopped	-	Stopped	-
" 11/36	32685	26945	82.44	7692	23.53
" 18/36	32725	27388	83.69	7656	23.39
" 25/36	32725	Stopped	-	Stopped	-
Feb. 1/36	32725	17160	52.44	Stopped	-
" 8/36	32725	16680	50.97	3768	11.51
" 15/36	32725	16290	49.78	5736	17.53
" 22/36	32725	15790	48.25	5760	17.60
" 29/36	32725	15880	48.53	4452	13.60

Copy - Exhibit 46

March 19th, 1956

SHERBROOKE BRANCH
Rayon Division

RECORD OF LOOM HOURS OPERATED

Week Ending	Possible Loom hrs. Day or Night	Loom hours operated- Day	% Operated	Loom hours operated- Night	% Operated
Nov.16/35	21485	20325	95.53	9540	44.40
" 23/35	21945	21090	96.10	9500	43.29
" 30/35	22300	21070	94.48	9564	42.89
Dec. 7/35	23065	22030	95.60	9438	40.95
" 14/35	25570	23110	90.38	11416	44.65
" 21/35	29215	28320	96.94	9824	32.94
" 28/35	31380	24710	78.74	5724	18.24
Jan. 4/36	32250	Stopped	-	Stopped	-
" 11/36	32685	25945	82.44	7692	23.53
" 18/36	32725	27388	83.69	7656	23.39
" 25/36	32725	Stopped	-	Stopped	-
Feb. 1/36	32725	17160	52.44	Stopped	-
" 8/36	32725	16680	50.97	3768	11.51
" 15/36	32725	16290	49.78	5736	17.53
" 22/36	32725	15790	48.25	5760	17.60
" 29/36	32725	15880	48.53	4452	13.60

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COPY OF EXHIBIT NO. 47 & Enclosure

LOCAL UNION NO. 2467
des Trois Rivieres, P.Q.

S E A L-UNITED TEXTILE WORKERS OF AMERICA
Affiliated With The American Federation of Labor and
International Federal of Textile Workers Associations

When Buying
Textile Goods
Demand this Label

(Label)

President's Name L.P. Fortin,

Secretary's Name Roger D. LaBrie,

Secretary's Address 1455 rue Notre Dame,

le 4 février, 1936

Mr. William Whitehead, Mgr.

Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd.

Trois Rivières, P.Q.

Cher Monsieur:

Veuillez trouver ci-inclus copie d'un contrat rédigé d'apres les instructions des membres de l'Union des United Textile Workers of America, Local #2467 des Trois Rivieres, et nous vous serions tres reconnaissants d'étudier les differents points contenus et d'accorder au Comité spécialement nommé, une entrevue pour négocier vers ou le 6 février entre 7 heures et demie et dix heures du soir.

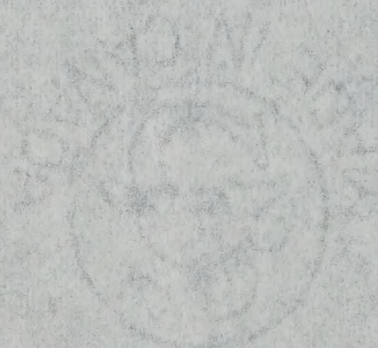
Le Comité qui désire vous rencontrer sera composé strictement de personnes actuellement à votre emploi au nombre de cinq.

Comme récipient des instructions, j'ose croire, M.Whitehead, que vous me ferez parvenir votre décision avant la date ci-haut mentionnée afin de me permettre de notifier le Comité à temps pour l'entrevue sollicitée.

Je demeure:

Respectueusement

Roger D. LaBrie, Sect.



ENTENTE TENTATIVE

ENTRE

LA WABASSO COTTON CO. LTEE.

LA ST. MAURICE VALLEY COTTON MILLS, LTEE.

ET

L'UNION DES OUVRIERS TEXTILE UNIS D'AMERIQUE

Local No. 2467 des Trois-Rivières.

PREFACE

Nous désirons soumettre à la considération de la direction, les employeurs, The Wabasso Cotton Co., Ltd., The St. Maurice Valley Cotton Mills Ltd., le résultat d'études, et d'opinions, longuement considérées, afin d'établir une permanence et sécurité industrielle aux employés dûment représentés volontairement par la United Textile Workers of America, union locale No 2467, des Trois Rivières.

ENTENTE

Qu'il soit entendu entre la Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd., et The St. Maurice Valley Cotton Mills Ltd., de la première part et l'Union des Ouvriers Textile Unis d'Amérique, partie de la seconde part qu'en considération pour l'avancement mutuel des deux parties, qu'il soit individuellement et collectivement entendu comme suit:

1 - Que pour tout ce qui suit, prenne effet et établissent la coopération désirée des deux parties et pour le bon fonctionnement dans l'industrie au point de vue de production et de revenu. Il faut de toute nécessité que les personnes jugées par les membres de la seconde part, ayant droit à l'emploi de la partie de la première part, soient réinstallées sans conditions. L'enquête conduite par les représentants des

ENTRE

La MADISON COTTON CO., INC.,

La Cie. MADISON VALLEY COTTON MILLS, Ltée.

ET

L'UNION DES OUVRIERS TEXTILES D'AMERIQUE

Local No. 0807 des Tricoteurs-Métiers.

PREAMBULE

Nous désirons nous mettre à la considération de la direction, les employeurs, The Madison Cotton Co., Ltée, The Cie. Madison Valley Cotton Mills Ltée, le présent d'établir, et d'appliquer loyalement équitables, afin d'établir une paix permanente et mutuelle susceptible aux employés d'avoir reconnaissance volontairement par la United Textile Workers of America, Union locale No 0807, des Tricoteurs-Métiers.

ENTENTE

Qu'il soit entendu entre la Madison Cotton Co., Ltée., et The Cie. Madison Valley Cotton Mills Ltée., de la première part et l'Union des Ouvriers Textiles Unis d'Amérique, partie de la seconde part qu'en considération pour l'avantage avant mutuel des deux parties, qu'il soit individuellement et collectivement entendu comme suit:

1 - Que pour tout ce qui suit, pleins effet et établissement la compétition établie des deux parties et pour le bon fonctionnement dans l'industrie en vertu de la procédure ou de travail. Il fait de toute évidence que les réclamations jugées par les membres de la seconde part, ayant droit à l'emploi de la partie de la première part, soient réintégrées dans conditions. L'enquête opérée par les représentants des

des parties intéressées dans le groupe de la seconde part, est suffisante pour justifier cette réclamation et nous soumettons respectueusement que la prtie de la première part se désiste de ses allégations, refusant la réinstallation.

Le comité devra soumettre les noms de ceux et celles qu'il entend couvrir par ce premier point.

2 - Les heures de travail devront être de 48 heures par semaine, pour chaque opérateur ou opératrice de quelque dénomination que ce soit. Comme l'industrie est continuelle trois équipes y seront compris dans les heures suivantes: Equipe "A", de 7 à 3 heures. Equipe "B": de 3 à 11 heures. Equipe "C": de 11 à 7 heures.

Temps supplémentaire, nettoyage ou contingences seront traités dans un article subséquent.

3 - Temps supplémentaire en plus de 48 heures par semaine ou en plus de 8 heures par jours, sera rétribué au taux de temps et demi. Les préiodes de nettoyage, huilage ou entretien qui seront faits durant les heures reconnues de travail seront rétribués au taux régulier de l'heure, mais si ce travail est fait en plus des heures régulières, elle sera rétribuées au taux de temps et demi.

SALAIRE

4 - Les parties de la première part consentent, à donner aux parties de la seconde part, une augmentation générale de 15%; que ce travail soit fait à la semaine, à l'heure, à la pièce ou par contrat.

CONDITIONS DE TRAVAIL

Un comité de 15 personnes choisi par les parties de la seconde part pour représenter devant la direction des parties de la première part. Ce Comité protera le titre de

Comité Industriel en remplacement du Comité Industriel actuellement en opération. Ce comité aura pour fonction d'étudier, de suggérer, et de promouvoir avec un Comité représentant les parties de la première part composé à sa discrétion, des intérêts communs des deux parties à l'avancement de l'industrie en général.

Le Comité d'enquête sera composé de cinq membres et aura pour fonction d'enquêter sur tous les griefs des deux parties. Ces griefs devront être soumis par écrit, mentionnant les faits pour ou contre. Les parties de la première part auront deux représentants et les parties de la seconde part auront aussi deux représentants et ces quatre derniers nommeront un cinquième choisi parmi des personnes neutres à l'industrie.

Les opératrices accomplissant le même travail qu'un opérateur devront recevoir le même salaire.

Toute personne en-dessous de 16 ans d'âge n'aura aucun droit légitime d'emploi de la part des parties de la première part.

Les membres en règle de la partie de la seconde part devront avoir préférence d'emploi, à moins que le Comité Industriel ou le Comité d'Enquête décide autrement.

Les fêtes religieuses et d'obligations de la Province de Québec, et la fête du Travail devront être strictement observées et tout travail accompli en ces jours sera rétribué au taux de temps et demi.

La perception des contributions ou affichage des assemblées régulières ou spéciales faites sur les prémices ou terrains de la Compagnie ne seront pas considérées comme venant en contravention avec la bonne administration des affaires de la Compagnie. Toutefois ces choses devront être faites durant les heures de repos ou après les heures de travail.

Toute autre question imprévue à part de celles spécifiées ou par complications techniques, sera décidée par le Comité Industriel, mais les deux parties devront au

préalable avoir eu l'opportunité de discuter ces matières.

Cette entente qui est intervenue entre les parties de la première part et les parties de la seconde part prendra effect ce ..... jour d..... en l'an 1936.

PARTIE DE LA PREMIÈRE PART

.....

.....

.....

.....

PARTIE DE LA SECONDE PART

.....

.....

.....

.....

COPY OF EXHIBIT NO. 48

23 janv. '36

B U L L E T I N D E V O T E

Pour les membres du Local No. 2467

de l'Union du Textile

LES POINTS SOUMIS SONT LES SUIVANTS :

1 - Réinstallation de tous les membres non encore engagés, y compris Mlle Y. Laquerre.

2 - Hausse de salaire de 15% à tous les ouvriers.

3 - Remplacer le Comité Industriel par un Comité d'Union.

4 - Formation d'un Comité d'enquête, composé en partie égale de représentants de la Compagnie et de l'Union.

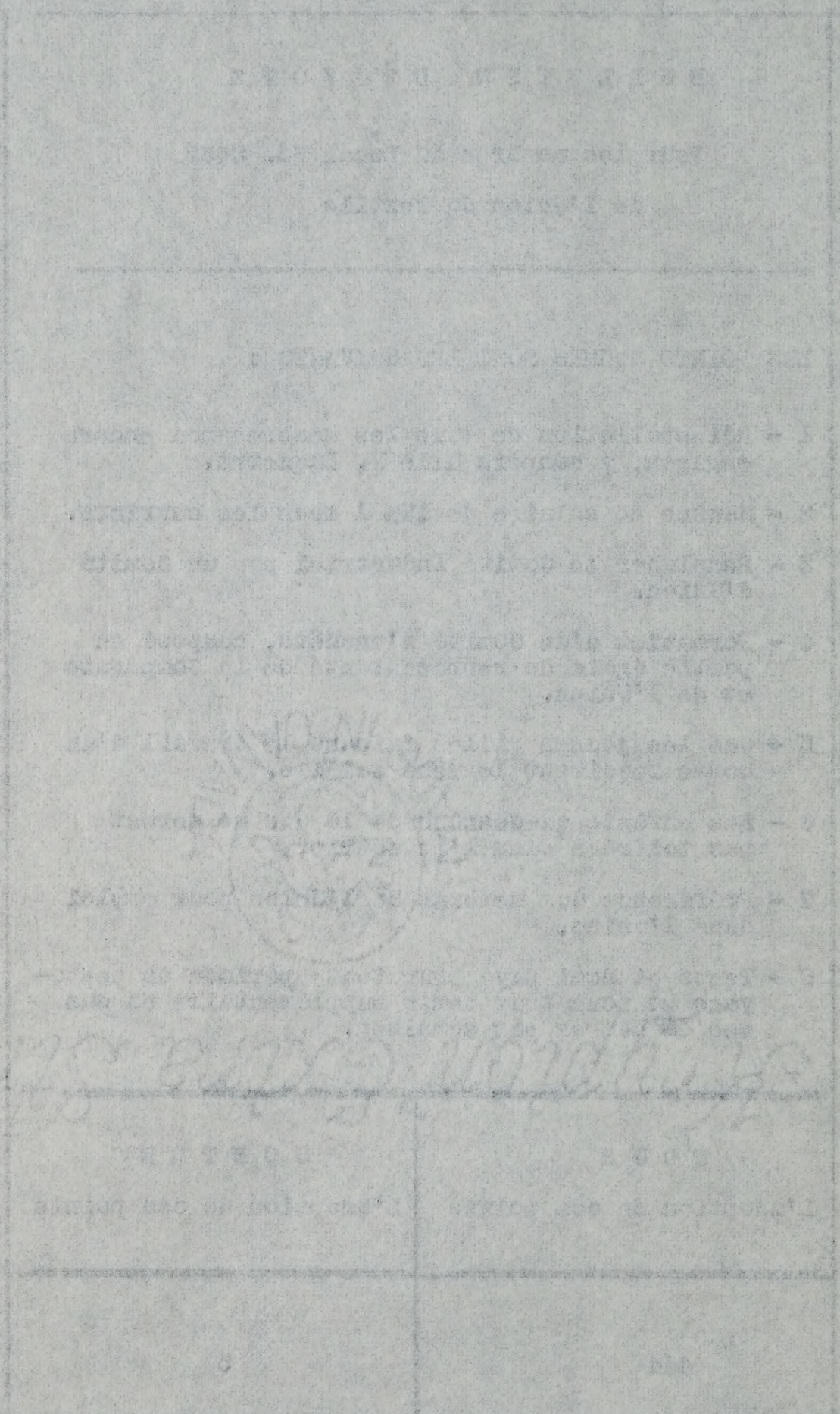
5 - Que les jeunes filles faisant le travail d'un homme reçoivent le même salaire.

6 - Les enfants au-dessous de 16 ans ne seront pas tolérées dans l'industrie.

7 - Préférence aux membres de l'Union pour emploi dans l'usine.

8 - Temps et demi payé pour toute période de nettoyage et pour tout temps supplémentaire en sus des 48 heures par semaines.

POUR L'adoption de ces points	CONTRE L'adoption de ces points
444	5



COPY OF EXHIBIT NO. 49

E N T E N T E

entre

THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY LIMITED et
THE ST. MAURICE VALLEY COTTON MILLS LIMITED,
appelées la Compagnie,

Partie de première part,

et

SES EMPLOYES, représentés par le Comité Industriel, ici représenté par :

MM. Philippe Fortin, employé au département des couleurs;

Alphonse Morrissette, employé au département du tissage;

René Robillard, employé au département du tissage;

Eugène Matton, employé au département du cardage;

Rolland Ouellette, employé au département du filage;

appelés le Comité de Conciliation,

Partie de seconde part.

La partie de première part et la partie de seconde part, pour l'avancement mutuel d'un chacun, décrètent ce qui suit:

1. Les heures de travail devront être en conformité aux lois actuellement en force et qui deviendront en force;

2. L'âge des employés devra être en conformité aux lois actuellement en force et qui deviendront en force;

3. Les salaires qui seront fixés le seront après enquête approfondie de toute la situation et cette enquête devra être complétée avant le fin du présent mois;

4. Les fêtes religieuses qui seront chômées seront celles qui le sont actuellement et autres qui seront décrétées, comme devant être chômées, par l'autorité ecclésiastique;

5. Les fêtes civiles qui seront chômées comprendront les fêtes civiles qui sont actuellement chômées, y compris la fête du Travail;

6. Le Comité Industriel représentant les employés pourra en aucun temps être représenté auprès des autorités de la compagnie par le Comité de Conciliation ci-dessus désigné et formé des employés de la compagnie, pour la discussion de toute question que le dit Comité de Conciliation jugera utile de discuter avec les autorités de la Compagnie. Advenant le cas où il devienne nécessaire de remplir une vacance au Comité de Conciliation,

les autres membres du Comité de Conciliation nommeront alors parmi les employés de la Compagnie, un remplaçant sur le Comité, et ce Comité ainsi reconstitué formera alors le Comité de Conciliation.

Trois-Rivières, 20 février 1936.

Partie de la Première Part.

Partie de Seconde Part.

51

COPY OF EXHIBIT NO. 51

C A N A D I A N N A T I O N A L

T E L E G R A P H S

Hon. Norman Rogers,
House of Commons, Room 223,
Ottawa, Ont.

Feb. 28, 1936.

Confirmation of our telephone conversation, the workers on strike are prepared to return to work at Wabasso Cotton, Monday morning at seven A.M., providing that the Federal Government can give them the assurance that the Hon. Turgeon Royal Commission will deal with the matter, cause of the present delicate situation. Solliciting immediate confirmation.

(signed) Roger D. Labrie, Sect.

COPY OF EXHIBIT NO. 51

C A N A D I A N N A T I O N A L

T E L E G R A P H S

Feb. 29, 1936.

Roger D. LaBrie, Sect.
Local 2467, United Textile Workers of America,
Trois-Rivieres, P.Q.

Replying your telegram twenty-eight if the strikers are agreable to returning to work at the Wabasso plant Monday morning next on the assurance that the affairs of the Wabasso Cotton Company at the Three Rivers plant will be investigated in due course by the Turgeon Royal Commission as I understand from your telegram to be the case I am prepared to give this undertaking on behalf of the Federal Government on the assumption that the picket lines be immediately withdrawn thereby eliminating danger of further friction developing.

(signed) Norman McL. Rogers,
Min. of Labor.

COPY OF EXHIBIT NO. 83

CANADIAN NATIONAL

TELEGRAPHS

June 29, 1934.

Roger D. Labrie, Esq.,
Local 3487, United Textile Workers of America,
Trois-Rivieres, P.Q.

Replying your telegram twenty-eighth if the
strikers are agreeable to returning to work at the
Wabasso plant Monday morning next on the assurance that
the affairs of the Wabasso Cotton Company at Trois
Rivers will be investigated in due course by the
Turgeon Royal Commission as I understand from your
telegram to be the case I am prepared to give this
undertaking on behalf of the Federal Government on the
assumption that the pickets lines be immediately with-
drawn thereby eliminating danger of further friction
developing.

(signed) Norman Mol. Rogers,
Min. of Labour.

COPY OF EXHIBIT NO. 52

C A N A D I A N N A T I O N A L

T E L E G R A P H S

March 1st, 1936.

Hon. Norman Rogers,
House of Commons,
Room 223,
Ottawa, Ont.

Your telegram of the twenty ninth received and the workers on strike at the Wabasso Cotton have agreed unanimously to return to work on condition as expressed in your telegram with reference to Royal Commission. Consequently pickets will be withdrawn. Executive compliments the Government for their expeditbus action in this matter.

(signed) Roger D. LaBrie, Sect.

COPY OF EXHIBIT No. 88

CANADIAN NATIONAL

TELEGRAPHS

March 1st, 1926.

Hon. Norman Rogers,
House of Commons,
Room 232,
Ottawa, Ont.

Your telegram of the twenty ninth received and the workers on strike at the Rubber Goods Duty agreed unanimously to return to work on condition as expressed in your telegram with reference to Royal Commission. Consequently plants will be withdrawn, Executive completing the Government for their expeditious action in this matter.

(signed) Roger D. Labrie, Sect.

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COPY OF EXHIBIT NO. 59
with enclosure.

Trois Rivieres Janvier 3 1935

Mr J.P.S. Desrochers
Inspecteur en chef des Edifices Publics.
Quebec P.Q.

Cher Monsieur

J'ai ce jour fait l'inspection a La Wabasso Cotton Co. Ltd. et je dois vous dire que pas un seul cabinet de toilette n'a de couvert ni dans le department des hommes ni des femmes. j'ai demandé a quelques employés et elles m'ont dit que c'était tres mal comode.

La compagnie a -t-elle le droit de laisser ces cabinets sans couvert. si non, voudriez-vous leur envoyer une ordre de voir a faire poser des sieges a tout leur cabinets de toilette.

Votre directive dans cette affaire m'obligera beaucoup.

Votre tout Dévoué

Inspecteur

59

MINISTERE DU TRAVAIL - PROVINCE DE QUEBEC

SERVICE D'INSPECTION

Division de Québec

Districts judiciaires de Québec, Trois-Rivières Beauce, Montmagny, Nicolet, Kanouraska, Chicoutimi, Roberval, Saguenay, Rimouski, Gaspé et Abitibi.

231, rue St. Paul Tel: 2-5340
Q U É B E C

Quebec, le 4 janvier, 1935.

M. A.C. Carle, Inspecteur,
Trois-Rivieres,
P.Q.

Cher Monsieur :-

J'accuse réception de votre lettre du 3 courant, Re: Cabinets de toilette à la Wabasso Cotton Co.

Pour des raisons d'hygiène, nous préférons que les cabinets de toilette dans ces établissements n'aient pas de sièges, ce qui empêche l'accumulation de déchets, que l'on rencontre quelquefois sur les dits sièges.

Votre tout dévoué

J.P. Sam Desrochers

Inspecteur-en-chef

JPSD:G

P5

COPY OF EXHIBIT NO. 70

		Speed 90	Speed 100
# de métiers	Style		
10	59 CA	7.99	$7.20
11	57 "	718	647
12	" "	653	588
13	" "	598	538
14		552	497
15		512	461
16	98 & 157	478	430
17	mélangé	448	403
18	98 ou 101	421	379
19		398	358
20		377	339
21		358	322
22		341	307
23		325	293
24		311	280
25		298	268
26		286	257
27		275	247
28		265	238
29		255	230
30		246	222

Amazon Extra Strong

Copy of Exhibit 75.

Question 3.

March 26,1936.

THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY LIMITED,
Three Rivers, Que.

Fiscal Year Ended	WAGES PAID (not including salaries)	PRODUCTION YARN (For sale) LBS	PRODUCTION YARN (For sale) $	PRODUCTION CLOTH YDS	PRODUCTION CLOTH $
30th June 1917	$411,905	1,089,656	$500,897	15,581,741	$1,673,069
" " 1918	521,578	962,200	757,487	10,671,635	2,351,405
" " 1919	572,732	914,391	826,934	11,480,820	2,738,579
" " 1920	770,228	904,701	901,724	11,298,941	3,692,410
" " 1921	748,678	743,341	600,553	11,250,930	3,062,512
" " 1922	699,782	885,845	596,150	11,250,930	2,719,737
" " 1923	690,131	1,203,308	778,909	10,891,129	2,691,327
" " 1924	710,643	899,100	617,541	8,798,718	2,267,782
" " 1925	897,773	1,292,629	848,341	12,645,310	2,806,305
" " 1926	1,043,987	1,848,251	1,066,412	12,759,934	3,122,329
" " 1927	1,316,318	2,072,130	1,080,843	15,892,986	3,801,383
" " 1928	1,597,444	2,192,625	1,124,269	16,045,243	3,757,611
" " 1929	1,374,500	2,082,300	1,061,976	17,815,250	4,060,335
" " 1930	1,096,783	1,663,500	781,881	19,100,500	3,769,076
" " 1931	1,106,804	1,048,000	525,000	22,480,000	4,017,257
" " 1932	1,036,400	843,340	358,610	25,882,000	3,887,000
" " 1933	992,204	754,800	295,500	26,670,700	3,699,800
" " 1934	1,160,005	825,100	299,100	35,797,722	4,817,563
" " 1935	971,472	235,178	96,741	37,739,899	4,711,935

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Quarterly Report.

Tax Warrants County Collector Auditor.

Taxes Missed, Co.

Period Ending

Report Year

| | | |

Copy of Exhibit 76.

Question 1. 26th March 1936.

THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED,
Three Rivers, Que.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.

Month of FEBRUARY.	MALES	FEMALE	TOTAL
1917	645	598	1243
1918	653	592	1245
1919	598	623	1221
1920	613	638	1251
1921	Not available		1310
1922	675	629	1304
1923	732	647	1379
1924	745	755	1500
1925	803	1064	1867
1926	752	1127	1879
1927	880	1320	2200
1928	1255	1195	2450
1929	1150	1060	2210
1930	923	714	1637
1931	920	762	1682
1932	910	715	1625
1933	942	588	1530
1934	1198	652	1850
1935	1277	581	1858
1936	1226	674	1900

Copy of Exhibit 76.

Question 1. 26th March 1936.

THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED,
Three Rivers, Que.

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.

Month of FEBRUARY.	MALES	FEMALE	TOTAL
1917	646	598	1244
1918	682	592	1274
1919	698	628	1321
1920	613	688	1301
1921	Not available		1310
1922	675	629	1304
1923	732	647	1379
1924	745	755	1500
1925	803	1064	1867
1926	752	1127	1879
1927	880	1320	2200
1928	1268	1196	2460
1929	1160	1060	2210
1930	928	714	1637
1931	920	762	1682
1932	910	718	1628
1933	942	888	1830
1934	1198	662	1860
1935	1277	581	1858
1936	1226	674	1900

Copy of Exhibit 77

THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED,
Three Rivers, Que.

	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927
Average number of wage-earners employed at 15th of each month							
Male.....	592	654	749	756	724	730	836
Female....	580	625	575	764	725	1095	1253
Total.....	1172	1279	1324	1520	1449	1825	2089
Total wages paid during year (Not including Salaries)...	748,678	699,782	690,131	710,643	897,773	1,043,787	1,136,318
Average Hours worked per week.	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
Number of wage-earners in month of highest employment				1775	1867	1928	2230
No. os salaried employees	42	39	47	60	52	68	81
Total salaries	136,182	107,064	136,570	144,524	181,348	194,850	229,504
Percentage of total salaries to Wages paid	18.2	15.4	19.8	20.3	21.3	18.6	20.2

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Copy of Exhibit 77.

THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY LIMITED,
Three Rivers, Que.

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
Average number of wage-earners employed at 15th of each month								
Male.....	1224	1004	936	961	935	1020	1214	1100
Female.....	1179	1025	737	757	672	608	620	774
Total.....	2403	2029	1673	1718	1607	1628	1834	1874
Total wages paid during year (Not including salaries)..	1,597,444	1,374,500	1,096,783	1,106,804	1,036,400	992,204	1,160,005	971,472
Average Hours worked per week.	55	55	55	55	55-60	55	55	48
Number of wage-earners in month of highest employment	2478	2230	1710	1827	1175-1165	1830	1864	1981
No. of salaried employees.....	130	141	127	126	111	108	152	133
Total salaries.....	322,749	273,163	266,558	346,857	298,868	280,919	345,257	342,040
Percentage of total salaries to Wages paid	20.2	20.6	24.3	31.3	28.8	28.2	29.7	35.2

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Class of Manufacture 72.

THE WARWICK CORTON COMPANY LIMITED.

Three Rivers, Que.

1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883
Average number of wage-earners employed at work during each month					
Male.....	1,587,444	1,574,800	1,396,758	1,360,000	1,140,000
Female.....	2408	2379	2058	1884	1764
Total.....	1,589,852	1,577,179	1,398,816	1,361,884	1,141,764
Total wages paid during year (not including salaries)...	1,537,444	1,524,800	1,396,758	1,360,000	1,140,000
Average hours worked per week.	48	48	48	48	48
Number of wage-earners in month of highest employment.....	2478	2350	2350	1884	1764
No. of salaried employees.....	130	127	108	108	108
Total salaries.....$	280,748	280,748	280,748	280,748	280,748
Total amount of bonus paid.....$	80.8	80.8	80.8	80.8	80.8
Percentage of total salaries to wages.....	80.8	80.8	80.8	80.8	80.8

78

Copy of Exhibit 78.

Question No. 2. (4) 26th March, 1936

THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED,
Three Rivers, Que.

PAY-ROLL ANALYSIS - 1 9 3 3.

(Last 2 weeks of February.)

	MALE				FEMALE			
	UNDER			OVER	UNDER			OVER
	12½¢	17¢	21¢	21¢	12½¢	17¢	21¢	21¢
Machine shop			1	70				2
Yarn Dept.		8	17	10	2	8	40	15
Making-up			1	27			17	14
Shipping office		1		6			1	2
Sheets and Slips		1		4	1	9	16	25
Grey Room			1	13		3	24	10
Bleachery		8	5	50		1	1	
Dyehouse		1		12				
Print				27				
Card room	4	32	27	77	8	40	31	4
Mule spinning	29	48	11	15				
Ring "	38	37	35	80		8	15	45
Spooler			13	18	2	32	29	10
Weave room	29	44	31	111	4	14	41	114
	100	180	142	520	17	115	215	241
		TOTAL -		942				588

Grand Total - 1530

Copy of Exhibit 79.

Question No. 2. (3) 26th March, 1936

THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY, Limited,
Three Rivers, Que.

PAY-ROLL ANALYSIS - 1934.

(Last two weeks in February)

	MALE				FEMALE			
	UNDER			OVER	UNDER			OVER
	12½¢	17¢	21¢	21¢	12½¢	17¢	21¢	21¢
Machine shop								
Yarn	2	2	4		12	12	20	
Making up			4			14	16	
Shipping office		1				2	2	
Sheets & Slips		1				8	19	
Grey room		4	4			11	26	
Bleachery	7	4	3					
Dyehouse								
Print			1					
Card Room	1	16	18		3	3	29	
Mule Spinning	16	29	9					
Ring "	49	60	24			1	19	
Spooler		3	23		2	11	27	
Weave Room	46	76	65		5	19	64	
	121	200	155	722	22	81	222	327
			TOTAL -	1198				652
						Grand total	-	1850

Copy of Exhibit 79.

Question No. 2. (8) 28th March, 1936

THE VARASSO COTTON COMPANY, Limited.
Three Rivers, Que.

PAY-ROLL ANALYSIS - 1924.

(Last two weeks in February)

	MALE				FEMALE			
	UNDER		OVER		UNDER		OVER	
	17¢	17½¢	21¢	21½¢	17¢	17½¢	21¢	21½¢
Cutting shop	2	2	4	12	12	12	20	
Darning			4		14	14	16	
Shipping office		1			2	2	2	
Sheets & Slips		1			6	6	19	
Factory room		4	4		11	11	26	
Secretary		7	4	2				
Storehouse								
Paint			1					
Yard Room	1	16	16	3	3	3	29	
Male Spinning	16	29	9					
" "	49	60	24		1	1	19	
Boiler		2	22	2	11	11	27	
Weave Room	46	76	65	6	19	19	64	
	121	200	185	25	81	81	222	227
TOTAL - 1198								682

Grand total - 1880

Copy of Exhibit 80

Question No. 2 (2) March 26th, 1936.

THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY LIMITED,
Three Rivers, Que.

PAY ROLL ANALYSIS - 1935

PAY ROLL LAST TWO WEEKS OF FEBRUARY

	MALE				FEMALE			
	UNDER			OVER	UNDER			OVER
	12½¢	17¢	21¢	21¢	12½¢	17¢	21¢	21¢
Machine shop	-	-	1		-	1	-	
Yarn	2	2	4		2	4	8	
Making-up	1	-	3		-	6	13	
Shipping Office	1	-	-		-	-	3	
Sheets & Slips	-	-	-		-	26	49	
Grey Room	-	2	1		-	1	9	
Bleachery	-	12	-		-	-	1	
Dye House	-	-	-		-	-	-	
Print	-	-	-		-	-	-	
Card Room	-	15	16		-	1	32	
Mule Spinning	9	20	2		-	-	-	
Ring Spinning	62	36	66		-	19	8	
Spooler	-	-	12		-	4	9	
Weave Room	40	79	32		17	6	12	
	115	166	137	859	19	68	144	350
TOTALS -				1,277				581

GRAND TOTAL - 1,858

Copy of Exhibit 80

Question No. 2 (2) March 26th, 1956.

THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY LIMITED,
Three Rivers, Que.

PAY ROLL ANALYSIS - 1955

PAY ROLL LAST TWO WEEKS OF FEBRUARY

	MALE				FEMALE			
	UNDER		OVER		UNDER		OVER	
	12½¢	17¢	21¢	21¢	12½¢	17¢	21¢	21¢
Machine shop	-	-	1		-	1		-
Room	2	2	4		2	4		8
Cleaning-up	1	-	3		-	6		15
Shipping Office	1	-	-		-	-		3
Waste & Slips	-	-	-		-	26		49
Dry Room	-	2	1		-	1		9
Machinery	-	12	-		-	-		1
Boiler House	-	-	-		-	-		-
Yard	-	-	-		-	-		-
Card Room	-	16	16		-	1		32
Ring Spinning	9	20	2		-	-		-
Ring Spinning	62	26	66		-	19		8
Doubler	-	-	12		-	4		9
Reserve Room	40	79	32		17	6		12
	115	166	187	859	19	68	144	860
			TOTALS - 1,277					861

GRAND TOTAL - 1,838

Copy of Exhibit 81

Question No. 2. (1) 26th March, 1936.

THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED,
Three Rivers, Que.

PAY-ROLL ANALYSIS - 1 9 3 6

)Last 2weeks of January(

	MALE				FEMALE			
	UNDER			OVER	UNDER			OVER
	12½¢	17¢	21¢	21¢	12½¢	17¢	21¢	21¢
Machine Shop				113				2
Yarn			2	5		4	1	8
Making-up room			3	40		10	6	27
Shipping office				6				5
Sheets and Slips				3		12	15	75
Grey Room		1	4	15		1	8	51
Bleachery		6	3	64			1	
Dyehouse				12				
Print			1	45				
Card room		3	34	126		25	7	53
Mule spinning			9	3				1
Ring spinning		18	126	137		65	25	66
Spooler			5	40		1	2	35
Weave room		90	72	295		49	20	152
	NONE	118	259	904	NONE	167	85	475
				TOTAL - 1281				727

Grand total - 2008

Copy of Exhibit 81

Question No. 2. (1) 26th March, 1926.

THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED,
Three Rivers, Que.

PAY-ROLL ANALYSIS - 1 9 2 6

(Last 2weeks of January)

	MALE				FEMALE			
	UNDER		OVER		UNDER		OVER	
	12¼	17¢	21¢		18¼	17¢	21¢	
Machine Shop			113	2				
Yarn	2		8			4	1	8
Making-up room	3		40			10	6	27
Shipping office			6					8
Sheets and Slips			3			12	18	76
Grey Room	1	4	15			1	8	81
Bleachery	6	3	64				1	
Dyehouse			12					
Print	1		46					
Card room	2	24	126			25	7	63
Mule spinning		9	8					1
Ring spinning	18	126	127			65	25	66
Spooler	5		40			1	2	36
Weave room	90	72	296			49	20	182
NONE	118	259	904		NONE	167	85	475

TOTAL - 1281 727

Grand total - 2008

Copy of Exhibit 83

Question No. 5. (b) (2)

March 28th, 1936.

THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED,
Three Rivers, Que.

AVERAGE PIECEWORK EARNINGS.

ACTUAL DRAPER AUTOMATIC PLAIN NARROW LOOMS

WEAVERS

Fortnight ended	DAY	NIGHT	BASIC RATE Weekly 55 hrs.	BASIC RATE Per hour	EFFICIENCY.
28th Feb. 1931	34.77	36.92	(D. 18.00-19.50 (N. 20.00	32.73 to 35.45	90%
20th Feb. 1932	32.65	35.09	(D. 17.00 (N. 17.85	30.91 32.70	"
27th Feb. 1932	31.37	34.16	(D. 17.00 (N. 17.85	30.91 32.70	"
18th Feb. 1933	28.63	20.02	15.10 - 15.50	27.40 - 28.18	"
25th Feb. 1933	25.80	26.72	15.10	27.40	"
3rd. March 1934	28.78	28.51	14.70	26.73	"
24th Feb. 1934	28.27	28.77	14.70	26.73	"
16th Feb. 1935	26.49	27.33	15.50	28.18	75%
24rd Feb. 1935	28.16	29.41	15.50	28.18	"

NOTE - In 1931-32 the night basic rate was 5% over day rate.

Omission No. 5. (b) (2)

THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.
Three Rivers, Que.

March 28th, 1938.

AVERAGE PIECEWORK EARNINGS.

ACTUAL
DRAWN AUTOMATIC
PLAIN MARROW LOOMS

BASIC RATE

Month ended	DAY	NIGHT	Weekly 55 hrs.	Per hour	EFFICIENCY.
28th Feb. 1937	34.77	36.22	(D. 18.00-19.50 (M. 20.00	32.73 to 35.45	90%
20th Feb. 1938	32.65	33.09	(D. 17.00 (M. 17.85	30.91 32.70	"
27th Feb. 1938	31.37	34.16	(D. 17.00 (M. 17.85	30.81 32.70	"
14th Feb. 1933		20.02	15.10 - 15.50	27.40 - 28.18	"
25th Feb. 1933		26.72	15.10	27.40	"
3rd. March 1934		28.71	14.70	26.73	"
24th Feb. 1934		28.27	14.70	26.73	"
16th Feb. 1935		27.33	15.50	28.18	75%
24rd Feb. 1935		26.41	15.50	28.18	"

NOTE - In 1937-38 the night basic rate was 5% over day rate.

Copy of Exhibit 84

Question No. 5 B (3)

March 28,1936

THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY LIMITED,
Three Rivers, Que.

AVERAGE PIECEWORK EARNINGS

WEAVERS

Sheeting Looms
Automatic

BASIC RATE

Fortnight ended	DAY	NIGHT	Weekly 55 hrs	Per Hr.	EFFY.
28th Feb. 1931	38.53	44.71	(d. $21.25 (n. 22.30	38.64) 40.57)	90%
27th Feb. 1932	37.36	41.63	(d. $19.50 (n. 20.50	35.45) 37.22)	87%
25th Feb. 1933	31.91	33.73	18.50	33.64	90%
24th Feb. 1934	34.51	35.71	18.55	33.72	"
23rd Feb. 1935	36.47	38.02	19.50	35.45	"

Note ~~e~~ In 1931-32, night basic rate was 5% over day rate.

DOBBY and JACQUARD

1931-32-33 - Not operating

3 March 1934- Paid on time basis - 27 cts, 27 3/4 cts, and 28 cts an hour,

	Day	Night			
16th Feb. 1935	29.37	29.48	$15.50	28.18	85%

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Question No. B B (3) March 28,1936

THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY LIMITED,
Three Rivers, Que.

AVERAGE PIECEWORK EARNINGS

WEAVERS

Fortnight ended	Sheeting Looms Automatic DAY	NIGHT	BASIC RATE Weekly 55 hrs	Per Hr.	EFFY.
28th Feb. 1931	38.55	44.71	(d. $31.25 / n. 22.30)	36.64 / 40.57	90%
27th Feb. 1932	37.36	41.65	(d. $19.50 / n. 20.50)	33.45 / 37.22	87%
25th Feb. 1933	31.91	35.73	18.50	33.64	90%
24th Feb. 1934	34.31	39.71	18.55	33.72	"
23rd Feb. 1935	36.47	38.03	19.50	35.45	"

Note - In 1931-32, night basic rate was 5% over day rate.

DOBBY and JACQUARD

1931-32-33 - Not operating

3 March 1934- Paid on time basis - 37 obs. 37 3/4 obs. and 28 obs an hour.

	Day	Night			
16th Feb. 1935	29.37	29.48	$15.50	28.18	85%

Co[illegible] of Exhibit 85

Question No. 5-b (4)

28th March, 1936.

THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY LIMITED,
Three Rivers, Que.

AVERAGE PIECEWORK EARNINGS

WEAVERS

LANCASHIRE LOOMS

BASIC RATE

Fortnight ended	Actual DAY 55-Hrs.	Actual NIGHT 60-Hrs.	
21 February 1931	23.80	22.16	(Rates figured to give $15.00 weekly 55 hours- Plains, Twills, Voiles, etc. at 80% efficiency.
20 February 1932	24.10	25.67	(Rates figured to give $15.00 weekly 55 hours- Dobbies, Cotton; Jacquard, Twills, Rayon Filling, Rayon 1 Warp -70% efficiency.
18 February 1933	21.49	21.09	(Rates figured to give $18.00 weekly 55 hours-Corset cloths- 2warps-65% Eff
3 March 1934	21.06	19.48	FROM JANUARY, 1933 (Rates figured to give $13.00 to $14.50 weekly 55 hours. Heavy, Medium and light cloths- 75% efficiency.
16 February 1935	23.66	22.79	(Rates figured to give $15.00 - weekly55 hours- Rayon Corset, Cloths, Hard Weaving Coutils, Twills or Fancies, cloths with 2 or more fillings, Hard Weaving Broadcloths or Batistes- 45% to 85% effy.

$13.00 per 55 hours = .23.64 per hour.

$14.50 per 55 hours = .26.36 per hour.

$15.00 per 55 hours = .27.27 per hour.

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Question No. 5-b (4)

28th March, 1936.

THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY LIMITED,
Three Rivers, Que.

AVERAGE PITCHWORK TARIFFS

WEAVERS

BASIC RATE

Fortnight ended	LANCASHIRE LOOMS Actual DAY 55-Hrs.	NIGHT 60-Hrs.
21 February 1931	$3.80	$2.16
20 February 1932	$4.10	$2.67
18 February 1933	$4.49	$4.09
3 March 1934	$4.06	$3.48
16 February 1935	$3.66	$2.79

(Rates figured to give $15.00 weekly 55 hours- Plains, Twills, Voiles, etc. at 80% efficiency.

(Rates figured to give $15.00 weekly 55 hours- Dobbies,Cotton; Jacquard, Twills, Rayon Filling, Rayon I Warp -70% efficiency.

(Rates figured to give $18.00 weekly 55 hours-Corset clothe- Sharpe-65% Eff.

FROM JANUARY, 1933

(Rates figured to give $13.00 to $14.50 weekly 55 hours. Heavy, Medium and light clothe- 75% efficiency.

(Rates figured to give $15.00 - Weekly55 hours- Rayon Corset, Clothe, Hard Weaving Coutils, Twills or Panales, clothe with 2 or more fillings, Hard Weaving Broadclothe or Batistes- 45% to 85% effy.

$13.00 per 55 hours = .23.64 per hour.

$14.60 per 55 hours = .26.36 per hour.

$15.00 per 55 hours = .27.27 per hour.

Copy of Exhibit 86

Question No. 9

March 28,1936.

THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY LIMITED
THREE RIVERS, QUE.

S P I N N E R S' E A R N I N G S

A V E R A G E R A T E P E R H O U R.

Fortnight ended.	MULES DAY Actual	MULES NIGHT	RINGS WARP DAY Actual	RINGS WARP NIGHT	RINGS WEFT DAY Actual	RINGS WEFT NIGHT
	CENTS		CENTS		CENTS	
February 28th 1931,	43.04	----	28.98	31.12	27.19	29.94
" 27th 1932,	38.51	38.33	25.29	28.20	25.09	29.21
" 25th 1933,	34.91	33.57	22.38	24.78	22.28	24.77
" 24th 1934,	35.38	35.91	22.51	25.09	22.66	25.68
" 23rd 1935,	34.82	35.16	21.57	23.75	21.39	24.43
	(55 hrs)	(60 hrs)	(55 hrs)	(60 hrs)	(55 hrs)	(60 hrs)
Basic) 1932 (Weekly -	$19.00	21.00	11.00 to 12.65	-13.20 to 15.00	-12. to 13.20	-14.40 to 15.60
Rates))Per Hr -	.35	.35	.20 to .23	.22 to .25	.21.81 to .24	.24 to .26
			(48 hrs)	(48 hrs)	(48 hrs)	(48 hrs)
Effective- July 1st 1935						
Basic) Rates) Weekly-			$11.30-11.75	12.50-12.95	11.50-12.00	12.70-13.20
Hourly-			23½-24½	26-27	24-25	26½-27½

NOTE - ALL MALE Spinners are paid at night rates.

FORM OF TENDER No. 2

Question No. 2

THIS AGREEMENT COMPLAY LIMITED

THAMES RIVERS, QUE.

AVENUE PARTS HOURS.

	DAY	NIGHT
	Actual	Actual
	CENTS	CENTS
Boatmen	43.04	51.72
"	38.52	46.20
"	34.81	41.77
"	32.38	38.85
"	30.48	36.57
Coxswain	34.82	41.78
Portsmouth ended.		

	DAY	NIGHT
	Actual	Actual
	CENTS	CENTS
Boatmen	28.98	34.78
"	25.50	30.60
"	22.78	27.34
"	21.07	25.28
"	19.75	23.70
Coxswain	23.07	27.68

Boatmen	$18.00	$1.00	(60 hrs)
Hatsa)	.75		
Boats(weekly -	for 8% -		

Motorboats - July 1st 1938

	(48 hrs)	(60 hrs)
$21.30-11.75	15.30-15.00	17.70-13.20
25¢-24¢	24-25	26-27¢

NOTE - All Mail Shipments are paid at night rates.

Above 25,1938.

Copy of Exhibit 87

87

Question No. 5 (b)

27th March, 1936

THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED,
Three Rivers, Que.

WAGES BY OCCUPATIONS.

Basic Rates - Piecework

YEAR 1932

	MALE	FEMALE
Slubbers	27¢	22¢
Speeders	27	22
Spoolers	22	16⅔
Spollers Automatic		
Warpers	22	20
Warpers Automatic		
Drawning In	Not Available.	
Weavers		
Weavers-Sheeting Looms		
Cloth Room		20
Sewing Machine Operator		20
White inspection	40	20
Packing	33	
Dyeing	33	
Finishing	34	

Copy of Exhibit 87

Section No. 5 (b)

27th March, 1936

HE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED,
Three Rivers, Que.

WAGES BY OCCUPATIONS.

Basic Rates - Piecework

YEAR 1932

	MALE	FEMALE
Slubbers	27¢	22¢
Speeders	27	22
Spoolers	22	16½
Spoolers Automatic		
Warpers	22	20
Warpers Automatic		
Drawing In	)	
Weavers	) Not	
Weavers-Sheeting Looms)	) Available.	
Cloth Room		20
Sewing Machine Operator		20
White Inspection	40	20
Packing	33	
Dyeing	33	
Finishing	34	

Copy of Exhibit 88

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Question No. 5 (b) 27th March, 1936.

The WaBASSO COTTON COMPANY,LIMITED,
Three Rivers, Que.

WAGES BY OCCUPATIONS.

BASIC RATES - PIECEWORK

YEAR 1935

	MALE	FEMALE
Slubbers	27¢	23¢
Speeders	29	25
Spoolers	22	21
Spoolers Automatic	27	24
Warpers	24	21
Warpers Automatic	25	24
Drawing In		21
Weavers	29	27
Weavers-Sheeting Looms	35	
Cloth Room		24
Sewing Machine Operator		23
White Inspection	40	20
Packing	33	
Dyeing	33	
Finishing	33	

Copy of Exhibit 88

Question No. 5 (b) 27th March, 1926.

The WEBASCO COTTON COMPANY,LIMITED,
Three Rivers, Que.

WAGES BY OCCUPATIONS.

BASIC RATES - PIECEWORK

YEAR 1926

	MALE	FEMALE
Slubbers	27¢	23¢
Speeders	29	25
Spoolers	22	21
Spoolers Automatic	27	24
Warpers	24	21
Warpers Automatic	25	24
Drawing In		21
Weavers	29	27
Weavers-Sheeting Looms	35	
Cloth Room		24
Sewing Machine Operator		22
White Inspection	40	20
Packing	23	
Dyeing	35	
Finishing	33	

Copy of Exhibit 94.

Question No. 6.

March 27-1936.

THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED,
Three Rivers, Que.

D E L I V E R I E S

	YARN		CLOTH		PRINTS		SHEETS & SLIPS				
	LBS	$	YARDS	$	YARDS	$	DOZ.	$	DOZ.	$	TOTAL.
Feb. 1926		84,126		317,236							401,362
July "		82,942		341,596							424,538
Feb. 1927		43,425		325,068							368,493
July "		73,416		320,693							394,109
Feb. 1928		97,083		319,732		30,320					447,135
July "		50,981		313,584		8,571					373,136
Feb. 1929		93,237		372,128		96,370					561,735
July "		79,679		304,654		30,808					415,141
Feb. 1930	117,484	64,076	1,343,432	290,013	345,556	77,443	2,124	26,068	4,826	13,862	471,462
July 1930	86,991	49,870	880,241	175,342	240,542	40,399	2,905	30,627	10,120	21,559	321,546
Feb. 1931	96,080	44,512	1,844,763	309,499	558,140	97,438	5,050	52,139	10,884	23,700	527,288
July "	82,755	37,913	1,060,414	179,444	299,437	41,273	3,370	34,976	6,140	12,839	306,445
Feb. 1932	86,636	34,938	2,229,061	313,000	595,230	82,714	4,380	34,581	8,765	19,123	484,356
July "	57,306	22,130	897,242	120,872	170,151	21,608	2,365	18,652	5,277	9,633	192,895
Feb. 1933	45,951	18,234	1,634,448	218,093	652,475	86,351	4,058	30,027	9,430	18,217	370,922
July "	78,939	31,383	1,434,372	193,850	502,729	60,955	4,184	36,058	4,189	8,892	330,938
Feb. 1934	39,163	16,318	1,822,580	261,721	1,019,082	129,054	2,190	22,500	5,451	12,514	442,107
July "	6,306	2,708	891,405	133,343	425,180	50,607	2,004	20,442	2,777	6,975	214,075
Feb. 1935	13,362	5,408	2,268,364	306,396	948,130	128,785	3,532	38,092	12,870	26,307	504,988
July "	7,659	2,905	1,711,943	234,302	640,541	77,623	5,238	52,191	11,115	23,277	390,298
Feb. 1936	10,778	4,498	1,050,995	136,145	540,027	69,992	2,100	21,059	8,023	14,793	246,487

DETAILS

	YARN		CLOTH		PRINTS		SHIRTS & SUITS		TOTAL
	LBS.	$	YARDS	$	YARDS	$	DOZ.	$	$
Sept. 1908									
Aug. Test									
Sept. Test

95

Copy of Exhibit 95

Question No. 12. March 27-1936

THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY,LIMITED,
Three Rivers, Que.

ANALYSIS OF SALES BY COMMODITY GROUPS,

exclusive of Sheets & Slips and Yarn

(Shown on separate statement,)

for the year ended - 27th June, 1931.

DESCRIPTION	YARDS
COTTON:	
Beachcloth	24,264
Broadcloth	8,857,224
Cambric	265,418
Check Mainsook	265,932
Circulars	287,776
Cottons	561,503
Coutils	418,050
Embroidery cloth	7,219
Fancies	116,751
Gabardines	3,992
Jacquards	14,747
Lawns	25,285
Linens	37,702
Longcloth	327,174
Madapolams	20,593
Marquisette	6,335
Mercerised Poplin	222,648
Middy twill	668,893
Nainsook	549,874
Percale	2,227 ,709
Pillow cotton	773,549
Pique	113,135
Sheeting	1,373,753
Shirting	35,897
Twill	521,845
Victoria Lawn	120,077
Voile	395,814
Viscose Corset Cloth	705,948
Bedspread Cloth	3,650
Total --	18,952,757
SILK:	
Rayon Alpaca	12,768
Rayon Lining	6,220
Plain silk	723,934
Silk crepe	55,226
Silk Pique	7,568
Silk striped shirting	99,783
Silk striped voile	995
Total --	906,494
Grand Total -----	19,859,251 Yards.

Question No. 12. March 27th,1936.

THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED,
Three Rivers, Que.

ANALYSIS OF SALES BY COMMODITY GROUPS.

exclusive of Sheets & Slips and Yarn

(Shown on separate statement,)

for the year ended - 2nd July, 1932.

	DESCRIPTION.	YARDS
COTTON:		
	Broadcloth	11,990,406
	Corset cloth	700,092
	Cottons	928,011
	Coutils	417,068
	Mainsook	552,253
	Percale	2,447,998
	Pillow cotton	580,507
	Sheeting	1,382,799
	Twill	978,634
	Miscellaneous	2,494,248
	Total -	22,472,716
SILK:		
	Plain	708,838
	Rayon Lining	180,017
	Silk crepe	94,168
	Silk Shirting	124,504
	Miscellaneous	16,743
	Total -	1,124,270
	GRAND TOTAL -	23,596,986

Question No. 12. Memo 27th,1952.

THE VARASSO COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED,
Three Rivers, Que.

ANALYSIS OF SALES BY COMMODITY GROUPS.

exclusive of Sheets & Slips and Yarn

(Shown on seperate statement)

for the year ended - 2nd July, 1952.

DESCRIPTION.	YARDS
COTTON:	
Broadcloth	11,950,406
Corset cloth	700,092
Cottons	928,913
Cuntils	417,068
Mainsook	582,259
Percale	2,447,998
Pillow cotton	580,807
Sheeting	1,382,799
Twill	978,634
Miscellaneous	2,494,248
Total -	22,472,716
SILK:	
Plain	708,828
Rayon Lining	180,017
Silk crepe	94,160
Silk Shirting	124,804
Miscellaneous	16,742
Total -	1,124,270
GRAND TOTAL -	23,596,986

Question No. 12. March 27-1936.

THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED,
Three Rivers, Que.

ANALYSIS OF SALES BY COMMODITY GROUPS

exclusive of Sheets & Slips and Yarn

)Shown on Separate Statement (

for the year ended- 1st July, 1933 .

DESCRIPTION		YARDS
Cotton:		
	Beachcloth	17,523
	Broadcloth	13,870,038
	Cambric	117,382
	Check Nainsook	18,352
	Circular Cotton	264,577
	Collar Cloth	306
	Cotton	1,589,719
	Corset Cloth	370,640
	Coutil	441,819
	Embroidery Cloth	370
	Fancies	24,667
	Flannellette	1,685
	Jacquard Corset Cloth	3,310
	Lawn	20,546
	Linen	317,497
	Longcloth	1,052,096
	Madapolam	13,424
	Marquisette	44,852
	Mesh Cloth	65,761
	Middy Twill	469,972
	Mainsook	334,569
	Percale	1,530,266
	Pillow Cotton	455,715
	Pique	284,077
	Poplin	175,764
	Sheeting	1,300,820
	Shirting	37,487
	Twill	323,376
	Victoria Lawn	148,851
	Voile	151,052
	Miscellaneous	679,545
	Total --	24,125,878
SILK:		
	Plain silk	239,653
	Rayon Lining	74,446
	Silk Crepe	10,418
	Silk Stripe Shirting	71,057
	Miscellaneous	1,913
	Silk Voile	-
	Rayon Alpaca	-
	Total --	397,487
	Grand Total --	24,523,365 Yards.

Question No. 12. March 27-1936.

THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.
Three Rivers, Que.

ANALYSIS OF SALES BY COMMODITY GROUPS

exclusive of Sheets & Slips and Yarn

(Shown on Separate Statement)

for the year ended- 1st July, 1922.

DESCRIPTION	YARDS
Cotton:	
Beavercloth	17,522
Broadcloth	18,870,038
Cambric	117,382
Check Nainsook	18,382
Circular Cotton	264,377
Collar Cloth	306
Cotton	1,585,718
Corset Cloth	870,640
Coutil	441,815
Embroidery Cloth	870
Fancies	24,667
Flannellette	1,586
Jacquard Corset Cloth	3,810
Lawn	20,646
Linen	317,497
Longcloth	1,082,038
Madapolam	13,424
Marquette	44,852
Mesh Cloth	68,761
Middy Twill	468,972
Nainsook	324,669
Percale	1,870,266
Pillow Cotton	455,718
Pique	264,077
Poplin	178,764
Sheeting	1,300,820
Shirting	27,487
Twill	322,376
Victoria Lawn	148,851
Voile	181,052
Miscellaneous	679,646
Total --	24,128,878
SILK:	
Plain silk	239,653
Rayon Lining	74,446
Silk Crepe	10,418
Silk Stripe Shirting	71,057
Miscellaneous	1,918
Silk Voile	-
Rayon Alpaca	-
Total --	397,487
Grand Total --	24,525,365 Yards.

Question No. 12. March 27th, 1936.

THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED,
Three Rivers, Que.

ANALYSIS OF SALES BY COMMODITY GROUPS.

exclusive of Sheets & Slips & Yarn,

(Shown on separate statement,)

for the year ended - 30th June, 1934.

	DESCRIPTION.	YARDS
COTTON:		
	Beachcloth	28,088
	Broadcloth	18,661,232
	Cambric	123,368
	Check Nainsook	100,344
	Circular Cotton	301,129
	Collar cloth	594
	Cotton	3,025,043
	Corset Cloth	559,505
	Coutil	516,331
	Embroidery Cloth	
	Fancies	58,701
	Flannellette	7,885
	Jacquard Corset Cloth	3,870
	Lawn	10,418
	Linen	335,281
	Longcloth	1,700,390
	Madapolam	20,774
	Marquisette	277
	Mesh cloth	1,861
	Middy twill	532,968
	Nainsook	360,452
	Percale	1,854,065
	Pillow cotton	527,286
	Pique	383,595
	Poplin	143,207
	Sheeting	1,474,603
	Shirting	8,696
	Twill	399,438
	Victoria Lawn	184,184
	Voile	308,708
	Miscellaneous	648,694
	Total -	32,280,987
SILK:		
	Plain Silk	6,980
	Rayon Lining	28,259
	Silk Shirting	58,072
	Silk voile	57
	Silk crepe	
	Miscellaneous	
	Total -	93,368
	GRAND TOTAL -	32,374,355

THE VARNARD COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED,
Three Rivers, Que.

ANALYSIS OF SALES BY COMMODITY GROUPS.

exclusive of Sheets & Slips & Yarn.

(Shown on separate statement.)

for the year ended - 30th June, 1934.

DESCRIPTION.	YARDS
COTTON:	
Beavercloth	28,088
Broadcloth	18,661,282
Cambric	182,368
Check Ginghams	100,344
Circular Cotton	301,129
Collar cloth	894
Cotton	3,028,042
Corset Cloth	589,805
Coutil	816,321
Embroidery Cloth	
Fancies	86,702
Flannelette	7,885
Jacquard Corset Cloth	8,870
Lawn	10,418
Linen	385,281
Longcloth	1,700,890
Madapolam	20,774
Marquisette	277
Mesh cloth	1,861
Middy twill	838,958
Natsook	860,458
Percale	1,884,068
Pillow cotton	827,286
Pique	288,898
Poplin	142,207
Sheeting	1,474,802
Shirting	8,896
Twill	898,488
Victoria Lawn	184,184
Voile	808,708
Miscellaneous	648,894
Total -	32,280,987
SILK:	
Plain silk	6,980
Rayon Lining	28,259
Silk Shirting	88,072
Silk voile	87
Silk crepe	
Miscellaneous	
Total -	98,868
GRAND TOTAL -	32,378,855

Question No. 12. March 27-1936

THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED,
THREE RIVERS, QUE .

ANALYSIS OF SALES BY COMMODITY GROUPS,

exclusive of Sheets & Slips and Yarn

(shown on separate statement,)

for the year ended - 30th June, 1935 .

	DESCRIPTION	YARDS
COTTON:		
	Beachcloth	59,146
	Broadcloth	10,622,730
	Cambric	90,854
	Check Nainsook	59,150
	Circular cloth	122,649
	Clothing cloth	105,009
	Collar cloth	4,201
	Cotton	12,060,643
	Coutil	362,413
	Covert Cloth	87,868
	Fancies	32,021
	Flannellette	
	Interlining	596,213
	Jacquard	3,160
	Lawn	143,404
	Linen	48,691
	Longcloth	475,628
	Madapolam	15,248
	Marquisette	
	Mesh cloth	
	Middy Twill	
	Nainsook	151,982
	Percale	6,044,575
	Pillow Cotton	370,373
	Pique	373,332
	Poplin	192,292
	Sheeting	1,936,431
	Shirting	54,904
	Twill	751,243
	Victoria Lawn	
	Voile	889,080
	Miscellaneous	870,865
	TOTAL -	36,524,105
SILK:		
	Fancies	311,476
	Plain silk	
	Rayon	
	Shirting	4,987
	Voile	
	Miscellaneous	
	TOTAL -	316,463

GRAND TOTAL -- 36,840,568 Yards

Section No. 12. March 27-1926

THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED,
THREE RIVERS, QUE.

ANALYSIS OF SALES BY COMMODITY GROUPS,

exclusive of Sheets & Slips and Yarn

(shown on seperate statement,)

for the year ended - 30th June, 1925.

DESCRIPTION	YARDS
COTTON:	
Beachcloth	89,146
Broadcloth	10,622,730
Cambric	90,864
Check Nainsook	89,160
Circular cloth	128,649
Clothing cloth	108,009
Collar cloth	4,201
Cotton	12,060,642
Cuttil	262,418
Covert Cloth	87,868
Fancies	82,021
Flannellette	
Interlining	596,218
Jacquard	8,160
Lawn	142,404
Linen	48,691
Longcloth	476,628
Madapolam	18,248
Marquisette	
Mesh cloth	
Middy Twill	
Nainsook	181,982
Percale	6,044,676
Pillow Cotton	870,378
Tique	878,282
Poplin	182,282
Sheeting	1,956,431
Shirting	84,904
Twill	781,248
Victoria Lawn	
Voile	889,080
Miscellaneous	870,865
TOTAL -	36,854,108
SILK:	
Fancies	311,476
Plain silk	
Rayon	
Shirting	4,987
Voile	
Miscellaneous	
TOTAL -	316,463

GRAND TOTAL -- 36,840,868 Yards

Copy of Exhibit 96

96

Question No. 12.

March 27th,1936.

THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY,LIMITED,
Three Rivers, Que.

ANALYSIS OF SALES BY COMMODITY GROUPS.

SHEETS & SLIPS and YARN.

Year ended.	S H E E T S.	S L I P S.	B E D S E T S.
27th June 1931	39,384 doz.	81,655 doz.	9,214 sets*
2nd. July 1932	34,202 "	83,916 "	11,849 "
1st. July 1933	36,374 "	67,347 "	7,619 "
30th June 1934	38,464 "	59,937 "	8,252 "
29th June 1935	40,432 "	114,588 "	8,413 "

* Sets consist of - (1 sheet & 2 slips or)
(2 sheets & 4 Slips)

YARN SALES

Year ended	Count 1s. to 39s.	40s & finer	TOTAL
27th June 1931	258,127 lbs.	789,809 lbs.	1,047,936 Lbs.
2nd. July 1932	182,703 "	660,634 "	843,337 "
1st. July 1933	165,369 "	589,404 "	754,773 "
30th June 1934	175,524 "	353,176 "	528,700 "
29th June 1935	66,229 "	134,989 "	201,218 "

Copy of Exhibit 98

98

THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY LIMITED

AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES.

EXECUTIVE SALARIES.

YEAR	President & Gen'l Manager	Manager	Comptroller	Secy-Treas.	Asst. Comp.
1929	$23,400.	$10,000.	$5,000.00	$4,720.	
1930	31,800.	12,000.	5,000.	4,000.	$4,000.
1931	26,800.	12,000.	5,000.	4,000.	4,000.
1932	23,530.	Managing Director 7,678. ..	4,461.	3,705.	3,422
1933	23.530.	8,000.	nil	4,913.	nil
1934	23.530.	8,250.	nil	5,000.	nil

THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY LIMITED

AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES.

"3" Statement of salaries paid to Officers of the Company.

The President is paid a salary of $18,530. per year.

The Managing Director is paid a salary of $12,000. per year.

The Secretary-Treasurer is paid a salary of $ 6,000. per year.

No salaries are paid to Officers by the Subsidiary companies.

Copy of Exhibit 98

THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY LIMITED

AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES.

EXECUTIVE SALARIES.

YEAR	President & Gen'l Manager	Manager	Comptroller	Secy-Treas.	Asst. Comp
1929	$22,400.	$10,000.	$6,000.00	$4,720.	
1930	21,800.	12,000.	6,000.	4,000.	$4,000.
1931	26,800.	12,000.	6,000.	4,000.	4,000.
1932	22,820.	7,678.	Manager 4,461.	3,705.	3,422
1933	22.820.	8,000.	nil	4,912.	nil
1934	22.820.	8,280.	nil	5,000.	nil

THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY LIMITED

AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES.

Statement of salaries paid to Officers of the Company.

The President is paid a salary of $18,830. per year.

The Managing Director is paid a salary of $12,000. per year.

The Secretary-Treasurer is paid a salary of $ 6,000. per year.

No salaries are paid to Officers by the Subsidiary companies.

99

Year	Total Value of manufactured products sold	Profit for the year after deducting all manufacturing & other charges & expenses also provision for income war tax but before providing for depreciation, bond interest and sinking fund	% to Sales	Deductions for Bond Int. proportion of discount on bonds, organization expenses	Net Profits	% to Sales	Dividends Paid
1917	$2,173,965.48	$181,348.79	8.34	$120,027.96	$61,321.83	2.82	From 1907 to the end of 1917 no Dividends Paid
1918	3,185,284.28	508,795.24	15.90	130,430.79	385,437.47	12.10	$43.750.00
1919	3,660,069.14	460,975.67	12.59	154,010.00	323,541.15	8.83	100,625.00
1920	4,710,645.88	443,709.77	9.41	153,410.00	336,015.67	7.11	140,000.00
1921	3,741,909.66	386,697.53	10.33	152,810.00	283,102.83	7.58	140,000.00
1922	3,412,447.62	347,549.87	10.18	152,240.00	243,773.91	7.14	140,000.00
1923	3,437,215.59	303,177.19	8.82	209,922.25	206,954.73	6.02	140,000.00
1924	2,976,536.23	265,193.50	8.90	218,685.00	143,152.68	4.80	140,000.00
1925	3,785,805.81	285,749.37	7.54	217,332.50	158,734,96	4.19	140,000.00
1926	4,379,828.11	313,437.67	7.15	217,094.15	178,521.03	4.07	140,000.00
1927	4,890,627.16	456,920.43	9.34	266,044.53	272,917.57	5.58	140,000.00 plus
							Bonus 52,500.00

Taxes last year were $96,531.20

Copy of Exhibit 99

YEAR	Total value of manufactured products sold	Profits for the year after deducting all manufacturing & other charges & expenses also provision for income war tax but before providing for depreciation, bond interest & sinking fund	% to Sales	Deductions for Bond Int. proportion of discount on bonds, organization expenses etc.	Net Profits or Loss	% to Sales	Dividends Paid
1928	$4,939,197.19	$399,281.06	8.08	$266,337.50	$216,799.81	4.39	$175,000.00)
1929	5,130,044.35	81,949.66	1.60	265,545.00	109,676.85	2.12	Bonus - 87,500.00) 52,500.00
1930	5,577,180.30	415,817.93	7.46	536,919.88	52,360.52	.94	0
1931	5,224,085.36	448,213.33	8.58	517,083.51	3,648.34	.07	0
1932	5,060,907.05	174,616.72	3.45	522,168.40	283,705.13	5.61	0
1933	4,735,850.85	528,274.33	11.15	568,683.56	21,443.24	.45	0
1934	6,318,167.54	752,874.60	11.92	666,846.14	146,743.45	2.32	0
1935	6,523,748.91	750,969.53	11.51	666,051.57	147,629.95	2.26	0

NOTE: 1930 and subsequent years Consolidated figures used.

1929	$4,592,147,459	$80,532,593	80.8		$5,999,454	4.89	18,796,218	$100,000,000
1930	$5,130,044,532	$81,348,586	79.0		$5,999,454	5.12	19,676,952	$100,000,000
1931	$5,277,180,290	$78,819,889	74.9		$5,999,454	5.27	20,563,687	$100,000,000
1932	$5,060,307,065	$72,614,168	68.4		$5,999,454	5.06	19,705,421	$100,000,000
1933	$4,752,650,485	$64,274,852	60.5		$5,999,454	4.75	18,683,155	$100,000,000
1934	$5,378,147,847	$74,844,870	70.5		$5,999,454	5.38	20,788,889	$100,000,000
1935	$6,585,748,821	$90,869,052	85.6		$5,999,454	6.59	24,892,623	$100,000,000

NOTE: 1930 and subsequent years Consolidated Income used.

Exh. 104

9th February, 1931.

R. W. Breadner, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs,
Department of National Revenue,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,-

On the 25th August, 1930, the cotton industry presented for your consideration a tariff schedule that was considered necessary to enable the industry to regain a portion of the home market which had been lost due, generally, to the periodical reductions in the cotton schedule during the past twenty years and the numerous drawback items for home consumption. The industry greatly appreciated the action taken during the emergency session of Parliament in September, which was undoubtedly of great assistance to the majority of the manufacturers.

However, there were a number of items that were not altered for reasons recognized inadvisable at that time. The purpose of this memorandum is to supplement the brief presented in August last with regard to those items which the cotton industry feel should be given consideration at the coming session.

We desire to draw your attention to the following two paragraphs in the original brief:-

Item No.1

"It is not pretended that the amended Tariff Schedule, presented herewith, is in any form an attempt to meet conditions outlined above. It is presented as the minimum requirements of the industry, based on an appraisal of goods for duty purposes at the actual cost to the producer, plus a reasonable margin for overhead or profit, in the country of origin.

"The rates set out as the minimum requirements under the Preferential Tariff, represent the net protection, and suggest the cancellation of the 10% reduction of duty under the Preferential Tariff when imported direct from the country of origin to a sea or river port in Canada."

It is generally conceded that the above ten percent. serves no good purpose other than to grant an additional reduction of 10% in the duties paid under the Preferential Tariff, provided that such reduction does not reduce the protection below 15%.

Item No.2

Owing to a fixed rate of duty on knitted goods under the French Treaty, it was realized that no adequate relief could be given the knitters and the cotton and allied in-

dustries supplying the knitters with their raw materials in the form of yarns. Therefore, it was necessary to provide for this situation by Item #522-A in the Tariff, which allowed the importation of cotton yarns for the above purpose at practically unchanged rate of duty.

Whilst the industry does not desire in any way to embarrass your Government, it would appear as a matter of equity that steps should be taken to bring about a revision of the French Treaty, and suggest that in any future treaties the preference shall be based at all times upon a percentage of reduction from the Intermediate or General Tariff. If and when the French Treaty is altered, Item #522-A should then become extinct, and those yarns covered by it automatically revert to their proper items under the regular tariff.

Item No.3

Old Item #522-B provided free entry for mercerized yarns, counts 40's and finer, and was left untouched at the last revision. The manufacture of yarns, 40's and finer, for any purpose, has been completely stifled since 1907, when they were put on the free list.

The importations of mercerized yarns for 1929 were in excess of 2,500,000 pounds, and 1930, 2,250,000 pounds, of which approximately 90% came from the United States. There is no reason why this large quantity of yarn, which calls for the employment of more than one hundred thousand spindles, should not be made in this country, and if so made would also tend to further production of a large portion of the finer cloths required here.

The yarn productive capacity has been provided, but, up to the present, because of lack of incentive, the provision for mercerizing is inadequate to take care of total requirements. If encouragement is given, the deficiency will be overcome within ninety days. It is hoped that provision will be made so that this yarn will be produced in Canada with reservation for a delay of ninety days to avoid embarrassment to Canadian users.

Item No.4

Drawbacks. The provision for drawback of duty, with or without provisoes, when the items are for home consumption, is entirely wrong in principle, and should be abolished. It frequently means that the home manufacturer accepts an order from A at a loss, and endeavours to get his cost with profit from B who is using the same material, but not subject to drawback. In one particular instance this provision affects a very large number of cotton cloths, used by many manufacturers, only one class of which benefits by the provision of the drawback.

For the above reason, we consider that all drawback items for home consumption should be discontinued, and if the industries affected are inadequately protected their schedules in equity could be amended.

The items referred to are:

#1010, which provides a 50% drawback when the material is used in the manufacture of Macintosh Clothing.

#1012, a 90% drawback on woven fabrics in the web, when used in the manufacture of hats and caps, and in the manufacture of hat and bonnet shapes made from Buckram.

#1029, a 99% drawback on materials imported by manufacturers of hat sweats, cap peaks and hatters' tips and sides, used in the manufacture of such

articles in their factories.

#1030, a 50% drawback when imported by manufacturers of surgical dressings, &c., under Tariff Item #236. This clause is seriously abused, as a very large proportion of the fabrics imported in the grey by manufacturers of surgical dressings find an outlet for general utility purposes.

#1055, a 25% drawback when used in the manufacture of coated cotton fabrics, pyroxylin which in turn is used by the automobile manufacturer in body constructions; and all materials, and parts, when used in manufacture of goods enumerated in Tariff Items #438-A and 438-B. This covers the motor car industry, and is the one particularly referred to at the beginning of this article.

#1061, a 99% drawback upon woven fabrics, manufactured for covering the outside of books of a class or kind not made in Canada, when used by book binders in binding books in their factories. This is an item of long standing, and there is no real object for its being on the statutes to-day, leaving openings for subterfuge, and gives unnecessary work to the appraiser.

We repeat that the cotton industry greatly appreciates the assistance given at the emergency session of Parliament. It has, unquestionably, greatly tended to relieve unemployment, and, as under the provisions of import, by which the new rates of duty were not imposed until after the 30th November upon all goods presumed to have been ordered prior to the 16th September, the real benefits of the changes in the tariff are not yet fully apparent.

Unquestionably, if you see fit to complete the revision of the tariff items along the lines herein indicated at the coming session, the industry will become further stabilized, and a greater portion of the home market provided for the Canadian mills requiring the employment of considerable additional labour.

Respectfully yours,

	Mills located at
DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED	Montreal, Que.
	Magog, "
(Signed) F. G. Daniels, Prest.	Montmorency Falls, Que.
CANADIAN COTTONS LIMITED	Hamilton, Ont.
	Cornwall, "
(Signed) A. O. Dawson	Marysville, N.B.
	St. Croix, "
MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED	
(Signed) F. G. Daniels, Prest.	Valleyfield, Que.
WABASSO COTTON COMPANY LIMITED	
(Signed) W. G. E. Aird, Man. Dir.	Three Rivers, Que.

9-2-31.

Mills located at

SHERBROOKE COTTON COMPANY LIMITED

(Signed) F. G. Daniels, Prest. Sherbrooke, Que.

DRUMMONDVILLE COTTON COMPANY LIMITED

(Signed) F. G. Daniels, Prest. Drummondville, Que.

COSMOS IMPERIAL MILLS LIMITED

Hamilton, Ont.

(Signed) W.S.Burrill, Vice-Prest. Yarmouth, N.S.

HAMILTON COTTON COMPANY LIMITED

Hamilton, Ont.

(Signed) W.S. Burrill, Director. Trenton, "

SHAWINIGAN COTTON COMPANY LIMITED

(Signed) W. G. E. Aird, Man.Dir. Shawinigan Falls, Que.

EMPIRE COTTON MILLS LIMITED

(Signed) T. Mitchell, Director. Welland, Ont.

Dominion Textile Company Limited

Head Office
710 Victoria Square
Montreal, Canada

SALES OFFICES
TORONTO 73 RICHMOND ST. WEST
VANCOUVER 722 STANDARD BANK BLDG.
WINNIPEG 1006 LINDSAY BLDG.
HAMILTON 522 LISTER BLOCK

CABLE ADDRESS
"SHUTTLE MONTREAL"
CODES A.B.C. 5TH. & 6TH. EDITIONS.
A.I., WESTERN UNION AND BENTLEY'S

Confidential

Montreal, 11th February, 1931.

PLEASE ADDRESS REPLY TO
President and
Managing Director.

R. W. Breadner, Esq.,
Commissioner of Customs,
Department of National Revenue,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Breadner,-

At the request of individual Companies, representing more than ninety percent. of the cotton spindleage in the country, I am enclosing a supplementary brief with regard to the Tariff Schedule, which, I trust, will receive your favourable consideration.

I am sorry to note that there has been a recent change with regard to duties on fine yarns , and I am informed this is intended to apply only to yarns for thread manufacturers. It is to be regretted that the thread manufacturers are not inclined to co-operate with cotton spinners, as the Canadian Spool Cottons, Ltd., were approached by the Wabasso Cotton Co., Ltd., with a request for their specifications and a trial order; but they have not deemed it advisable to reply.

With regard to yarns, 40's and finer, for other purposes, I trust the duty will be maintained on such yarns as, in revamping the Montreal Cottons' plant at Valleyfield, we have provided for an additional weekly production of 50,000 pounds in counts ranging between 40's and 100's, which would be new business for the country and very considerable additional employment.

With regard to Cotton Blankets, which have become dutiable under the same heading as Woollen Blankets, the original intention was that these should be put under the coloured class of 35% and 4¢ per pound under the General Tariff.

While the other members of the industry do not favour my suggestion, I would suggest that, if you see fit, to reduce this duty to the intended item, and save possible criticism.

I will be very glad to put myself at your disposal at any time you may wish to see me in Ottawa.

Yours very truly,

F. G. Donnett

President and Managing Director,
DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED

FGD/M

EK/KT.

, 12th February, 1931.

F. G. Daniels, Esq.,
President and Managing Director,
Dominion Textile Company Limited,
Montreal, P.Q.

Dear Mr. Daniels,-

The representations contained in your brief of the 9th instant, forwarded to the Hon. E. B. Ryckman, Minister of National Revenue, and to myself, respecting the Cotton Industry, will be carefully considered in connection with the coming revision of the tariff.

Yours faithfully,

Commissioner of Customs.

111

Copy of Exhibit 111

Question No. 17. March 27th,1936.

THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED,
Three Rivers, Que.

AVERAGE COST OF WEAVING

YEAR ENDING 25TH JUNE, 1935.

COST PER YARD OF CLOTH
100 PICKS PER INCH.

Weavers wages	.5050¢
General wages	.7186
Overseers wages	.0235
Supplies	.1669
Repairs	.0328
Taxes on Buildings	.0298
Depreciation on Buildings	.0496
Taxes on Machinery	.0734
Depreciation on Machinery	.3704
Power	.0760
Factory Indirect Expense	.3134
Sundries	.0094
	2.3688¢

Copy of Exhibit 119

119

Question No. 5 (a) and (b) 27th March 1936.

THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY LIMITED,
Three Rivers, Que.

AVERAGE EARNINGS BY OCCUPATIONS

for period ended 1st Sept. 1935

48 hours period

	MALE.	FEMALE
Breakers & Feeders	13.80	
Pickers	13.75	
Grinders	19.70	
Strippers	17.30	
Strippers Helpers	13.25	
Doublers	13.20	8.95
Combers	13.20	11.30
Drawning Frames	13.20	10.75
Slubbers	12.95	11.80
Speeders	12.55	11.20
Back Tenders	8.15	6.70
Ring Spinners	12.55	11.95
Piecers	9.20	8.15
Bobbin Strippers	9.05	
Doffers	9.30	6.80
Spoolers tenders	12.10	10.80
Roving carriers	10.75	
Warper-tenders	11.70	10.70
Creelers		9.60
Drawing-in girls		10.30
Battery Boys	7.15	
" Girls		6.60
Weavers	14.15	11.95
Tying Machine Operators	23.65	
" " Helpers	18.95	
Slasherman	21.30	
Slasherman Helpers	14.40	
Folders & Wrappers	16.85	10.65
Packers	15.35	14.15
Sewing machine operators		9.40
Sewing machine general hands	16.80	10.70
Inspectors		10.25
Inspector & Folders		10.15
Finishing,	15.80	
Dyeing Dept.	16.85	
Printers	48.00	
Printers Apprentice	20.65	
Printers General help	14.40	10.55
Mechanical staff	19.85	
Yard Men Labourers	14.10	
General workers	12.15	
Cleaners	13.23	
Oilers	10.00	
Scourers	10.30	
Clerks	17.90	12.80
Fixers	19.25	
Sections hands	22.50	

Copy of Exhibit 119

Question No. 8 (a) and (b) 27th March 1936.

THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY LIMITED,
Three Rivers, Que.

AVERAGE EARNINGS BY OCCUPATIONS

For period ended 1st Sept. 1935

48 hours period

	MALE.	FEMALE
Breakers & Feeders	13.80	
Pickers	13.75	
Grinders	19.70	
Stripers	17.20	
Stripers Helpers	13.25	
Doublers	13.20	8.95
Combers	13.20	11.20
Drawing Frames	13.20	10.75
Slubbers	12.95	11.80
Speeders	12.65	11.20
Back Tenders	8.15	6.70
Ring Spinners	12.55	11.95
Piecers	9.20	8.15
Bobbin Strippers	9.05	
Doffers	9.20	6.80
Spoolers tenders	12.10	10.80
Roving carriers	10.75	
Warper-tenders	11.70	10.70
Creelers		9.60
Drawing-in girls		10.80
Battery Boys	7.15	
" Girls		6.60
Weavers	14.15	11.95
Tying Machine Operators	23.65	
" " Helpers	18.95	
Slashermen	21.20	
Slasherman Helpers	14.40	
Folders & Trapperers	16.85	10.65
Packers	15.75	14.15
Sewing machine operators		9.40
Sewing machine General hands	16.80	10.70
Inspectors		10.25
Inspector & Folders		10.15
Painting.	18.80	
Dyeing Dept.	16.85	
Printers	46.05	
Printers Apprentice	23.65	
Printers General help	14.40	10.65
Mechanical staff	19.85	
Yard Men Labourers	14.10	
General workers	12.15	
Cleaners	12.25	
Oilers	13.00	
Scourers	13.20	
Clerks	17.90	12.80
Fixers	19.25	
Section hands	22.80	

120

Copy of Exhibit 120

Question No. 5. (a) & (b) 28th March, 1936.

THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY LIMITED

Three Rivers, Que.

AVERAGE EARNINGS BY OCCUPATION
(Male & Female)

for 1932

55 Hours period

Picker tenders	16.50
Card Tenders	14.85
Card Grinders	23.00
Drawing Tenders	12.10
Slubber Tenders	13.05
Speeder Tenders	14.10
Mule Spinners	21.00
Ring Spinners	13.20
Doffers	7.70
Spooler Tenders	11.25
Creelers	9.35
Warper Tenders	13.20
Beamers Tenders	13.45
Slasher Tenders	21.35
Drawing In	14.40
Warp Tying Mach.	20.15
Loom Fixers	26.95
Weavers	14.80
Trimmers & Inspectors	12.00
Other Emp.	18.80

Copy of Exhibit 120

Question No. 5. (a) & (b) 28th March, 1928.

THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY LIMITED

Three Rivers, Que.

AVERAGE EARNINGS BY OCCUPATION
(Male & Female)

For 1928

55 Hours period

Picker tenders	16.80
Card Tenders	14.88
Card Grinders	22.00
Drawing Tenders	12.10
Slubber Tenders	15.08
Speeder Tenders	14.10
Mule Spinners	21.00
Ring Spinners	13.20
Doffers	7.70
Spooler Tenders	11.28
Creelers	9.28
Warper Tenders	13.20
Beamers Tenders	17.48
Slasher Tenders	21.28
Drawing In	14.40
Warp Tying Mach.	20.18
Loom Fixers	26.98
Weavers	14.80
Trimmers & Inspectors	12.00
Other Emp.	18.80

Copy of Exhibit 121

121

Question No. 3.
Section 4.

27th March 1936.

THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY LIMITED,
Three Rivers, Que.

R A W C O T T O N P U R C H A S E S.

Year Ended	RAW COTTON LBS.	C O S T $	AVERAGE PRICE
30th June 1928	8,820,020	1,896,305	21.500¢ per lb.
30th June 1929	7,811,500	1,851,118	23.697¢ " "
30th June 1930	7,357,828	1,607,352	21.845¢ " "
27th June 1931	8,157,250	1,282,048	15.716¢ " "
2nd July 1932	8,417,760	1,256,739	14.929¢ " "
1st. July 1933	10,167,000	1,002,400	9.859¢ " "
30th June 1934	11,918,800	1,438,799	12.072¢ " "
29th June 1935	12,528,555	1,851,825	14.781¢ " "

Copy of Exhibit 121

Question No. 3.
Section 4. 27th March 1926.

THE WABASSO COTTON COMPANY LIMITED,
Three Rivers, Que.

RAW COTTON PURCHASES.

Year Ended	RAW COTTON Lbs.	C O S T $	AVERAGE PRICE
30th June 1928	8,820,020	1,896,308	21.500¢ per lb.
30th June 1929	7,811,500	1,851,118	23.697¢ " "
30th June 1930	7,367,858	1,607,382	21.824¢ " "
27th June 1931	8,187,280	1,282,048	15.718¢ " "
2nd July 1932	8,417,760	1,286,789	14.959¢ " "
1st. July 1933	10,167,000	1,002,400	9.859¢ " "
30th June 1934	11,918,800	1,426,789	12.072¢ " "
2.th June 1935	12,828,888	1,881,882	14.781¢ " "

124

W. Mortimer KC

Copy of Exhibit 124,

SUMMARY Schedule "A"

of Tariff Rates on Yarns and Fabrics
of Artificial silk.

Hosiery of synthetic silk is dealt with in Schedule (H) while knitted fabrics in piece goods form, ready to be cut up and sewn into garments, are dealt with in Schedule (J).

Prior to 1923 there was only one item in the Tariff dealing specifically with artificial silk products and this was a special item providing for the free entry under all tariffs of yarns of artificial silk imported by manufacturers of knitted, woven or braided fabrics.

Yarns and fabrics imported prior to 1923 were treated as if composed of cotton and a reference to cotton yarn data will give the corresponding rates.

Artificial silk tops and waste:

1923 to date:	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
	5%	7½	10%

The above is material mostly used for re-spinning and perhaps will not be considered an important factor in your calculations.

Artificial silk yarns have been dutiable as follows:

Single strand -	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1923:	12½%	17½%	20%
1930:	25%	30%	35%
Duty to be not less than, per pound,	28¢	28¢	28¢
1934,	20%	30%	35%
Duty to be not less than. per pound	20¢	28¢	28¢
Ply yarns - i.e., two or more strands twisted together -			
1923:	17½%	22½%	25%
1930 to date:	25%	30%	35%
Duty to be not less than, per pound,	28¢	28¢	28¢

It may be noted here that prior to 1923 artificial silk yarns, single or ply, with individual strands of 135 denier or finer, were permitted entry free of duty as being the equivalent of cotton yarns 40's or finer. For your general guidance, please note that 50's cotton is finer than 40's cotton but 100

Copy of Exhibit 124.

Schedule "A"

S U M M A R Y

of Tariff Rates on Yarns and Fabrics of Artificial silk.

Hosiery of synthetic silk is dealt with in Schedule (H) while knitted fabrics in piece goods form, ready to be cut up and sewn into garments, are dealt with in Schedule (1).

Prior to 1923 there was only one item in the Tariff dealing specifically with artificial silk products and this was a special item providing for the free entry under all tariffs of yarns of artificial silk imported by manufacturers of knitted, woven or braided fabrics.

Yarns and fabrics imported prior to 1923 were treated as if composed of cotton and a reference to cotton yarn data will give the corresponding rates.

Artificial silk tops and waste:

1923 to date:	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
	5%	7½	10%

The above is material mostly used for re-spinning and perhaps will not be considered an important factor in your calculations.

Artificial silk yarns have been dutiable as follows:

Single strand -	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1923:	12½%	17½%	20%
1930:	25%	30%	35%
Duty to be not less than, per pound,	28¢	28¢	28¢
1934,	20%	30%	35%
Duty to be not less than. per pound	20¢	28¢	28¢
Ply yarns - i.e., two or more strands twisted together -			
1923:	17½%	22½%	25%
1930 to date:	25%	30%	35%
Duty to be not less than, per pound,	28¢	28¢	28¢

It may be noted here that prior to 1923 artificial silk yarns, single or ply, with individual strands of 135 denier or finer, were permitted entry free of duty as being the equivalent of cotton yarns 40's or finer. For your general guidance, please note that 50's cotton is finer than 40's cotton but 100

denier artificial silk is finer than 135 denier, the difference being due to the fact that the 40's or 50's cotton indicates the length of yarn corresponding to a fixed weight, while 135 to 100 denier (a denier being one-half a decigram, i.e. a weight) refers to the weight of a fixed length of yarn.

Woven fabrics composed of artificial silk:

Composed wholly of artificial silk -	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1923:	17½%	32½%	35%
1930 to date:	27½%	40%	45%
and, per pound,	30¢	40¢	40¢
Composed in part of artificial silk (the other fibre being generally cotton) -			
1923:	17½%	32½%	35%
1928:	20%	30%	35%
1930 to date:	27½%	40%	45%
and, per pound	30¢	40¢	40¢

As a matter of interest it may be pointed out that in April 1934 a special Item was inserted in the Tariff for the benefit of manufacturers of plushes and velvets having pile of artificial silk, and it is quite possible that this privilege is only made use of by one or two concerns in the Dominion. The Tariff Item in question reads as follows:

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
(558f) Rovings, yarns and warps wholly of spun artificial silk or similar synthetic fibres produced by chemical processes, not coloured, imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in the manufacture of cut-pile fabrics, in their own factories	Free	30%	35%
but not less than ...per pound	.....	28¢	28¢

30

denier artificial silk is finer than 135 denier, the difference being due to the fact that the 40's or 30's cotton indicates the length of yarn corresponding to a fixed weight, while 135 to 100 denier (a denier being one-half a decigram, i.e. a weight) refers to the weight of a fixed length of yarn.

Woven fabrics composed of artificial silk:

Composed wholly of artificial silk -	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1923:	17½%	32½%	35%
1930 to date:	27½%	40%	45%
and, per pound,	30¢	40¢	40¢
Composed in part of artificial silk (the other fibre being generally cotton) -			
1923:	17½%	32½%	35%
1928:	20%	30%	35%
1930 to date:	27½%	40%	45%
and, per pound	30¢	40¢	40¢

As a matter of interest it may be pointed out that in April 1934 a special Item was inserted in the Tariff for the benefit of manufacturers of plushes and velvets having pile of artificial silk, and it is quite possible that this privilege is only made use of by one or two concerns in the Dominion. The Tariff Item in question reads as follows:

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
(558f) Rovings, yarns and warps wholly of spun artificial silk of similar synthetic fibres produced by chemical processes, not coloured, imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in the manufacture of cut-pile fabrics, in their own factories but not less than ...per pound	Free	30% 28¢	35% 28¢

125

Exhibit No. 125,

ARTIFICIAL SILK

Fixed valuation under Section 43,

P.C. 3013 - December 12, 1931.

Memo re Practical Effects of P.C. 3013

The tariff on artificial silk under Item 561 of the Customs Tariff Act is as follows:

British Preferential	Intermediate	General
27 1/2 % and .30¢	40% 40¢	45% .40¢ per lb.

On a pound of artificial silk imported from Japan the customs duty in 1935 would be calculated as follows:

Fixed value for duty purposes: $1.25 per lb.
The duty is calculated on the following basis:

AD VALOREM: 40% less 10% discount per French Treaty,) This article coming under the French Treaty, under the provisions of the Treaty with Japan, is entitled to the benefit under the French Treaty.) equals, 36% .45¢

SPECIFIC: .40¢ per pound as per intermediate customs tariff, .40¢

EXCISE: 3% .06¢

DUMPING DUTY: 50% on $1.25
(Under section 6 of the Customs Tariff Act, if the difference between the selling price and the duty value is more than 50%, the dumping duty is taken to be 50% of the value for duty) .625¢

Total Amount payable to Government on one pound. 1.535¢

In December1935, the cost at prevailing rates of exchange would be.25¢lb. On the 22nd of July, a surtax, as against Japan, was imposed, effective on the 5th of August, amounting to 33 1/3%, which would be calculated as an ad valorem rate of duty on the fixed value of 1.25 per lb. would be .4167.

Exhibit No. 123.

ARTIFICIAL SILK

Fixed valuation under Section 43.

P.C. 3013 - December 13, 1923.

Memo re Practical Effects of P.C. 3013

The tariff on artificial silk under Item 561 of the Customs Tariff Act is as follows:

British Preferential	Intermediate	General
27 1/2 % and .30¢	40% 40¢	45% .40¢ per lb.

On a pound of artificial silk imported from Japan the customs duty in 1923 would be calculated as follows:
Fixed value for duty purposes: $1.25 per lb.
The duty is calculated on the following basis:

AD VALOREM: 40% less 10% discount per French Treaty.) This article coming under the Treaty with Japan, is entitled to the benefit under the French Treaty.) equals, 36% .45¢

SPECIFIC: .40¢ per pound as per intermediate customs tariff. .40¢

EXCISE: 3% .06¢

DUMPING DUTY: 50% on $1.25
(Under section 6 of the Customs Tariff Act, if the difference between the selling price and the duty value is more than 50%, the dumping duty is taken to be 50% of the value for duty)
Total Amount payable to Government on one pound. .625¢ 1.235¢

In December 1923, the cost at prevailing rates of exchange would be .25¢lb. On the 22nd of July, a surtax as against Japan, was imposed, effective on the 5th of August, amounting to 33 1/3%, which would be calculated as an ad valorem rate of duty on the fixed value of 1.25 per lb. would be .41⅔.

126

Copy, Exhibit 126

Memo of Duty payable,

27" piece dyed plain taffeta weighing approximately 3-1/3 yds for 30 yards - March 1936

F.M.V. in Japan - Yen 0.90

		Duty Paid
Computed at the proclaimed value of 0.395 - 0.355 per pound		
Ad valorem 40% less 10%, 36%,	.128 "	.128
Specific duty 40¢ per pound,	.400 "	.400
Duty paid value, -	0.883	
Excise 3%	.026	.026
	0.909	

Special Duty -

Value for special duty Yen 0.90

Less 9% Excise Tax, - Yen 0.819

at proclaimed rate, - 0.324

Selling price to pruchaser in Canada,	.24	.084
		.638

Protection 265% on invoice value.

Copy.Exhibit 128

Memo of Duty payable,

27" piece dyed plain taffeta weighing approximately 3-1/3 yds
for 30 yards - March 1936

T.M.V. in Japan - Yen 0.90

Computed at the proclaimed value of 0.395
- 0.355 per pound

		Duty Paid
Ad valorem 40% less 10%, 36%,	.128 "	.128
Specific duty 40¢ per pound,	.400 "	.400
Duty paid value, -	0.883	
Excise 3%	.026	.026
	0.909	

Special Duty -

Value for special duty Yen 0.90

Less 9% Excise Tax, - Yen 0.819

at proclaimed rate, - 0.324

Selling price to purchaser in Canada,	.24	.084
		.638

Protection 265% on invoice value.

Copy of Exhibit 127

Importations of artificial silk Fabrics from Japan during January, February and March, 1936.

Date entered,	Kind of Fabric	Yardage	Invoice value in Yen.
Feb. 6, 1936,	Plain Taffeta,	1060	135.96
" 13, "	" "	31,850	
	Brocaded "	39,630	8,252.48
" 21, "	" "	3,600	399.87
" 29, "	Satin	4,500	934.00
2nd March "	Plain Taffeta,	2,994	
	Brocaded "	381	460.99
4th " "	Plain "	9,000	
4th " "	Brocaded "	9,000	1,916.32
4th " "	Brocaded "	7,626	1,499.44
6th " "	" "	5,160	563.01
10th " "	" "	5,550	
" " "	Plain, "	1,949	798.69
12th " "	Brocaded "	9,000	980.00
13th " "	Satin	8,340	1,495.29
" " "	Habutai,	250	62.13
" " "	Crepe,	250	111.44
24th " "	Brocaded taffeta,	8,700	926.61
" " "	Satin,	600	
" " "	Habutai,	250	272.93
25th " "	Brocaded Taffeta,	59,386	6,008.99
" " "	Plain "	25,189	2,548.84
26th " "	" "	1,800	193.20
		236,065	27,560.19

Summary of yardage

Taffeta - Plain,	73,842	yards,
" - Brocaded,	148,033	"
Habutai,	500	"
Crepe,	250	"
Satin,	13,440	"
	236,065	"

Copy of Exhibit 127

Importations of artificial silk Fabrics from Japan during January, February and March, 1936.

Entered,	Kind of Fabric	Yardage	Invoice value in Yen.
, 1936,	Plain Taffeta,	1060	135.96
"	" "	31,850	
	Brocaded "	39,630	8,252.48
"	" "	3,600	399.87
" 19, "	Satin	4,500	934.00
ch "	Plain Taffeta,	2,934	
	Brocaded "	381	460.99
"	Plain "	9,000	
"	Brocaded "	9,000	1,916.32
"	Brocaded "	7,626	1,499.44
"	" "	5,160	563.01
"	" "	5,550	
"	Plain, "	1,949	798.69
"	Brocaded "	9,000	980.00
"	Satin	8,340	1,495.29
"	Habutai,	250	62.15
"	Crepe,	250	111.44
"	Brocaded taffeta,	8,700	926.61
"	Satin,	600	
"	Habutai,	250	272.93
"	Brocaded Taffeta,	59,386	6,008.99
"	Plain "	25,189	2,548.84
"	" "	1,800	193.20
		256,065	27,560.19

Summary of Yardage

ffeta	- Plain,	73,842 yards,
"	- Brocaded,	148,033 "
butai,		500 "
epe,		250 "
tin,		13,440 "
		236,065 "

Copy of Exhibit 129,

Memo re Artificial Silk Fabrics,

Sales, i.e. shipments, in yardage, Canadian Mills,
January and February, 1935 and 1936

	1935		1936	
Manufacturer,	January	February	January	February
Associated,	215,781	129,641	284,706	228,665
Binz,	126,691	134,321	107,896	118,912
Bruck	244,982	152,646	185,669	199,044
Celanese,	1,391,138	1,212,114	1,637,370	1,337,054
Consolidated,	278,352	177,992	144,947	136,828
Roessels,	10,000	10,000	18,417	18,417
Sub-total,	2,266,944	1,816,714	2,379,005	2,038,920
Dominion,	288,361	425,140	250,248	544,988
Montreal,	43,650	85,250	249,950	230,200
Canadian,	188,322	200,598	213,220	208,710
Sub-total,	520,333	710,988	713,418	983,898
Total,	2,787,277	2,527,702	3,092,423	3,022,818

(So far 1936 up 414,000 yds.)

Summary of sales,

1935	
January	2,787,277 yards,
February,	2,527,702 "
Total,	5,314,979 "
1936	
January,	3,092,423 yards,
February,	3,022,818 "
Total,	6,115,241 "

1936 in excess of 1935 800,262 yards.

Copy of Exhibit 129.

Memo re Artificial Silk Fabrics.

Sales, i.e. shipments, in yardage, Canadian Mills,
January and February, 1935 and 1936

	1935		1936	
Manufacturer,	January	February	January	February
Associated,	215,781	129,641	284,706	228,665
Bins,	126,691	134,321	107,896	118,912
Brook	244,982	152,646	185,669	199,044
Celanese,	1,391,138	1,212,114	1,637,370	1,387,054
Consolidated,	278,352	177,992	144,947	136,828
Roessels,	10,000	10,000	18,417	18,417
Sub-total,	2,266,944	1,816,714	2,379,005	2,038,920
Dominion,	288,381	425,140	250,248	544,988
Montreal,	43,650	85,250	249,950	230,200
Canadian,	188,322	200,398	213,220	208,710
Sub-total,	520,353	710,988	713,418	983,898
Total,	2,787,297	2,527,702	3,092,423	3,022,818

(So far 1936 up 414,000 yds.)

Summary of sales.

1935		
January	2,787,297	yards,
February,	2,527,702	"
Total,	5,314,979	"
1936		
January,	3,092,423	yards,
February,	3,022,818	"
Total,	6,115,241	"

1936 in excess of 1935 800,262 yards.

130

Copy of Exhibit 130,

Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.

March 27th, 1936,

Stock of all Rayon Cloth also Rayon and Cotton Cloth on Hand at Verdun Branch,

Stock on Hand as at -	Total Yards - Cloth Room and Warehouse including Seconds,
September 29th, 1934,	543,867
October 6th, 1934,	562,938
October 13th, 1934,	369,616
October 20th, 1934,	405,079
October 27th, 1934,	444,646
November 3rd, 1934,	464,309
November 10th, 1934,	522,437
November 17th, 1934,	538,826
November 24th, 1934,	599,358
December 8th, 1934,	384,018
December 15th, 1934,	345,054
December 22nd, 1934,	163,759
December 30th, 1934,	204,013
January 5th, 1935,	157,414
January 12th, 1935,	118,379
January 19th, 1935,	157,266
January 26th, 1935,	160,084
February 2nd, 1935,	156,097
February 9th, 1935,	178,354
February 16th, 1935,	195,794
February 23rd, 1935,	211,023
March 2nd, 1935,	237,457
March 9th, 1935,	281,792
March 16th, 1935,	285,624
March 23rd, 1935,	324,826
March 30th, 1935,	371,835
April 6th, 1935,	326,860
April 13th, 1935,	349,534
April 20th, 1935,	356,391
April 27th, 1935,	316,547

Copy of Exhibit 130.

Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.

March 27th, 1936.

Stock of all Rayon Cloth also Rayon and Cotton Cloth on Hand at Verdun Branch.

Stock on Hand as at -	Total Yards - Cloth Room and Warehouse including Seconds.
September 29th, 1934,	543,867
October 6th, 1934,	562,938
October 13th, 1934,	369,616
October 20th, 1934,	405,079
October 27th, 1934,	444,646
November 3rd, 1934,	464,309
November 10th, 1934,	522,437
November 17th, 1934,	538,826
November 24th, 1934,	399,358
December 8th, 1934,	384,018
December 15th, 1934,	345,054
December 22nd, 1934,	163,759
December 30th, 1934,	204,013
January 5th, 1935,	197,414
January 12th, 1935,	118,379
January 19th, 1935,	157,266
January 26th, 1935,	160,084
February 2nd, 1935,	156,097
February 9th, 1935,	178,354
February 16th, 1935,	195,794
February 23rd, 1935,	211,025
March 2nd, 1935,	237,457
March 9th, 1935,	281,792
March 16th, 1935,	285,624
March 23rd, 1935,	324,826
March 30th, 1935,	371,855
April 6th, 1935,	326,860
April 13th, 1935,	349,534
April 20th, 1935,	356,391
April 27th, 1935,	316,547

131

Copy of Exhibit 131,

March 27th, 1936,

STOCK ON HAND AT MAGOG PRINT WORKS OF ALL RAYON CLOTHS AND COTTON AND RAYON CLOTHS ONLY - TOTAL OF GREIGE, WHITE ROOM, PROCESS AND WAREHOUSE.

Stock on Hand as at -	Total Yards,	Stock on Hand as at-	Total Yard
1934		1935	
Sept. 29th	683,240	Sept. 28th,	705,560
Oct. 6th	651,360	Oct. 5th,	956,400
Oct. 13th,	875,280	Oct. 12th,	975,520
Oct. 20th,	852,800	Oct. 19th,	1,050,760
Oct. 27th,	821,920	Oct. 26th,	1,058,480
Nov. 3rd,	800,720	Nov. 2nd,	1,153,960
Nov .10th,	809,560	Nov. 9th,	1,146,920
Nov. 17th,	799,120	Nov. 16th,	1,204,680
Nov. 24th,	788,960	Nov. 23rd,	1,252,040
Dec. 1st,	911,560	Nov. 30th,	No Report this wee
Dec. 8th, 1934,	902,640	Dec. 7th, 1935	1,460,680
Dec. 15th,	776,520	Dec. 14th,	1,636,560
Dec. 22nd,	1,067,360	Dec. 21st,	1,646,760
Dec. 29th,	743,640	Dec. 28th,	No Report this week,
1935		1936	
Jan. 5th,	969,800	Jan. 4th,	1,560,800
Jan. 12th,	1,035,400	Jan. 11th,	1,513,680
Jan . 19th,	984,200	Jan. 18th,	1,459,040
Jan. 26th,	989,320	Jan. 25th,	1,409,040
Feb. 2nd,	1,025,480	Feb. 2nd,	1,320,280
Feb. 9th,	1,001,280	Feb. 9th,	1,261,320
Feb. 16th,	1,055,960	Feb. 15th,	1,285,320
Feb. 23rd,	1,015,080	Feb. 22nd,	1,290,040
March 2nd,	1,019,040	Feb. 29th,	1,280,560
March 9th,	973,040	March 7th,	1,191,040
March 23rd,	965,400	March 21st,	1,125,640
March 30th,	561,560		
April 6th,	863,840		
April 13th,	850,520		
April 27th,	932,960		

Copy of Exhibit 131.

March 27th, 1956.

STOCK ON HAND AT MAGOG PRINT WORKS OF ALL RAYON CLOTHS AND COTTON AND RAYON CLOTHS ONLY - TOTAL OF GREIGE, WHITE ROOM, PROCESS AND WAREHOUSE.

Stock on Hand as at -	Total Yards.
1954	
Sept. 29th	683,240
Oct. 6th	651,360
Oct. 13th,	875,280
Oct. 20th,	852,800
Oct. 27th,	821,920
Nov. 3rd,	800,720
Nov .10th,	809,560
Nov. 17th,	799,120
Nov. 24th,	788,960
Dec. 1st,	911,560
Dec. 8th, 1954,	902,640
Dec. 15th,	776,520
Dec. 22nd,	1,067,360
Dec. 29th,	745,640
1955	
Jan. 5th,	969,800
Jan. 12th,	1,035,400
Jan . 19th,	984,200
Jan. 26th,	989,320
Feb. 2nd,	1,025,480
Feb. 9th,	1,001,280
Feb. 16th,	1,035,960
Feb. 23rd,	1,015,080
March 2nd,	1,019,040
March 9th,	973,040
March 23rd,	965,400
March 30th,	561,560
April 6th,	865,840
April 13th,	850,520
April 27th,	932,960

Stock on Hand as at-	Total Yar
1955	
Sept. 28th,	705,560
Oct. 5th,	956,400
Oct. 12th,	975,520
Oct. 19th,	1,050,760
Oct. 26th,	1,058,480
Nov. 2nd,	1,153,960
Nov. 9th,	1,146,920
Nov. 16th,	1,204,680
Nov. 23rd,	1,252,040
Nov. 30th, No Report this we	
Dec. 7th, 1955	1,460,680
Dec. 14th,	1,636,560
Dec. 21st,	1,646,760
Dec. 28th, No Report this week,	
1956	
Jan. 4th,	1,560,800
Jan. 11th,	1,512,680
Jan. 18th,	1,459,040
Jan. 25th,	1,409,040
Feb. 2nd,	1,320,280
Feb. 9th,	1,261,320
Feb. 15th,	1,285,320
Feb. 22nd,	1,290,040
Feb. 29th,	1,280,560
March 7th,	1,191,040
March 21st,	1,125,640

132

Copy of Exhibit 132,

Specified Orders for Rayon on hand at
Magog Print Works of Dom. Textile Co.

January and February - 1935 - 1936.

Expressed in terms of 40-yard pieces,

	1935		1936
5/1/35	5490	4/1/36	8646
12/1/35	6266	11/1/36	8308
19/1/35	5658	18/1/36	8502
26/1/35	6741	25/1/36	7835
2/2/35	6699	1/2/36	7544
9/2/35	6910	8/2/36	6964
16/2/35	6259	22/2/36	4678
2/3/35	5842	29/2/36	4972
9/3/35	4174	7/3/36	4832
Weekly Average,	6126		6723

Copy of Exhibit 132.

Specified Orders for Rayon on hand at
Magog Print Works of Dom. Textile Co.

January and February - 1935 - 1936.

Expressed in terms of 40-yard pieces.

	1935		1936
5/1/35	5490	4/1/36	8646
12/1/35	6266	11/1/36	8308
19/1/35	5658	18/1/36	8502
26/1/35	6741	25/1/36	7835
2/2/35	6699	1/2/36	7544
9/2/35	6910	8/2/36	8964
16/2/35	6259	22/2/36	4678
2/3/35	5642	29/2/36	4972
9/3/35	4174	7/3/36	4832
Weekly Average,	6126		6723

Exhibit 133, (Copy)

SUMMARY

of Tariff Rates on Principal Cotton Fabrics

The Bulk of the cotton fabrics imported are embodied in three or four items, which would include calicos, sheetings, flannelettes, prints, ginghams, denims, tapestries and cord tire fabrics, to mention a few, while cotton ducks, canvases, sail cloth and certain dryer felts used by papermakers were, during a certain period, provided for in a special Item. The latter will, therefore, be treated separately.

In the following table the term "Gray" means unbleached and uncoloured, while the term "coloured" may mean plain dyed or printed or composed of dyed yarns. The following were the respective rates:

		Gray	Bleached	Coloured
1907:	British pref.	15%	17½%	25%
	Intermediate,	22½%	22½%	30%
	General,	25%	25%	32½%
1922:	British Pref.	12½%	15%	22½%
	Intermediate,	22½%	22½%	30%
	General	25%	25%	32½%
1928				
	British Pref.	12½%	15%	20%
	Intermediate,	20%	22½%	25%
	General,	22½%	25%	27½%

From 1928 to 1930 the rate on Coloured fabrics manufactured from dyed yarns, such as denims, ginghams, tapestries, etc., was 30% under the General Tariff.

1930	British Pref.	17½%	20%	22½%
	and	3¢ per pound	3¢ per pound	3¢ per pound
	Intermediate	20%	22½%	27½%
	and	3½¢ per pound	3½¢ per pound	3½¢ per pound
	General,	25%	27½%	32½%
	and	4¢ per pound	4¢ per pound	4¢ per pound
1932	British Pref.	17½%	20%	22½%
	and	2¢ per pound	2¢ per pound	2¢ per pound
	Intermediate,	20%	22½%	27½%
	and	3½¢ per pound	3½¢ per pound	3½¢ per pound
	General	25%	27½%	32½%
	and	4¢ per pound	4¢ per pound	4¢ per pound

A special item was inserted (523c) for fine quality cotton fabrics, gray, bleached or coloured, at the following rates:

British Pref.	Intermediate	General
Free	27½%	32½%
	3½¢ per pound	4¢ per pound

Exhibit 153. (Copy)

S U M M A R Y

of Tariff Rates on Principal Cotton Fabrics

The Bulk of the cotton fabrics imported are embodied in three or four items, which would include calicos, sheetings, flannelettes, prints, ginghams, denims, tapestries and cord tire fabrics, to mention a few, while cotton ducks, canvases, sail cloth and certain dryer felts used by papermakers were, during a certain period, provided for in a special Item. The latter will, therefore, be treated seperately.

In the following table the term "Gray" means unbleached and uncoloured, while the term "coloured" may mean plain dyed or printed or composed of dyed yarns. The following were the respective rates:

		Gray	Bleached	Coloured
1927:	British pref.	15%	17½%	25%
	Intermediate,	22½%	22½%	30%
	General,	25%	25%	32½%
1928:	British Pref.	12½%	15%	22½%
	Intermediate,	22½%	22½%	30%
	General	25%	25%	32½%
1928				
	British Pref.	12½%	15%	20%
	Intermediate,	20%	22½%	25%
	General,	22½%	25%	27½%

From 1928 to 1930 the rate on Coloured fabrics manufactured from dyed yarns, such as denims, ginghams, tapestries, etc., was 30% under the General Tariff.

1930	British Pref. and	3¢ per pound	17½% and 20%	22½% and 27½%
	Intermediate and General,	3½¢ per pound and 4¢ per pound	25% and 27½%	32½% and 32½%
1932	British Pref. and	2¢ per pound and 3½¢ per pound	17½% and 20%	22½% and 27½%
	Intermediate, and General	3½¢ per pound and 4¢ per pound	25% and 27½%	32½% and 32½%

A special item was inserted (1932) for fine quality cotton fabrics, grey, bleached or coloured, at the following rates:

	Free	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
		3½¢ per pound	4¢ per pound	4¢ per pound

Cotton ducks and heavy canvases, suitable for awings, etc. as well as tire fabrics, not coloured, weighing over eight ounces per square yard, were treated as follows:

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1907			
1907	25%	30%	35%
1922:	22½%	30%	35%
1928:	15%	22½%	35%
1930:	22½%	30%	35%
	and 20¢ per pound	25¢ per pound	30¢ per pound
1932 to date:	22½%	30%	35%
	and 10¢ per pound	25¢ per pound	30¢ per pound

Cotton velveteens and corduroys are not provided for under any of the above rates and, in addition, there are, and have been at various times, a number of items providing for special cotton fabrics imported for specified purposes. The foregoing, however, gives the rates for the bulk of the cotton fabrics manufactured by the primary cotton manufacturers.

--

Cotton ducks and heavy canvases, suitable for awnings, etc. as well as tire fabrics, not colored, weighing over eight ounces per square yard, were treated as follows:

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1907	25%	30%	35%
1922:	22½%	30%	35%
1928:	15%	22½%	35%
1930:	22½%	30%	35%
	and 20¢ per pound	25¢ per pound	30¢ per pound
1932 to date:	22½%	30%	35%
	and 10¢ per pound	25¢ per pound	30¢ per pound

Cotton velvetees and corduroys are not provided for under any of the above rates and, in addition, there are, and have been at various times, a number of items providing for special cotton fabrics imported for specified purposes. The foregoing, however, gives the rates for the bulk of the cotton fabrics manufactured by the primary cotton manufacturers.

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C O P Y

Ex 135

Exhibit D.5.

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED

Stocks of Rayon on Hand (Expressed in yards)

1934	Stocks in grey at Verdun,	Stocks in grey in process and finished in Magog,	Total stocks on hand
Dec. 8th,	384,018	902,640	1286,658
" 15th,	345,054	776,520	1121,574
" 22nd,	163,759	1067,360	1,231,119
" 30th,	204,013	743,640	947,653
1935 Jan. 5th,	157,414	969,800	1,127,214
" 12th,	118,379	1035,400	1,153,779
" 19th,	157,266	984,200	1,141,466
" 26th,	160,084	989,320	1,149,404
Feb. 2nd,	156,097	1025,480	1,181,577
" 9th,	178,354	1001,280	1,179,634
" 16th,	195,794	1055,960	1,251,754
" 23rd,	211,023	1015,080	1,226,103
Mar. 2nd,	237,457	1,019,040	1,256,497
" 9th,	281,792	973,040	1,254,852
" 16th,	285,624	990,480	1,276,104
" 23rd,	324,826	965,400	1,290,226
" 30th,	371,835	561,560	933,395

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED

Stocks of Rayon on Hand (Expressed in Yards)

	Stocks in Grey at Verdun,	Stocks in grey in process and finished in Manor,	Total
			on ha
B,	264,018	902,940	1,880,0
B,	345,054	776,080	1,121,1
B,	168,758	1,047,360	1,231,1
B,	204,018	748,940	947,9
M,	157,414	939,800	1,127,2
M,	118,272	1,038,400	1,158,6
M,	137,858	884,200	1,142,4
M,	160,084	889,320	1,140,4
d,	186,087	1,038,480	1,181,2
d,	178,854	1,001,280	1,179,0
d,	198,784	1,058,960	1,251,7
d,	211,082	1,018,080	1,226,1
d,	237,408	1,018,080	1,250,4
d,	281,748	942,040	1,224,0
M,	285,824	980,480	1,276,1
M,	324,886	965,400	1,290,2
M,	271,836	861,860	933,8

Copy

EXHIBIT D-3

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED,

STOCKS of RAYON on HAND (Expressed in Yards)

Week Ending,	Stock in Greys at Sherbrooke,	Stock in Greys in process and finished at Magog	Total stock on Hand.
1935			
Dec. 7,	418,947	1,345,240	1,764,187
" 14,	422,434	1,521,160	1,943,594
" 21,	495,019	1,545,160	2,040,179
" 28,	638,953	Inventory no figure,	
1936			
Jan. 4,	581,436	1,459,000	2,040,436
" 11,	630,183	1,423,720	2,053,903
" 18,	736,709	1,381,000	2,117,709
" 25,	688,246	1,337,840	2,026,086
Feb. 1,	707,921	1,250,880	1,958,801
" 8,	720,107	1,191,920	1,912,027
" 15,	804,568	1,215,960	2,020,528
" 22,	800,752	1,221,000	2,021,752
" 29,	811,412	1,211,560	2,022,972
Mar. 7,	863,898	1,122,440	1,986,338

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED.

STOCKS OF RAYON ON HAND (Expressed in Yards)

Week Ending	Stock in Greys at Shortcote.	Stock in Greys in Process and Finished at Plants	Total on Hand
7.	418,947	1,345,240	1,764
14.	432,434	1,321,750	1,943
21.	493,019	1,645,180	2,040
28.	639,983	Inventory no figure.	
4.	581,438	1,459,000	2,040
11.	630,185	1,425,730	2,055
18.	756,709	1,381,000	2,137
25.	688,248	1,357,840	2,046
1.	707,981	1,250,880	1,958
8.	720,107	1,191,820	1,912
15.	804,368	1,215,360	2,020
22.	800,788	1,251,000	2,051
29.	811,412	1,211,360	2,022
7.	868,898	1,182,440	1,988

Copy
Exhibit No. 136

136

March 27th, 1936.

MEMORANDUM NO. 10

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED

Rayon Prin Sales (In pieces of 40 yards)

	1935		1936
Week ending March 7th,	1633	New specified orders	2504
	61	Specified from bulk	271
	10	Odds	6
	313	Seconds	481
	60	New Bulk	500
	2077		3762
Week ending March 14th,	2918	New specified orders	1294
	671	Specified from bulk	111
	479	Odds	14
	307	Seconds	481
	60	New Bulk	500
	4375		2409
Week ending March 21st,	3016	New specified orders	1873
	586	Specified from bulk	334
	29	Odds	209
	-	Seconds	293
	100	New bulk	-
	3731		2709

Copy
Exhibit No. 136

March 27th, 1936.

MEMORANDUM NO. 10

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED

Rayon Prin Sales (In pieces of 40 yards)

	1936		1936
Week ending March 7th.	1623	New specified orders	2804
	61	Specified from bulk	271
	10	Odds	6
	312	Seconds	481
	60	New Bulk	800
	2077		2762
Week ending March 14th.	2718	New specified orders	1294
	671	Specified from bulk	111
	479	Odds	14
	807	Seconds	481
	60	New Bulk	800
	4279		2409
Week ending March 21st.	3016	New specified orders	1678
	886	Specified from bulk	334
	29	Odds	209
	-	Seconds	298
	100	New bulk	-
	4731		2709

TARIFF RATES ON COTTON YARNS, SINCE 1907.

This statement deals with single and ply cotton yarns, other than mercerized, imported under Tariff Items No. 522, 522-c and 522-a.

Yarns coarser than 40's were dealt with as follows:

		British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1907:	Single or ply -	17½%	22½%	25%
1922:	Single or ply -	15%	22½%	25%
	NOTE: The above was an actual reduction of 2½% under the British Preferential Tariff, as the 10% discount was not in force until a year later.			
1928:	Ply yarns only -	15%	22½%	25%
1930:	Ply yarns only -	15%	22½%	25%
	and, per pound	3¢	3½¢	4¢
1932 to date:				
(Tariff item No.522-c,		15%	22½%	25%
Ply yarns general)	and, per pound,	2¢	3½¢	4¢

NOTE: It now becomes necessary to show what happened to single yarns, which are used only by manufacturers, from 1928 to date.

From 1928 to 1930 these single yarns were divided into three groups, according to fineness, i.e., number of hanks to the pound, and it will be noted that single yarns, 40's and finer, unmercerized, which had previously been free under all tariffs, were allowed free entry under the British Preferential Tariff only. The rates were as follows:

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
20 hanks or less per lb.	10%	15%	20%
21 to 40hanks per lb.	12½%	15%	22½%
41 or more hanks per lb.	Free	10%	15%

In 1930 the above three classes were grouped together and made dutiable at

	(12½%	15%	22½%
and, per pound	(3¢	3½¢	4¢

and from 1932 to date

Tariff Item 522, (singles, (General)	12½%	15%	22½%
and, per pound,	2¢	3½¢	4¢

There was, however, an exception made in the case of these single yarns when imported by manufacturers of knitted goods, the rates from 1930 to date,

Tariff Item 522-a.	12½%	15%	22½%

For the purpose of general comparison the foregoing may suffice, but it should be borne in mind that this statement is inadequate to deal with any other cases.

TARIFF RATES ON COTTON YARNS.

SINCE 1930.

This statement deals with single and ply cotton yarns, other than mercerised, imported under Tariff Items Nos. 208, 208-a and 208-b.

Yarns counted Nma 60's were dealt with as follows:

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
1930: Single or ply -	12½%	25%	35%
1932: Single or ply -	15%	25%	35%
1933: Ply yarns only -	17½%	25%	35%
1936: Ply yarns only -	15%	25%	35%
" " "	12½%	25%	35%

1932 to date:

(Tariff Item No.208-a,	15%	25%	35%
Ply yarns General) and, Per Pound,	2d	3½d	4½d

NOTE: It now becomes necessary to show what happened to single yarns, which are used only by manufacturers, from 1930 to date.

From 1932 to 1936 single yarns were dutied into three grades, according to fineness, i.e., number of hanks to the pound, and it will be noted that single yarns, 40's and finer, were allowed free entry under the British Preferential Tariff only. The rates were as follows:

	British Pref.	Intermediate	General
50 hanks or less per lb.	10%	15%	20%
51 to 60hanks per lb.	12½%	15%	20%
61 or more hanks per lb.	Free	10%	15%

In 1930 the above three classes were grouped together and made dutiable at

and, Per Pound (	3d	3½d	4½d
	(12½%	15%	20%

and from 1932 to date

Tariff Item 208,(ginning,(General)	12½	15%	20%
and, Per Pound,	2d	3½d	4½d

There was, however, an exception made in the case of those single yarns when imported by manufacturers of knitted goods, the rates from 1930 to date.

Tariff Item 208-a.	12½%	15%	20%

For the purpose of general comparison the foregoing may suffice, but it should be borne in mind that this statement is inadequate to deal with any other cases.

COPY of Exhibit 143

STATEMENT OF DUTY based on Fabric Valued at .70¢ per lb.

In 1935.

Exhibit 125 example of duties on a Japanese cloth costing .25¢ lbs in Japan		Example of duties on a Japanese cloth costing .70¢ lbs in Japan
ad valorem duty	45¢	45¢
specific "	40¢	40¢
excise "	6¢	6¢
Dump "	62½¢	55¢
	153½¢	146¢
surtax	41½¢	41½¢
	195¢	187½¢

COPY of Exhibit 142

STATEMENT OF DUTY based on Fabric Valued at .70¢ per lb.

In 1928.

Exhibit 125 example of duties on a Japanese cloth costing .25¢ lbs in Japan	Example of duties on a Japanese cloth costing .70¢ lbs in Japan
ad valorem duty 45¢	45¢
specific " 40¢	40¢
excise " 6¢	6¢
Dump " 62½¢	68¢
153½¢	159¢
suttax 41½¢	41½¢
195¢	187½¢

144

CANADIAN COTTONS, LIMITED

Montreal, April 2nd, 1936.

All-Rayon Fabrics Only.

1935

	Orders Booked	Shipments
January	118,768	188,322
February	134,340	200,598
March	266,163	344,272
	519,271	733192

1936

January	165,125	213,220
February	157,765	208,710
March	97,050	249,441
	419,935	671,371

2053 PW
2057 Returns

145

Copy of Exhibit 145,

DOMINION TEXTILE - SHERBROOKE, QUE.

COTTON DIVISION Payroll Exhibit 1936

RATES OF WAGES FROM EXHIBIT No. 27,

	BASIC		AVERAGE	
	Weekly	Hourly	Weekly	Hourly
Drawing tenders,	$14.20	25.81	13.26	24.16
Slubber "	17.10	31.09	15.15	27.54
Intermediate "	15.60	28.36	13.74	24.98
Speeder, "	15.10	27.45	14.62	26.58
" Doffers,	9.50	16.18	9.10	16.54
Weft spinners,	13.90	25.27	12.63	22.96
" doffers,	11.35	20.63	10.73	19.50
Way Spinners,	13.90	25.27	12.75	23.18
" doffers,	11.35	20.63	9.83	17.87
Cone Winder Tenders,	11.75	21.36	12.99	23.61
Spooler Tenders, (Barker-Colman)	14.20	25.81	14.68	26.69
" " (Saco-Lowell)	11.95	21.72	12.85	23.36
Warper " (Barber-Colman)	14.20	25.81	12.97	23.61
" " (Entwistle)	16.90	30.72	11.29	20.52
Tying -in Hands,	11.35	20.63	14.02	25.49
Warper Creelers,	14.75	26.81	14.61	26.56
Ply Twister Tenders,	13.50	24.54	14.94	27.16
Drawin-in-hands,	9.50	17.27	13.10	23.81
Cloth Weavers,	19.15	34.81	15.01	27.29
Battery Hands,	9.50	17.27	8.94	16.25
Fabric weavers, (Crompt & Knowles)	14.20	25.81	10.76	19.56
Quiller tenders,	12.60	22.90	12.32	22.40
Splicers,	11.75	21.36	11.96	21.74
			12.47	22.67
Night				
Speeder tenders,	15.10	27.45	14.69	26.70
" Doffers,	9.00	16.18	9.12	16.59
Ply Twister tenders,	13.50	24.54	15.58	28.32
Cloth weavers,	19.15	34.81	13.11	23.83
Fabric " (C & K.)	14.20	25.81	9.36	17.01
" " (Whitier)	17.00	31.09	9.39	17.07
			11.90	21.61
			12.43	21.60

Copy of Exhibit 145.

DOMINION TEXTILE - SHERBROOKE, QUE.

COTTON DIVISION

RATES OF WAGES FROM EXHIBIT No. 27.

	BASIC		AVERAGE	
	Weekly	Hourly	Weekly	Hourly
Drawing tenders,	$14.20	25.81	13.26	24.16
Slubber "	17.10	31.09	15.15	27.54
Intermediate "	15.60	28.36	13.74	24.98
Speeder, "	15.10	27.45	14.62	26.58
" Doffers,	9.50	16.18	9.10	16.54
Wet spinners,	13.90	25.27	12.63	22.96
" doffers,	11.35	20.63	10.73	19.50
Way Spinners,	13.90	25.27	12. 75	23.18
" doffers,	11.35	20.63	9.83	17.87
Cone Winder Tenders,	11.75	21.36	13.99	25.61
Spooler Tenders, (Barker-Colman)	14.20	25.81	14.68	26.69
" " (Saco-Lowell)	11.95	21.72	13.85	25.36
Warper " (Barber-Colman)	14.20	25.81	13.97	25.61
" " (Entwistle)	16.90	30.72	11.29	20.52
Tying -in Hands,	11.35	20.63	14.02	25.49
Warper Creelers,	14.75	26.81	14.61	26.56
Ply Twister Tenders,	13.50	24.54	14.94	27.16
Drawin-in-hands,	9.50	17.27	13.10	23.81
Cloth Weavers,	19.15	34.81	15.01	27.29
Battery Hands,	9.50	17.27	8.94	16.25
Fabric weavers, (Crompt & Knowles)	14.20	25.81	10.76	19.56
Quiller tenders,	12.60	22.90	12.32	22.40
Spliicers,	11.75	21.36	11.96	21.74
		Night	12.47	22.67
Speeder tenders,	15.10	27.45	14.69	26.70
" Doffers,	9.00	16.18	9.12	16.59
Ply Twister tenders,	13.50	24.54	15.58	28.32
Cloth weavers,	19.15	34.81	13.11	23.83
Fabric " (C & K.)	14.20	25.81	9.36	17.01
" " (Whitier)	17.00	31.09	9.39	17.07
			11.90	21.61
			12.43	21.60

Ref. 159

159

le 4 avril 1934.

M.G. Tremblay,
Sous-ministre du Travail,
Parlement,
Quebec.

Monsieur le Sous-ministre,

Suivant vos ordres, nous nous sommes rendus a St.Gregoire, Montmorency, mardi le 3 courant, et nous avons fait enquete sur les plaintes portees dans une lettre anonyme et par une delegation qui s'est presentee devant vous, concernant les conditions de travail a la Dominion Textile Co., Montmorency Falls.

Nous avons rencontre tous les contremaitres de ce moulin ainsi que M. Fleming, superintendant, et nous avons aussi interroge plusieurs filles et femmes employees, et voici le resultat de notre enquete:

SALAIRE

1. Les salaires payes dans les moulins appartenant a la Dominion Textile Co., situes a Montreal, Magog, Drummondville, Sherbrooke, Valleyfield et St. Gregoire, sont etablis par M.C.B. Gordon, president de la Compagnie, dont le bureau est a Montreal. M. Fleming, superintendant a St.Gregoire, ne peut ni augmenter ni diminuer l'echelle de salaire etablie par la Compagnie.

TRAVAIL SUPPLEMENTAIRE

2. La compagnie detient actuellement un permis pour travail supplementaire, pour 65 heures par semaine, se terminant le 30 courant. Il ressort du temoignage de plusieurs filles et femmes employees que l'on ne travaille ordinairement pas plus qu'un soir par semaine (supplementaire) et que l'on ne fait travailler que les ouvrieres qui le desirent.

LUNCH

Lorsque les ouvrieres sont demandees pour faire du travail supplementaire, elles en sont generalement averties la veille et apportent leur lunch et leur diner.

Si, accasionnellement, le contramaitre n'est pas en mesure d'avertir les ouvrieres la veille qu'elles devront faire du tra vail supplementaire, on choisit toujours les ouvrieres demeurant les plus prs du moulin et un garcon est charge d'aller dans cheque famille chercher le lunch du soir.

Le temps necessaire pour le lunch est accorde.

Aucune ouvriere, en aucun temps, n'a ete requise de faire du travail supplementaire le soir sans avoir l'opportunite de manger. Ceci ressort du temoignage des contremaitres des departements concernes ainsi que de quelques ouvrieres que nous avons questionnees.

(Enquete a la Dominion Textile Co. Montmorency)

CABINETS D'AISANCE

3. Les cabinets d'aisance sont dans un etat de proprete irreprochable. Un homme est specialement prepose au nettoyage des cabinets et des escaliers dans chaque departement et le nettoyage est fait deux ou trois fois par jour, si c'est necessaire.

SALAIRE

4. Le but de la requete, dont il est fait mention dans la plainte, que l'on a fait signer aux ouvrieres, est le suivant:

Depuis quelques annees, tres peu d'ouvrieres laissent leur posotion, donc il ne peut y avoir de promotions. Pour se conformer a la loi du Salaire Minimum des Femmes, au lieu de congedier les employees, la Compagnie ne pouvant payer plus que le salaire de leur classe et ne pouvant les changer de classe, fait signer aux employees une declaration par laquelle elles consentent a ne pas changer de classe et a continuer de travailler au meme salaire, au lieu d'etre remplacees par d'autres ouvrieres commandant un salaire moindre. Les ouvrieres, dont il est fait mention dans la plainte, sont de la 1ere, 2eme et 3eme classe et se font un salaire de $8.00 par semaine. Ces requetes ont ete presentees par la Compagnie a la Commission du Salaire Minimum des Femmes et permission a ete accordee.

ACCIDENTS

5. Une regle est etablie dans la manufacture a l'effet que celui ou celle qui, par negligence ou mangue de precaution, se blesse habituellement, est suspendu de son travail pour une quinzaine de jours en plus du temps qu'il est oblige de chomer a la suite de l'accident. Un conge force est aussi impose a ce lui ou celle qui cause par negligence un accident a quelqu'un de ses compagnons dans le moulin. Cette suspension du travail est basee sur le temps perdu par l'accidente. Sur 1,575 ouvriers il n'y a eu que quatre accidents tres legers, depuis les deux derniers mois.

TRAVAIL LE VENDREDI-SAINT

6. La Compagnie a use de son droit en faisant travailler ses ouvriers le Vendredi-Saint. Aucune loi n'interdit le travail ce jour-la.

Nous avons propose au surintendant, M.Fleming, d'installer un restaurant a l'usage des ouvriers, mais il nous a objecte qu'il n'avait pas l'espace voulu dans la manufacture et que de plus l'odeur qui se degage ne se prete pas a l'installation d'un restaurant a l'interieur.

(Réponse à la Domination Textile Co. Montmorency)

CABINETS D'AISANCE

3. Les cabinets d'aisance sont dans un état de propreté irréprochable. Un homme est spécialement préposé au nettoyage des cabinets et des cendriers dans chaque département et le nettoyage est fait deux ou trois fois par jour, si c'est nécessaire.

SALAIRE

4. La loi de la requête, dont il est fait mention dans la plainte, que l'on a fait signer aux ouvrières, est la suivante:

Depuis quelques années, très peu d'ouvrières laissent position, donc il ne peut y avoir de promotions. Pour se conformer à la loi du Salaire Minimum des femmes, en vigueur de congédier les employées, la Compagnie ne pouvant payer plus que le salaire de leur classe et ne pouvant les changer de classe, fait signer aux employées une déclaration par laquelle elles consentent à ne pas changer de classe et à continuer de travailler au même salaire, ou bien d'être remplacées par d'autres ouvrières consentant au salaire moindre. Les ouvrières, dont il est fait mention dans la plainte, sont de la Jare, Dame et Jeune classe et ne font un salaire de $8.00 par semaine. Des requêtes ont été présentées par la Compagnie à la Commission du Salaire Minimum des Femmes et permission a été accordée.

ASSIDUITÉ

5. Une règle est établie dans la manufacture à l'effet que celui ou celle qui, par négligence ou manque de précaution se blesse habituellement, est suspendu de son travail pour une quinzaine de jours en plus du temps qu'il est obligé de chômer à la suite de l'accident. Un congé forcé sans salaire est infligé à celui qui cause par négligence un accident à quelqu'un de ses compagnons dans le moulin. Cette suspension du travail est basée sur le temps perdu par l'accidenté. Sur 1,378 ouvrières il n'y a eu que quatre accidents très légers, depuis les deux derniers mois.

TRAVAIL DE VENDREDI-SAINT

6. La Compagnie a une de ses droits en faisant travailler ses ouvrières le Vendredi-Saint. Aucune loi n'interdit le travail ce jour-là.

Nous avons proposé au surintendant, M. Fleming, d'installer un restaurant à l'usage des ouvrières, mais il nous a objecté qu'il n'avait pas l'espace voulu dans la manufacture et que de plus l'odeur qui ne dégage de se prête pas à l'installation d'un restaurant à l'intérieur.

De plus, sur 1,575 employes il n'y en a pas plus que 150 qui sortent pour le diner, la balance apportent leur diner avec eux ou quelqu'un de leur famille vient leur porter. La plupart des ouvriers demeurent tres pres du moulin et probablement que tres peu d'employes prendraient avantage de l'installation d'un restaurant a leur usage.

Humblement soumis,

S. Durochers,

Eug. Belduc.

Inspecteurs.

Quebec 30 mars, 1934.

C o p ie

Monsieur Le Ministre Arcand.

Monsieur,

Permettez-moi de vous donner quelques rapports sur une compagnie qui je croix, vous ignorez les injustices qui se pratiquent la. Je vais en citer quelques unes et si vous voulez bien faire une enquete vous en trouverez bien d'autres.
Je vais en parler que sur les filles ou femmes.
1o. Ils commencent a travailler a 7 du matin et arretent a 6 heures du soir: Ils ont une heure pour leur diner (ceux qui sont obliges de manger la) mais si les machines commencent a marcher a 12.45 ils n'ont pas leur heure de repos. Que pensez-vous de cela. Maintenant ceux qui partent avec leur diner, ils l'ont mange a midi, donc a 5½ ou 5.45 du soir le Foreman vient leur dire nous arretons a 9 heures ou 9½ ce soir; qu'arrive-t-il ces filles ou femmes qui sont obligees de continuer a travailler n'ont pas seulement une tranche de pain pour se mettre sous la dent; c'est donc 13 heures d'ouvrage pour des filles et femmes avec un leger diner: approuvez-vous cela M. Arcand? -
Je ne le crois pas.

Ces jours derniers ils ont fait signer une feuille de papier aux jeunes sans leur dire pourquoi: mais au jourd'hui ils le savent; c'etait pour dire qu'ils etaient tous satisfaient du salaire qu'ils recevaient et qui est reconnu comme n'etant pas raisonnable pour l'ouvrage fait.

Maintenant ils rendent responsable une employe qui se fait blesse; par exemple; un ouvrier qui se fait blesse de quelque maniere que ce soit ne recoit ½ salaire a la deuxieme semaine lorsqu'ils revient soit apres 4 semaines d'absence a l'ouvrage, ils lui disent retourne chez-vous loafer pour un autre mois; lui qui a une famille de plusieurs enfants sur les bras, croyez-vous que c'est humain pour une compagnie d'agir ainsi?-

Encore aujourd'hui: Vendredi Saint ils sont tous alles travailler; ils auraient pu les appeler pour 11.30 ou 12. heures ce midi.

Je crois M. Arcand que je vous en ai dit assez long pour vous donner tous les avantages d'y faire faire une enquete immediatement, sans retard, afin de donner une lecon a ces gens sans coeur ni religion et qui se rient du pauvre ouvrier et ouvriere et de notre bel amour pour l'humanite chretienne.

Permettez-moi Monsieur, de taire mon nom pour cette premiere on attend vos actions.

Comme j'ai oublie de mentionner cette Cie, Voici:
Quebec Montmorency Coton Mills,
St-Gregoire De Montmorency, Quebec.
P.S. Veuillez remarquer que certaines filles, etc. qui travaillent apres 6 heures sans nourriture, demeurent a Giffard, Beauport, Courville, ange Gardien: pensez a quelle heure elles soupent

Genève 30 mars, 1936.

C o p i e

Monsieur le Ministre accusé.

Monsieur,

Permettez-moi de vous donner quelques renseignements sur une conférence que je crois, vous ignorez [illegible] tiens qui se prétiquent là. Je vais en citer quelques unes et si vous voulez bien faire une enquête vous en trouverez bien d'autres.

Je vais en parler que sur les filles ou femmes.

Ici. Ils commencent à travailler à 7 du matin et arrêtent à 6 heures du soir: Ils ont une heure pour leur dîner (deux qui sont obligées de manger là) mais si les machines commencent à marcher à 12.45 ils n'ont pas leur heure de repos. Que pensez-vous de cela. Heureusement ceux qui partent avec leur dîner, ils l'ont mangé à midi, donc à 6½ ou 5.45 du soir le Surveillant vient leur dire pour arrêter à 5 heures ou 5½ ce soir; qu'arrive-t-il ces filles ou femmes qui sont obligées de continuer à travailler n'ont pas seulement une tranche de pain pour se mettre sous la dent; c'est donc 12 heures d'ouvrage pour des filles et femmes avec un leger dîner: approuvez-vous cela M. Arcand? - Je ne le crois pas.

Ces jours derniers ils ont fait signer une feuille de papier aux jeunes pour leur dire pourquoi: mais au jourd'hui ils savent; c'était pour dire qu'ils étaient tous restés [illegible] n'étant pas raisonnable pour l'ouvrage fait.

Malheureusement ils tendent responsable une employé qui ne fait bien; par exemple; un ouvrier qui ne fait pas d'absence à l'ouvrage, ils lui disent retourne chez-vous [illegible] pour un autre mois; lui qui a une famille de plusieurs enfants sur les bras, croyez-vous que c'est humain pour une compagnie d'agir ainsi?-

Encore aujourd'hui: Vendredi saint ils sont tous allés travailler; ils auraient pu les appeler pour 11.30 ou 12. heures de midi.

Je crois M. Arcand que je vous en ai dit assez long pour vous donner tous les renseignés d'y faire faire une enquête immédiatement, sans retard, afin de donner une façon à ces gens sans cœur et religion et qui se disent de bonne ouvrier et chrétiens et de notre pays amour pour l'humanité entretenue.

Mr. McRae.

Ex. 160

MONTMORENCY VILLAGE, Que.
Dec. 7, 1935.

Mr. S. Desrochers,
Chief Factory Inspector,
Parliament Buildings,
Quebec.

Dear Sir:

We find, that after the 10th instant, the date on which our present Overtime Permit expires, that we will still be forced to run a certain amount of extra hours in some departments, and are therefore obliged to ask you to please accommodate us again, by issuing a further permit for the usual hours and length of time.

Thanking you, in anticipation of your usual prompt attention to our requests, we remain,

Yours truly,

DOMINION TEXTILE CO. LTD.
Montmorency Branch,

(Signed) W.D. Fleming,

Superintendent.

W.D.Fleming/S.
Permis accorde pour 6 semaines
65 heures par semaine
Expirant le 21 Janvier 1936,
(signe) Eng. Bolduc,

MONTMORENCY VILLAGE, Que.
Dec. 7, 1932.

Mr. S. Desrochers,
Chief Factory Inspector,
Parliament Buildings,
Quebec.

Dear Sir:

We find, that after the 10th instant, the date on which our present Overtime Permit expires, that we will still be forced to run a certain amount of extra hours in some departments, and are therefore obliged to ask you to please accommodate us again, by issuing a further permit for the usual hours and length of time.

Thanking you, in anticipation of your usual prompt attention to our requests, we remain,

Yours truly,

DOMINION TEXTILE CO. LTD.
Montmorency Branch.

(signed) W.D. Fleming.

Superintendent.

W.D.Fleming/S.
Permis accordé pour 6 semaines
55 heures par semaine
Expirera le 31 Janvier 1933.
(signé) Mag. Bolduc.

160

Montmorency Village, Que.
Oct. 28, 1935.

Mr. S. Desrochers,
Chief Factory Inspector,
Parliament Buildings,
Quebec,

Dear Sir:

"Confirming 'phone conversation on Saturday, the 26th, due to the rush of colored work that we have received, and the fact that our Dyehouse recently built to take care of this is not complete yet, it was necessary for us to work some overtime, and will be necessary for some time to come, as we have just started installation of the machines in the new building.

In view of this, we will you please let us have an Overtime Permit, so that where nedessary, we can do some overtime with female and young male help in the different departments.

Yours truly,

DOMINION TEXTILE CO. LTD.
Montmorency Branch,

W.D. Fleming,

Superintendent.

W.D. Fleming /S

29 Octobre 1935,
Permis accorde pour 6 semaines,
65 heures par semaine
Expirant le 10 Decembre 1935
SIGNE Eug. Bolduc.

Montmorency Village, Que.
Oct. 30, 1929.

Mr. G. Desrochers,
Chief Factory Inspector,
Parliament Buildings,
Quebec.

Dear Sir:

"Confirming 'phone conversation on Saturday,
the 26th, due to the rush of colored work that
we have received, and the fact that our Dyehouse recently
built to take care of this is not complete yet,
it was necessary for us to work some overtime, and will be
necessary for some time to come, as we have just started
installation of the machines in the new building.

In view of this, we will you please let us have
an Overtime Permit, so that where necessary, we can do some
overtime with female and young male help in the different
departments.

Yours truly,

DOMINION TEXTILE CO. LTD.
Montmorency Branch,

E.D. Fleming,

Superintendent.

E.D. Fleming /B

29 Octobre 1929.
Permis accordé pour 6 semaines,
55 heures par semaine
Expirant le 10 Decembre 1929
GIGNY Eug. Boldue.

160

MONTMORENCY VILLAGE, Que.
August 23, 1935.

Mr. Eugene Bolduc,
Inspector of Industrial and
Commercial Establishments,
231 St. Paul Street,
Quebec.

Dear Sir:

With further reference to your visit of to-day, regarding the condition of the lavatories, there is no reason at any time for finding ~~d~~disorder or the lavatories being out of repair. This is a case of lack of supervision on the part of the Foreman concerned.

If you can spare the time, we would like you to look over the plant again any time between the 3rd and 7th of September. If you cannot find time yourself, will you please have somebody else come down.

Yours truly,

DOMINION TEXTILE CO. LTD.
Montmorency Branch,

W.D.Fleming,

Superintendent.

W.D.Fleming/S

160

MONTMORENCY VILLAGE QUE.
June 15, 1935.

Mr. S. Desrochers,
Chief Factory Inspector,
Parliament Buildings,
Quebec.

Dear Sir:

Due to the exigencies of the trade, and the fact that we are unable to spread out our work, due to lack of space, it will be necessary for us to continue to do overtime in some of our departments.

Will you please issue a Permit to replace the one expiring on the 19th, covering us for the same length of time and number of hours.

In case this request would conflict with rearrangement of hours being made after the First of August, will you please issue the permit to cover the overtime which you can allow us to run.

We would like to remind you that this request for overtime covers a very , very small section of the mill, the writer's idea being to not contravene any regulations, even in a small way.

Yours truly,

DOMINION TEXTILE CO. LTD.
Montmorency Branch.

W.D.Fleming,

Superintendent.

17 Juin 1935
Permis accorde pour 6 semaines,
65 heures par semaine,
Expirant le 29 Juillet 1935
(Signe J.P.Sam Desrochers)

16a

MONTMORENCY VILLAGE QUE.
June 18. 1932.

Mr. E. Desrosiers,
Chief Factory Inspector,
Parliament Buildings,
Quebec.

Dear Sir:

Due to the exigencies of the trade, and the fact that we are unable to spread out our work, due to lack of space, it will be necessary for us to sometime to do overtime in some of our departments.

Will you please issue a permit to replace the one expiring on the 19th, covering us for the same length of time and number of hours.

In case this request would conflict with regulations of hours being made after the First of August, will you please issue the permit to cover the overtime which you can allow us to run.

We would like to remind you that this request for overtime covers a very , very small section of the mill, the writer's idea being to not contravene any regulations, even in a small way.

Yours truly,

DOMINION TEXTILE CO. LTD.
Montmorency Branch.

W.D.Fleming,

Superintendent.

17 Juin 1932
Permis accordé pour 8 semaines,
60 heures par semaine.
Expirant le 30 Juillet 1932
(signé) J.P.des Desrosiers

160

MONTMORENCY VILLAGE, Que.
May 7, 1935.

Mr. S. Desrochers,
Chief Factory Inspector,
Parliament Buildings,
Quebec, City.

Dear Sir:

Conditions have not improved in the least since we last asked for an Overtime Permit, and we are still obliged to work a certain amount of overtime, regardless of how we arrange our work.

Could you possibly oblige us again by issuing another Permit covering the usual extra hours over the same period of time, to replace the one we now have, which expires on the 10th instant.

Thanking you in advance, we remain,

Yours truly,

DOMINION TEXTILE CO LTD.
Montmorency Branch.

W.D.Fleming,

Superintendent.

W.D.Fleming/S

8 Mai 1935
Permis accorde pour 6 semaines
55 heures par semaine,
expirant le 19 Juin 1935
(Signe) J.P.Sam Desrochers,
Inspecteur-en-Chef.

MONTMORENCY VILLAGE, Que.
May 7, 1953.

Mr. B. Desrochers,
Chief Factory Inspector,
Parliament Building,
Quebec, City.

Dear Sir:

Conditions have not improved in the least since we last asked for an overtime permit, and we are still obliged to work a certain amount of overtime, regardless of how we arrange our work.

Could you possibly oblige us again by issuing another Permit covering the usual extra hours over the same period of time, to replace the one we now have, which expires on the 10th instant.

Thanking you in advance, we remain,

Yours truly,

DOMINION TEXTILE CO LTD.
Per Overseer of Brand B.

W.D. Fleming.

Superintendent.

W.D.Fleming/d

6 Mai 1953
Permis accordé pour 8 semaines
60 heures par semaine.
expirant le 19 Juin 1953
(Signé) J.P.Ben Desrochers,
Inspecteur-en-Chef.

MONTMORENCY VILLAGE, QUE.
March 28, 1935.

Mr. S. Desrochers,
Chief Factory Inspector,
Parliament Buildings,
Quebec.

Dear Sir:

As you are no doubt aware, conditions are not improving at all in the cotton manufacturing business, and the unsettled demand and minimum stock being carried by wholesalers and manufacturers is forcing us to make snap deliveries practically all of the time.

To do this it is necessary to work a certain amount of overtime, and we would therefore ask you to let us have a Permit for the usual hours and length of time, to replace the one we have expiring April 3rd.

Thanking you in anticipation of you issuing this Permit, we are,

Yours very truly,

DOMINIONTEXTILE CO. LIMITED,
Montmorency Branch,

W.D.Fleming,/S

SUPERINTENDENT.

W.D.Fleming/S

29 Mars 1935
Permis accordé pour 6 semaines
65 heures par semaine.
Expirant le 10 Mai 1935.
(Signé) J.P.S.Desrochers,
Inspecteur-en-Chef.

Mr. B. Desrosiers,
Chief Factory Inspector,
Parliament Building,
Quebec.

Dear Sir:

As you are no doubt aware, conditions are not improving at all in the cotton manufacturing business, and the unsettled demand and minimum stock being carried by wholesalers and manufacturers is forcing us to make only deliveries practically all of the time.

To do this it is necessary to work a certain amount of overtime, and we would therefore ask you to let us have a permit for the usual hours and length of time, to replace the one we have expiring April 3rd.

Thanking you in anticipation of you favoring this permit, we are,

Yours very truly,

MONTMORENCY COTTON CO. LIMITED,
Montmorency Branch,

W.B.Fleming/B

SUPERINTENDENT.

W.B.Fleming/B
30 Mars 1932
Permis associe pour 6 semaines
55 heures par semaine.
Expirant le 10 Avl 1932.
(Signe) B.D.Desrosiers,
Inspecteur-en-Chef.

160

MONTMORENCY VILLAGE, QUE.
Feb. 19, 1935.

Mr. S. Desrochers,
Chief Factory Inspector,
Parliament Buildings,
Quebec City.

Dear Sir:

As conditions in the trade are not improving, and if anything, have gone a bit worse in the last month, it is still necessary for us to do some over-time in different departments at times, with young help and girls, to meet our customer demands.

In view of this, will you please let us have an Overtime Permit to replace the one expiring on the 20th, for the usual term and hours.

Yours truly,

DOMINION TEXTILE CO. LTD.
Montmorency Branch.

Le 20 firerier 1935 - Permis
accorde pour 6 semaines
de 55 hrs par semaine.

Permis valide
jusqàà au avril 3,1935,
Eug. Bolduc.

DOMINION TEXTILE CO. LTD.
Montmorency Branch.
Feb. 10, 1933.

Mr. R. Desrochers,
Chief Factory Inspector,
Parliament Buildings,
Quebec City.

Dear Sir:

As conditions in the trade are not improving, and if anything, have gone a bit worse in the last month, it is still necessary for us to do some overtime in different departments at times, with young help and girls, to meet our customer demands.

In view of this, will you please let us have an Overtime Permit to replace the one expiring on the 20th, for the usual term and hours.

Yours truly,

DOMINION TEXTILE CO. LTD.
Montmorency Branch.

Le 20 Février 1933 - Permis
accordé pour 6 semaines
de 55 hrs par semaine.

Permis valide
jusqu'à au avril 1933.
Sig. Dolbec.

160

MONTMORENCY VILLAGE QUE.
Jan. 4,1935.

Mr. S. Desrochers,
Chief Factory Inspector,
Parliament Buildings,
Quebec.

Dear Sir:

Due to the time lost over the holidays, and shortage of orders in certain departments, we can forsee that it will be necessary for us to do a certain amount of overtime in some departments, regardless of how we arrange things.

In view of this, will you please let us have an Overtime Permit for the usual extra hours and length of time, to cover us after the one which we have expiring on the 9th instant.

Yours truly,

DOMINION TEXTILE CO. LTD.
Montmorency Branch.

W.D.Fleming,

Superintendent.

W.D.Fleming/S

9 Janvier 1935
Permis accorde pour 6 semaines de
65 heures par semaine.
Expirant le 20 fevrier 1935
Eug. Bolduc, Inspecteur.

Exp. Boiler Inspector.
Expirant le 30 février 1936
65 heures par semaine.
Permis accordé pour 6 semaines de
9 janvier 1935

V.D.Fleming/3

Superintendent.

V.D. Fleming,

DOMINION TEXTILE CO. LTD.
Montmorency Branch.

Yours truly,

explring on the 9th instant.

In view of this, will you please let us have
an Overtime Permit for the usual extra hours and length
of time, to cover us after the one which we have

regardless of non me strange things.

certain amount of overtime in some department,
forces that it will be necessary for us to do a
shortage of orders in certain departments, we can

Due to the time lost over the holidays, and

Dear Sirs:

Quebec.
Provincial Buildings,
Chief Factory Inspector,
Mr. R. Desrochers,

MONTMORENCY VILLAGE QUE.
Jan. 4,1935.

160

MONTMORENCY VILLAGE QUE.
Nov. 24, 1934.

Mr. S. Desrochers,
Chief Factory Inspector,
Parliament Buildings,
Quebec.

Dear Sir:

If it can be arranged, we would like to get another overtime permit, replacing the one we have expiring on the 28th of this month.

We are in the very fortunate position of having more orders in general than we can conveniently look after, and as the work is peculiar to this mill, it cannot be handled at other branches.

Unless we are allowed to do a certain amount of overtime, this work would naturally go outside of the Province.

We would be greatly obliged if you can let us have a Permit for the usual number of hours and period of time, please.

Yours truly,

DOMINION TEXTILE CO. LTD.
Montmorency Branch.
W.D.Fleming/
Superintendent.

Le 28 Novembre 1934

Permis accorde pour 6 semaines de 55 heures
expirant le 9 Janvier 1935.

(Signe) J.P.S. Desrochers.

DOMINION TEXTILE CO. LTD.
Montmorency Branch.
J.D.Fleming
Superintendent.

Le 29 Novembre 1934

Permis accordé pour 3 semaines de 55 heures
expirant le 9 Janvier 1935.

(Signé) J.P.S. Desrochers.

MONTMORENCY VILLAGE QUE.
Nov. 24, 1934.

Mr. S. Desrochers,
Chief Factory Inspector,
Parliament Buildings,
Quebec.

Dear Sir:

If it can be arranged, we would like to get another overtime permit, replacing the one we have expiring on the 28th of this month.

We are in the very fortunate position of having more orders in general than we can conveniently look after, and as the work is peculiar to this mill, it cannot be handled at other branches.

Unless we are allowed to do a certain amount of overtime, this work would naturally go outside of the Province.

We would be greatly obliged if you can fix us have a Permit for the usual number of hours and period of time, please.

Yours truly,

MONTMORENCY VILLAGE, QUE.
Oct. 15, 1934.

Mr. S. Desrochers,
Chief Factory Inspector,
Parliament Buildings,
Quebec.

Dear Sir:

Due to the way our orders are coming in, it is necessary for us to ask you to let us have an Overtime Permit for the next six weeks.

As we can see things at present, it will not be necessary for us to work more than a very few girls at a time, but it is happening regularly that a few have to be kept to finish up odd lots that otherwise would hold up orders.

We would be obliged if you would let us have a permit covering us from receipt of this letter.

Yours truly,

DOMINION TEXTILE CO. LTD.
Montmorency Branch.

W.D.Fleming,

Superintendent.

Quebec, le 17 Octobre 1934,
Permis accorde pour 6 semaines,
65 hrs, expirant le 28 Novembre,
1934,
(Signe) Eug. Bolduc, Inspecteur.

MONTMORENCY VILLAGE, QUE.
Oct. 15, 1934.

Mr. E. Desrochers,
Chief Factory Inspector,
Parliament Buildings,
Quebec.

Dear Sir:

Due to the way our orders are coming in, it is necessary for us to ask you to let us have an overtime permit for the next six weeks.

As we can see things at present, it will not be necessary for us to work more than a very few girls at a time, but it is happening regularly that a few have to be kept to finish up odd lots that otherwise would hold up orders.

We would be obliged if you would let us have a permit covering us from receipt of this letter.

Yours truly,

DOMINION TEXTILE CO. LTD.
Montmorency Branch.

E.D.Fleming,

Superintendent.

Quebec, le 17 Octobre 1934.
Permis accordé pour 6 semaines.
65 hres, expirant le 25 Novembre.
1934.
(Signé) Hug. Boland, Inspecteur.

MONTMORENCY VILLAGE QUE
June 6, 1934,

Mr. S. Desrochers,
Chief Factory Inspector,
Parliament Buildings,
Quebec.

Dear Sir:

Our overtime permit expires the day after tomorrow, but the necessity for it does not, so if you can see your way clear to do so would like to have it extended for another six weeks at 64 hours.

Conditions in the trade are not improving, and as we are running our Cards, which are the main producing machines of the Mill, 24 hours a day, we cannot improve the situation by taking on any more help.

Yours truly,

DOMINION TEXTILE CO. LTD.
Montmorency Branch,

W.D.Fleming,

Superintendent

Le 8 Juin 1934,
Permis accorde pour 6 semaines,
65 hrs. par semaine, expirant le
20 Juillet 1934.

(Signed) J.-P.S. Deserochers.

MONTMORENCY VILLAGE QUE
June 6, 1924.

Mr. S. Beresford,
Chief Factory Inspector,
Parliament Buildings,
Quebec.

Dear Sir:

Our overtime permit expires the day after tomorrow, but the necessity for it does not, so if you can see your way clear to do so would like to have it extended for another six weeks at 64 hours.

Conditions in the trade are not improving, and as we are running our Cards, which are the main producing machines of the Mill, 84 hours a day, we cannot improve the situation by taking on any more help.

Yours truly,

DOMINION TEXTILE CO. LTD.
Montmorency Branch,

W.D.Fleming,

Superintendent

Le 8 Juin 1924.
Permis accorde pour 6 semaines,
88 hre. par semaine, expirant le
20 Juillet 1924.

(Signed) J.-B.S. Beresford.

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MONTMORENCY VILLAGE Que.
April 25, 1934,

Mr.S. Desrochers,
Chief Factory Inspector,
Parliament Buildings,
Quebec, City.

Dear Sir:

As it is necessary for us to work an occasional evening to meet conditions in trade , as you found out when questioning girls here recently, we would like to get another Overtime Permit, please, to replace the one which expires on the 30th, for the same length of time and number of hours per week.

Yours tr uly,

DOMINION TEXTILE CO LTD.
Montmorency Branch,

W.D.Fleming,

Superintendent.

W.D.Fleming/S

27 Avril, 1934
Permis accorde pour 6 semaines,
65 heures par semaine, expirant
le 6 Juin 1934.

J.P.S. Desrochers.

MONTMORENCY VILLAGE Que.
April 26, 1954.

Mr.S. Desrosiers,
Chief Factory Inspector,
Parliament Buildings,
Quebec, City.

Dear Sir:

As it is necessary for us to work an occasional evening to meet conditions in trade, as you found out when questioning girls here recently, we would like to get another Overtime Permit, please, to replace the one which expires on the 30th, for the same length of time and number of hours per week.

Yours truly,

DOMINION TEXTILE CO LTD.
Montmorency Branch,

W.D.Fleming,

Superintendent.

W.D.Fleming/S

27 Avril, 1954
Permis accordé pour 6 semaines,
85 heures par semaine, expirant
le 8 Juin 1954.

J.P.S. Desrosiers.

MONTMORENCY VILLAGE Que.
March 16, 1934,

Mr. S. Desrochers,
Chief Factory Inspector,
Parliament Buildings,
Quebec City.

Dear Sir:

As our Overtime permit expires on the 19th, and conditions have not changed since we obtained this Permit, we would like if possible to get another one the same as the last.

We have one-half of our equipment shut down for lack of water, and due to lack of equipment cannot handle enough electrical energy to replace this, and consequently have to run and stop Departments as we can to try and keep our work going. This necessitates Overtime throughout the Mill, and as far as we can see the condition will continue for another month at the least.

Yours truly,

DOMINION TEXTILE CO. LTD.
Montmorency Branch,
W.D.Fleming,

Superintendent.

le 19 Mars 1934.
Permis accorde pour 6 semaines,
65 hrs par semaine expirant le
30 avril 1934, J.P.S. Desrochers,
Inspecteur -en-chef.

MONTMORENCY VILLAGE, Que.
March 16, 1934.

Mr. S. Desrochers,
Chief Factory Inspector,
Parliament Buildings,
Quebec City.

Dear Sir:

Re our Overtime permit expires on the 19th, and conditions have not changed since we obtained this permit, we would like if possible to get another one the same as the last.

We have one-half of our equipment sent down for lack of water, and due to lack of equipment cannot handle enough electrical energy to replace this, and consequently have to run and stop Departments as we can to try and keep our work going. This necessitates Overtime throughout the Mill, and as far as we can see the condition will continue for another month at the least.

Yours truly,

DOMINION TEXTILE CO. LTD.
Montmorency Branch,
W.B.Fleming,

Superintendent.

Le 19 Mars 1934.
Permis accordé pour 6 semaines,
65 hres par semaine expirant le
30 avril 1934, J.P.S. Desrochers,
Inspecteur-en-chef.

MONTMORENCY VILLAGE, QUE.
Jan. 31, 1934.

Mr. S. Desrochers,
Chief Factory Inspector,
Parliament Buildings,
Quebec City.

Dear Sir:

We would like to get an Overtime Permit please, to cover the next 6 weeks at 64 hours to enable us to make up time lost through shortage of water.

We are obliged to shut down a portion of the Mill every day to balance our water supply, and as business is picking up cannot fill our orders without some overtime.

Present permit expires on February 2nd.

Yours truly,

DOMINION TEXTILE CO. LTD.

Montmorency Branch.

W.D.Fleming,

Superintendent.

W.D.Fleming/S

le 5 fevrier 1934, Permis accorde pour 6 semaines, 64 heures, expirant le 19 mars 1934. J.P.S. Desrochers.

MONTMORENCY VILLAGE, Que.
Dec. 19th 1933.

Mr. S. Desrochers,
Chief Factory Inspector,
Parliament Buildings,
Quebec City.

Dear Sir:

In view of the fact that conditions have continued about the same since we asked you for the last Overtime Permit, we are forced to bother you for another one. We really cannot handle our orders as we are getting them without doing some overtime with boys and female help.

We would like to get this for the usual number of hours and period, please.

While writing, the writer would like to wish you a very Merry Christmas, and lots of prosperity in the New Year.

Yours truly,

DOMINION TEXTILE CO. LTD.
Montmorency Branch.

W.D.Fleming,

Superintendent.

W.D.Fleming/S

MONTMORENCY VILLAGE, Que.
Dec. 19th 1930.

Mr. G. Desrosiers,
Chief Factory Inspector,
Parliament Building,
Quebec City.

Dear Sir

In view of the fact that conditions have

continued about the same since we asked you for the

last Overtime Permit, we are forced to bother you for

another one. We really cannot handle our orders as

we are getting them without doing some overtime with

boys and female help.

We would like to get this for the usual number

of hours and period, please.

While writing, the writer would like to

wish you a very Merry Christmas, and lots of

prosperity in the New Year.

Yours truly,

DOMINION TEXTILE CO. LTD.
Montmorency Branch.

W.B.Fleming,

Superintendent.

W.B.Fleming/s

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MONTMORENCY VILLAGE, QUE.
Nov. 7, 1933.

Mr. S. Desrochers,
Chief Factory Inspector,
Parliament Buildings,
Quebec City.

Dear Mr. Desrochers:

We would like to get, if possible, a renewal of our Overtime Permit, which ran out yesterday.

During the time we were covered by the Permit we have, we did very little overtime with girls, or young help, and the same conditions will apply with the one we are now asking for. At odd times we have to run a bit at noon hour, or an evening or two, to meet customer demands, and it becomes very inconvenient if we are unable to do this; and results in a certain amount of business being placed with other manufacturers outside the Province.

Yours truly,

DOMINION TEXTILE CO. LTD.

Montmorency Branch.

W.D.Fleming,

Superintendent.

W.D. Fleming/S

Nov. 33 Permis accorde pour 6 semaines, 55 heures par semaine, expirant le 30 decembre 1933.

S. DESROCHERS.

MONTMORENCY VILLAGE, QUE.
Nov. 7, 1923.

Mr. S. Desrochers,
Chief Factory Inspector,
Parliament Buildings,
Quebec City.

Dear Mr. Desrochers:

We would like to get, if possible, a renewal of our Overtime Permit, which ran out yesterday.

During the time we were covered by the Permit we have, we did very little overtime with girls, or young help, and the same conditions will apply with the one we are now making for. At odd times we have to run a bit at noon hour, or an evening or two, to meet customer demands, and it becomes very inconvenient if we are unable to do this; and results in a certain amount of business being placed with other manufacturers outside the Province.

Yours truly,

DOMINION TEXTILE CO. LTD.

Superintendent.

W.D. Fleming.

W.D. Fleming/B

Nov. 23 Permis accorde pour 8 semaines, 55 heures par semaine, expirant le 30 decembre 1923.

S. DESROCHERS.

MONTMORENCY VILLAGE, Que.
Sept. 23, 1933.

Mr. Desrochers,
Chief Factory Inspector,
Parliament Buildings,
Quebec.

Dear Mr. Desrochers:

It would be of considerable assistance to us if we could get an Overtime Permit to run 64 hours a week for the next six weeks, as trade conditions and our situation with the bulk of the knitters up in Ontario makes it very difficult for us to compete with the spinners located in Hamilton. We really have to ship our goods within 24 hours of receipt of orders to be able to compete at all.

The Overtime we would want to do will not amount to very much, being an odd couple of hours in different departments now and then to complete orders and have them ready for loading the following morning.

We trust you will be able to put our request before the Minister in such a way that a permit will be granted.

Yours truly,

DOMINION TEXTILE CO. LTD.
Montmorency Branch.
W.D.Fleming,

Superintendent.

Permis accorde pour
6 semaines, date du 25 Septembre au 6 Novembre 1933,
de 64 heures.

W.D.Fleming/S

Permis accordé pour
8 semaines, date du 25 Sep-
tembre au 6 Novembre 1933.
de 64 heures.

E.D.Fleming/S

19th July 1933.

Mr. W.D. Fleming,
Dominion Textile,
Montmorenny Falls,
Que.

Dear Sir:

Your letter addressed to Mr. P.J. Jobin, factory inspector, asking for an overtime Permit for 64 hours, for the next 6 weeks, I am sorry to let you know that I have received from the Labour Department strict order to refuse all overtime permit, regarding the Cotton Manufacture.

Yours truly,

S. Desrochers,

Inspector.

SD/G

19th July 1933.

Mr. W.D. Fleming,
Dominion Textile,
Montmorency Falls,
Que.

Dear Sir:

Your letter addressed to Mr. F.J. Tobin, factory inspector, asking for an overtime permit for 64 hours, for the next 6 weeks, I am sorry to let you know that I have received from the Labour Department strict order to refuse all overtime permit, regarding the Cotton Manufacture.

Yours truly,

W. Desrochers,

Inspector.

DD/G

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MONTMORENCY VILLAGE QUE.
July 17th, 1933.

Mr. P.J. Jobin,
Chief Factory Inspector,
Parliament Buildings,
QUEBEC CITY.

Dear Mr. Jobin:

We would like, if possible, to get an Overtime Permit for 64 hours for the next six weeks, to enable us to make up time lost through Water Shortage and Power Shut-downs.

Yours truly,

W.D. Fleming,

Superintendent,

Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
Montmorency Branch.

W.D. Fleming/S.

MONTMORENCY VILLAGE QUE.
July 17th, 1932.

Mr. P.J. Tobin,
Chief Factory Inspector,
Parliament Buildings,
QUEBEC CITY.

Dear Mr. Tobin:

We would like, if possible, to get an Overtime Permit for 66 hours for the next six weeks, to enable us to make up time lost through Water Shortage and Power Shut-downs.

Yours truly,

W.D. Fleming,

Superintendent,

Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
Montmorency Branch.

W.D. Fleming/B.

MONTMORENCY VILLAGE, QUE.
June 2nd, 1933.

Mr. P.J. Jobin,
Chief Factory Inspector,
Parliament Bldgs.
Quebec City.

Dear Mr. Jobin:

Due to an unexpected but very welcome rush of work we are obliged to run some departments 24 hours per day and to balance up will have to do overtime in others.

May we have a general overtime permit please to run 64 hours instead of 55 when necessary during the next 6 weeks.

Yours very truly,

W.D.Fleming,

DOMINION TEXTILE CO. LTD.

Montmorency Branch.

W.D.Fleming/F

5 Juin 1933,

Permis accorde pour 6 semaines, 64 hrs,

par semaine, expirant

le 17 juilet 1933.

P.J. Jobin.

MONTMORENCY VILLAGE, QUE.
June 2nd, 1938.

Mr. P.J. Tobin,
Chief Factory Inspector,
Parliament Bldgs.
Quebec City.

Dear Mr. Tobin:

Due to an unexpected but very welcome

rush of work we are obliged to run some departments

24 hours per day and to guiness my will have to do

overtime in others.

May we have a general overtime permit

please to run 66 hours instead of 55 when necessary

during the next 6 weeks.

Yours very truly,

W.D.Fleming,

DOMINION TEXTILE CO. LTD.

Montmorency Branch.

W.D.Fleming/J

3 Juin 1938.

Permis accorde pour 8 semaines, 66 hre.

par semaine, expirant

le 17 juillet 1938.

P.J. Tobin.

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MONTMORENCY VILLAGE, Que.
April 17th, 1933.

Mr. P.J. Jobin,
Chief Factory Insp.
Parliament Bldgs.
Quebec City.

Dear Sir,

Will you please let us have an overtime permit for the next six weeks (64 hours) to enable us to run some departments overtime to meet existing trade conditions.

Yours truly,

W.D.Fleming,

SUPERINTENDENT,

Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
Montmorency Branch.

W.D. Fleming/F.

19 avril /33, permis accorde pour six semaines, 64 heures par semaine, expirant le 31 mai 1933.

P.J. Jobin.

MONTMORENCY VILLAGE, Que.
April 17th, 1933.

Mr. P.J. Tobin,
Chief Factory Insp.
Parliament Bldgs.
Quebec City.

Dear Sir,

Will you please let us have an

overtime permit for the next six weeks (84 hours)

to enable us to run some departments overtime

to meet existing trade conditions.

Yours truly,

W.D. Fleming.

SUPERINTENDENT.

Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
Montmorency Branch.

W.D. Fleming/F.

19 avril /33, permis accordé pour six semaines,
84 heures par semaine, expirant le 31 mai 1933.

P.J. Tobin.

Montmorency Village, Que.
March 2nd, 1933.

Mr. P.J. Jobin,
Chief Factory Inspector
Parliament Bldgs.
Quebec City.

Dear Sir:

May we have an overtime permit please to cover us for the next 6 weeks at 64 hours per week.

While we are not running full time by any means trade conditions are such that we cannot meet demands made on us without working overtime on jump orders we are getting.

Yours very truly,

W.D.Fleming,

SUPERINTENDENT,

Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
Montmorency Branch.

WDF/F

Montmorency Village, Que.
March 2nd, 1923.

Mr. P.J. Doble,
Chief Factory Inspector
Parliament Bldge.
Quebec City.

Dear Sir:

May we have an overtime permit
please to cover us for the next 6 weeks at
64 hours per week.

While we are not running full time by
any means trade conditions are such that we
cannot meet demands made on us without working
overtime on jump orders we are getting.

Yours very truly,

W.D.Fleming.

SUPERINTENDENT.

Dominion Textile Co. Ltd.
Montmorency Branch.

WDF/F

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Exhibit 175, (Copy)

M.E. BINZ COMPANY LIMITED
MONTMAGNY, QUE.
PAY ROLLS - 2 WEEKS ENDING FEB. 18, 1933.

NAMES	CLASS No.	TIME	PIECE WORK YARDS	SECTIONS & BEAMS,	RATE	AMOUNT
Aubin, Mariette,	6	88½			.06½	5.75
Beaulieu, Wellie,	12	135	1310.3		.06	29.15
Belanger, Paul,	12	127½	631.2			11.50
Bernatchez, Arthur,	42	126			.08	10.08
Bernier, Alberta,	12	110	957.6			17.11
Bernier, Bertrand,	38	2-weeks			7.00	14.00
Bernier, Ernest,	12	135	499.2			10.78
Bernier, Isabella,	12	110	816.6			14.72
Bernier, Maxine,	12	110	496.2			7.86
Bernier, Nap.,	3	131½			.04	5.26
Bernier, P.Emile,	6	105			.04½	4.72
Bernier, Yvette,	6	102½			.06	6.15
Blais, Lucien,	12	111	1141.2			30.46
Blanchet, Leo,	34	12-dys			.25	3.00
Blanchet, J. Marius,	12	120	800.5			17.07
Blanchet, Maurice,	12	127½	1122.3			23.09
Boissonneault Lionel,	12	67	436.5			8.99
Boulanger, Mme. Jos.,	12	110	779.1			13.08
Boulanger, Marguerite,	40	147			.09	13.28
Boulanger, Paul,	3	119½			.04	4.78
Boulanger, Roger,	6	95½			.05.05½	5.01
Boulay, Judith,	11	120½			.12	14.46
Boulay, Lucienne,	11	112			.15	16.80
Boulet, Annette,	6	71			.07½	5.32
Boulet, Armand,	40	132½			.04	5.30
Boulet, Barthelemy,	40	132½			.06½	8.61
Boulet, P.Emile,	34	94			.06	5.64
Caron, Alberta,	12	93	862.5			19.04
Caron, Laurette,	6	117			.08	9.36
Caron, Romeo,	7	76		90/2		12.06
Chabot, Simonne,	12	118	659.2			14.25
Collin, Camille,	6	106½			.06½	6.92
Collin, Henri,	3	104½			.06½	6.81
Collin, M. Anne,	6	113			.09	9.04
Collin, P.E. Henri,	7	97½		88/2½		12.51
Couillard, Gilberte,	12	110	804.3			14.58
Couillard, Guillaume,	42	143½			.07½	10.76
Coulombe, Aime,	7	99½		88/5		15.59
Coulombe, Antoinette,	6	119			.08	9.52
Coulombe, Antoinio,	34	113			.05	5.65
Coulombe, Emile,	14	121			.10	12.10
Coulombe, Judith,	40	154			.07½	11.55
Coulombe, Geo. Henri,	6	60				1.50
Coulombe, Leger,	12	60	239.7			4.96
Coulombe, Roger,	3	109½			.07½	8.21
Coulombe, Rolland,	3	147			.05	7.35
Coulombe, Yvette,	6	86½			.09	7.78
Despres, Hilda,	7	88		100/5		15.46
Despres, J.Aimee,	6	99			.07	6.93
Despres, Marguerite,	12	65	496.2			9.13
Dube, Blanche,	12	102½	886.7			16.45
Dube, Blanche, Lucienne,	12	10-	37.4			.84

Exhibit 175. (copy)

M.E. DIX & COMPANY LIMITED

MONTREAL, QUE.

DAY BOOKS - 2 WEEKS ENDING SEP. 18, 1953.

NAMES	CA'GUE No.	TIME	PIECE WORK YARDS	SPOTTING & PLAINS	RATE	AMOUNT
Berliette,	6	88½			.68½	5.75
Willie,	12	135	1810.6		.55	29.15
Paul,	12	127½	691.2			11.80
Arthur,	42	136			.08	10.08
Liberte,	12	110	937.6			17.11
Bertrand,	88	8-weeks			7.00	14.00
Ernest,	12	152	439.2			10.72
Isabella,	12	110	716.6			14.72
Maxine,	12	110	496.2			7.86
Lap.,	5	131½			.04	5.26
A. Emile,	6	105			.04½	4.72
Yvette,	6	102½			.08	8.16
Helen,	12	111	1144.2			30.46
Leo,	24	12-dys			.25	3.00
L. Martins,	12	130	800.3			17.07
Maurice,	12	127½	1128.3			23.09
Walt Thorel,	12	87	436.3			8.39
Ime. Joa.,	12	110	779.1			15.08
Marguerite,	40	147			.09	13.23
Paul,	3	119½			.04	4.78
Roger,	6	95½			.05½	5.21
Edith,	11	130½			.12	14.46
Coleane,	11	112			.15	16.80
Annette,	6	71			.07½	5.32
Armand,	40	138½			.04	5.50
Arthelby,	40	132½			.05½	6.91
Emile,	24	94			.06	5.64
Berta,	12	98	888.5			19.04
Irette,	6	117			.08	9.36
Theo,	7	76		90\2		12.06
Simonne,	12	118	839.6			14.28
Emilie,	6	106½			.05½	6.52
Ernest,	5	104½			.06½	6.31
Anne,	6	118			.09	9.06
E. Henri,	7	97½		89\2½		18.31
Gilberte,	12	110	804.6			14.56
Guillaume,	42	143½			.07½	10.76
Aime,	7	93		89\5		15.33
Antoinette,	6	119			.08	9.52
Antonio,	24	118			.06	6.85
Emile,	14	131			.10	13.10
Judith,	40	154			.07½	11.55
Geo. Henri,	6	80				1.30
Leger,	12	80	259.7			4.36
Roger,	5	109½			.07½	8.21
Rolland,	3	147			.05	7.35
Yvette,	6	88½			.09	7.78
Hilde,	7	88		100\5		15.45
L. Imee,	6	99			.07	6.93
Marguerite,	12	85	496.2			9.13
Rene,	12	109½	888.7			16.40
Rene, Lucienne,	12	11-	87.4			.84

NAMES	CLASS NO.	TIME	PIECE YARDS	WORK SECTIONS & BEAMS	RATE	AMOUNT
Duchesneau, Geo. Etienne,	12	100½	628.3			11.33
Dutil, Irene,	42	118½			.07½	8.88
Dutil, Mme. Alf.,	40	154			.07½	11.55
Emond, Adelard,	6	126			.06½	8.19
Ferland, Ramsey,	13	2 weeks			35.00	70.00
Fournier, J.L.A.,	12	115½	650.3			16.73
Fournier, Le. F.,	28	2 weeks			12.50	25.00
Fournier, M.Ange,	12	105½	687.7			14.78
Fournier, M. Paule,	6	84			.07½	6.30
Fraser, Sylvio,	40	132			.04	5.28
Gagne, Lionel,	12	135	920.3			17.94
Gagne, Maria,	7	88		99/6½		14.68
Gagnon, P.Rene,	12	127½	1054.1			25.92
Gamache, Armand,	12	135	1030.6			23.27
Gaudreau, Alfred,	12	127½	1108.2			26.11
Gaudreau, Romeo,	42	122½			.12½	15.31
Gaudreau, Xavier,	13	135			.30	40.50
Gaumond, Eva,	41	118			.14	16.52
Gaumond, Gemma,	12	110	1106.3			17.42
Gaumond, Georges,	3	138½			.08	11.08
Gaumond, Geo. Aime,	3	112			.04½	5.04
Gaumond, Ida,	7	99½		77/3		11.68
Gaumond, Irene,	12	104½	758.6			12.48
Gaumond, Jeannette,	6	111½			.08	8.92
Gaumond, J. Paul,	12	105	324.5			4.53
Gaumond, Leon,	6	114			.06	6.84
Gaumond, Ls. Georges,	6	131½			.07½	9.85
Gaumond, Ludger,	41	135			.10	13.50
Gaumond, M. Louise,	12	110	743.7			15.33
Gaumond, Noel,	3	147			.06	8.82
Gaumond, Philippe,	12	123	717.4			14.06
Gendreau, Henri,	12	110	502.2			8.83
Gendreau, Leopold,	12	127½	533.6			11.37
Gendreau, M. Anne,	12	110	775.4			17.90
Gendron, Rodolphe,	3	126			.08	10.08
Giasson, Proculus,	41	126½			.25	31.62
Gosselin, Gerson,	3	138½			.08	11.08
Guay, J. Remi,	12	127½	597.1			8.09
Harbour, Jos.	12	110	349.4			4.55
Jacques, Elie,	12	105½	779.3			14.46
Joncas, M. May,	12	100½	731.2			13.45
Joncas, Real,	12	110	525.4			9.46
Laberge, Aime,	10	107½			.04	4.30
Laberge, Georges,	12	127½	1066.7			21.23
Laberge, Georgette,	12	110	805.6			15.20
Laberge, Gilbert,	10	131½			.06	7.80
Laberge, Lorenzo,	3	132			.08½	11.22
Lachaine, Anita,	6	93			.06½	6.04
Lacombe, Gabrielle,	6	93½			.06½	6.08
Lacombe, Henri,	34	20			.10	2.00
Ladurantaye, Adjutor,	6	105½			.04½-.05	5.04
Ladurantaye, Laurette,	10	113			.07½	8.47
Ladurantaye, Therese,	10	115			.07½	8.62
Lafrance, Madelaiene,	12	110	755.3			12.43

S	CLASS NO.	TIME	PIECE WORK YARDS	& BRAIDS SECTIONS	RATE	AMOUNT
, Geo. Etienne,	12	100⅘	628.3			11.33
e,	42	118⅘			.07½	8.89
, Alf.,	40	16¼			.07½	11.65
rd,	6	12¢			.05½	8.19
msey,	12	2 weeks			36.00	70.00
, L.A.,	12	115⅘	650.3			16.73
e. F.,	28	2 weeks			12.50	25.00
M.Ange,	12	105⅘	687.7			14.78
M. Paule,	6	8¢			.07½	6.30
lvio,	40	15⅘			.04	5.34
el,	12	135	930.3			17.34
ia,	7	88		39/6½		14.68
Rene,	12	137½	1054.1			25.32
rnand,	12	135	1030.6			25.27
Alfred,	12	127½	1108.2			26.11
Romeo,	42	123⅘			.12½	15.31
Xavier,	13	135			.30	40.50
va,	41	118			.14	16.52
emme,	12	110	1106.3			17.42
eorges,	3	138½			.08	11.08
eo. Aime,	3	113			.04½	5.04
da,	7	99½		77/3		11.68
Irene,	12	104½	758.6			12.48
eannette,	6	111½			.08	8.92
. Paul,	12	105	824.5			4.59
eon,	6	114			.06	6.84
s. Georges,	6	131½			.07½	9.85
ugger,	41	135			.10	13.50
. Louise,	12	110	743.7			15.33
oel,	3	147			.08	8.82
hilippe,	12	128	717.4			14.06
Henri,	12	110	502.2			6.83
Leopold,	12	127½	553.6			11.37
M. Anne,	12	110	776.4			17.90
odolphe,	3	136			.08	10.09
Toenius,	41	128½			.25	31.62
Gerson,	3	138½			.08	11.08
Jeni,	12	127½	597.1			8.09
Joe,	12	110	849.4			4.55
Elie,	12	105½	779.3			14.46
M. May,	12	100⅘	731.2			15.45
eal,	12	110	525.4			9.46
Aime,	10	107½			.04	4.30
Georges,	12	127½	1086.7			21.23
Georgette,	12	110	805.6			15.30
Gilbert,	10	131½			.06	7.80
Lorenzo,	3	132			.08½	11.22
Anita,	6	93			.06½	6.04
Gabrielle,	6	93½			.06½	6.08
Henri,	34	20			.10	2.00
e, Adjutor,	6	108½			.04½-.05	5.04
ve, Laurette,	10	113			.07½	8.47
ve, Therese,	10	113			.07½	8.32
, Madeleine,	12	110	755.3			13.43

NAMES	CLASS NO.	TIME	PIECE YARDS	WORK SECTIONS & BEAMS	RATE	AMOUNT
Lamonde, Arthur,	6	131			.07½	9.82
Lamonde, Augustin,	12	84	233.5			3.82
Langlois, Ovila,	3	138½			.05	6.92
Langlois, Rene,	12	110	797.5			14.57
Lapierre, Jeanne,	12	110	779.7			11.96
Lapierre, Lucie,	6	112			.06	6.72
Laurendeau, Jeanne,	12	110	766.7			14.76
Leblanc, R. Alma,	6	83			.07½	6.22
Leblanc, Rolland,	6	126			.06½	8.19
Lemieux, Jeannette,	12	109	773.4			13.58
Lemieux, Simonne,	41	109½			.14	15.33
Lepage, Hector,	28	128½			.12	15.42
Letourneau, Arthur,	42	132½			.08	10.60
Letourneau, Laurin,	12	127½	836.6			15.34
Marois, Aurelien,	12	133½	880.3			16.63
Marois, Eugenie,	3	121½			.06½	7.8
Marois, Georgine,	3	119			.06½	.7
Masson, Marcelle,	40	136			.06½	8.8
Masson, Rolland,	3	131½			.06½	8.54
Mercier, Eugene,	12	135	772.7			16.17
Mercier, Jeanne,	12	100½	794			12.91
Mercier, Jos.,	7	101½		75/4		12.88
Metivier, Yvonne,	12	110	730.2			13.59
Minville, Jeanne,	11	120			.12	14.4
Morin, Albert,	12	126½	454.6			8.9
Morin, Berthe,	28	112			.10	11.2
Morin, Blanche,	12	101	703.4			17.
Morin, Cecile,	12	113	898.1			18.
Morin, Emiel,	12	135	540.6			10.
Morin, Henri,	12	135	1105			23.9
Morin, Irene,	6	103			.06½	6.6
Morin, Jos.	12	108½	1130.7			25.07
Morin, M. Ange,	6	102½			.08	8.2
Morin, Proculus,	34	2-weeks,			10.50	21.0
Morin, Wilfrid,	31	2-weeks,			3.50	7.0
Morisette, M. Paule,	6	81½			.07½	6.1
Nicole, Alfred,	12	84	534			10.5
Nicole, J. Paul,	10	138½			.05½	7.62
Nicole, Gerard,	10	112½			.05½	6.1
Nicole, gustave,	12	127½	778.3			16.3
Normand, Jules,	12	135	1132.7			24.42
Normand, Laurent,	12	127½	770.6			15.12
Ouellet, Candide,	6	77½			.05	3.87
Paquet, Geo. Henri,	3	123½			.07½	9.26
Paquet, J. Bte.	10	138½			.05½	7.
Paris, P. Emile,	3	138½			.04	5.54
Pelchat, Lucien,	13	2-weeks,			27.50	55.00
Pelland, Omer,	13	2-weeks,			33.00	66.00
Pelletier, Berthe,	6	117			.09	10.52
Pelletier, Marius,	12	-	20			.35
Pelletier, Simonne,	40	148			.06½	9.62
Poulin, Alberta,	12	110	935			17.9
Proulx, Robert,	3	75			.08	6.00
Richard, Gustave,	36	2-weeks,			5.00	10.00

NAMES	CLASS NO.	TIME	PIECE WORK YARDS	% REJECTIONS	RATE	AMOUNT
nde, Arthur,	6	131			.07½	
nde, Auguatin,	12	84	283.5			
loie, Ovila,	3	138½			.05	
loie, Rene,	12	110	797.5			
arre, Jeanne,	12	110	779.7			
arre, Lucie,	6	112			.06	
andeau, Jeanne,	12	110	766.7			
nc, R. Alma,	6	83			.07½	
ne, Holland,	6	126			.08½	
ux, Jeannette,	12	109	773.4			
ux, Simonne,	41	109½			.14	
e, Hector,	28	128½			.12	
rneau, Arthur,	42	132½			.08	
rneau, Laurin,	12	127½	856.6			
s, Amelien,	12	133½	880.3			
s, Eugenie,	3	131½			.08½	
s, Georgine,	3	119			.06½	
n, Marcelle,	40	136			.06½	
n, Holland,	3	131½			.08½	
er, Eugene,	12	133	772.7			
er, Jeanne,	12	100½	734			
er, Jos.,	7	101½		75\4		
ier, Yvonne,	12	110	730.2			
lle, Jeanne,	11	120			.12	
, Albert,	12	126½	454.6			
, Berthe,	28	112			.10	
, Blanche,	12	101	703.4			
, Cecile,	12	113	808.1			
, Emiel,	12	135	840.6			
, Henri,	12	135	1105			
, Irene,	6	103			.08½	
, Jos.,	12	108½	1130.7			
, M. Ange,	6	102½			.08	
, Procule,	34	2-weeks,			10.50	
, Wilfrid,	31	2-weeks,			8.50	
tte, M. Paule,	6	81½			.07½	
s, Alfred,	12	84	534			
s, J. Paul,	10	138½			.05½	
s, Gerard,	10	113½			.05½	
s, Gustave,	12	127½	778.3			
d, Jules,	12	135	1132.7			
d, Laurent,	12	127½	770.6			
t, Candide,	6	77½			.05	
, Geo. Henri,	3	139½			.07½	
, J. Bte,	10	138½			.05½	
, P. Emile,	3	138½			.04	
t, Lucien,	13	2-weeks,			27.50	
d, Omer,	13	2-weeks,			35.0v	
ier, Berthe,	6	117			.09	
ier, Marius,	12	-	20			
ier, Simonne,	40	148			.06½	
, Alberta,	12	110	935			
, Robert,	3	75			.08	
d, Gustave,	36	2-weeks,			6.00	

NA M E S	CLASS NO.	TIME	PIECE YARDS	WORK SECTIONS & BEAMS	RATE	AMOUNT
Robideau, Wm.	28	174			.25	43.50
Robin, Emilien,	7	85½		76/6		13.62
Robin, Ls Geo.,	12	127½	995.5			20.07
Robin, Rolland,	6	102			.06½	6.63
Rousseau, M. Louise,	40	132			.06½	8.58
Roy, Emile,	31	2-weeks			14.00	28.00
Simoneau, Rolland,	12	120½	1117.1			22.23
Talbot, La Georges,	41	135			.15	20.25
Talbot, Nap.,	11	126½			.15	18.97
Talbot, Patrice,	10	139			.07	9.73
Tetu, Geraldine,	12	110	871.6			16.30
Theberge, Oscar,	12	127½	1081			24.00
Thibault, Lucien,	3	112				3.00
Thibault, Philippe,	10	114½			.05½	6.30
Thibodean, Dominique,	12	100½	242			3.38
Tondreau, Therese,	10	109			.07½	8.18
						652.35
Executive, (4)	39					167.50
Office, (4)	38					
						$3,098.90

	CLASS NO.	TIME	PIECE WORK YARDS	PIECE WORK SECTIONS & BEAMS	RATE	AMOUNT
	28	174			.25	43.50
	7	85½		76/6		13.62
	13	127½	995.5			20.07
	6	102			.06½	6.63
	40	139			.06½	8.58
	31	2-weeks			14.00	28.00
	13	130½	1117.1			22.25
	41	135			.15	20.25
	11	126½			.15	18.97
	10	139			.07	9.73
	12	110	871.6			16.30
	12	127½	1081			24.00
	3	113				3.00
	10	114½			.05½	6.30
	12	100½	842			3.38
	10	109			.07½	8.18
	39					652.35
	39					167.50
						$5,099.90

(Copy)

Exhibit 176,
April 28, 1936.

M.E. BINZ COMPANY LIMITED MONTMAGNY, Que.

STATEMENT BY YEARS SHOWING NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

RECEIVING

	Less than .125	%	Less than .17	%	LEss than .21	%	.21 and over	%	TOTAL
Dec. 1932	142	73.95	37	19.27	4	2.08	9	4.70	192
" 1933	133	68.91	41	21.24	7	3.63	12	6.22	193
" 1934	179	58.12	69	22.40	30	9.74	30	9.74	308
Mch 1936	77	27.50	54	19.28	40	14.29	109	38.93	280

(Copy)

Exhibit 176.
11 28, 1956.

M.E. BIRD COMPANY LIMITED MONTMAGNY, Qué.

STATEMENT BY YEARS SHOWING NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

RECEIVING

	Less than .125	%	Less than .17	%	.21 and over	%	TOTAL
1952	142	75.95	37	19.27	9	4.70	192
1953	133	68.91	41	21.24	12	6.22	193
1954	179	58.12	69	22.40	30	9.74	308
1956	77	27.50	54	19.28	109	38.93	280

EXHIBIT 177
Apr. 29, 1936,

M.E. BINZ COMPANY LIMITED,
MONTMAGNY, QUE.

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

RECEIVING

	Less than .125	%	Less than .17	%	Less than .21	%	.21 and over "	%	TOTAL
Dec.1935	99		52		46		89		286
		34.62		18;18		16.08		31.12	

EXHIBIT 177
Apr. 29, 1936.

M.E. BING COMPANY LIMITED,
MONTMAGNY, QUE.

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

RECEIVING

	Less than .25	%	Less than .17	%	Less than .21	%	.21 and over	%	TOTAL
Dec.1935	99	34.62	52	18.18	46	16.08	89	31.12	286

Copy of Exhibit 179,
April 29, 1936.

M.E. BINZ CO. LIMITED, MONTMAGNY, Que.

PAY ROLLS - 2 WEEKS ENDING MARCH 2nd, 1935.

DEPARTMENT	NAMES		HOURS	RATE	AMOUNTS
WARPING	Caron,	Romeo,	141½	18	22.61
	Gagne,	Maria,	121½	18.1	21.99
	Gaumond,	Ida,	118	18.1	21.35
	Leclerc,	Adelard,	102½	14	14.35
	Normand,	Ls Geo.,	117	16	18.72
	Robin,	Emilien,	128	21¾	27.60
	Collin,	P.E. Henri,	115	18	20.70
	Coulombe,	Aime,	121½	23¾	28.73
	Ladurantaye,	Berchamans,	123½	16	19.76
	Ladurantaye,	Rodolphe,	110½	07½	8.29
	Mercier,	Jos.	103½	18	18.63
	Mercier,	Louis,	115	13½	15.52
SIZING					
	Proulx,	Leopold,	155	15	23.25
	Proulx,	Real,	119½	07	8.36
TWISTING & ENTERING	Boulay,	Judith,	118½	18.1	21.45
	Boulay,	Lucienne,	112	18.1	20.27
	Chabot,	Simonne,	124	18.1	22.44
	Corriveau,	J. Marie,	119½	09	10.75
	Guay,	Fernand,	116	10	11.60
	Lemieux,	Rita,	116½	18.1	21.09
	Minville,	Jeanne,	117	18.1	21.18
	Prescot,	Leo,	118½	27,½	32.59
	Talbot,	Nap,	138½	25	34.62
	Tondreau,	Marcel,	121	08½	10.28
	Tondreau,	Maria,	124½	127	15.81
WEAVER HELPERS,	Caron,	Albert,	123½	10	12.35
	Fraser,	Fernand,	122½	10	12.25
	Gaumond,	Eva,	129½	18.1	23.44
	Gaumond,	Ludger,	133½	18.1	24.16
	Giasson,	Proc.	139	32	44.48
	Lemieux,	Simonne,	123	18.1	22.26
	Robin,	P.Emile,	129½	07½	9.71
	Simoneau,	Rolland,	131½	17½	23.01
	Talbot,	Armand,	120	05	6.00
	Talbot,	Patrice,	144½	14 15	21.03
	Jacques,	Saluste,	139½	10	13.95
	Letourneau,	Alderic,	153	11	16.83
	Letourneau,	Arthur,	155	15	23.25
	Fournier,	Ls F.,	2 W.		40.00
	Gaudreau,	Xavier,	2 W.		60.00
	Normand,	Jules,	135	22½	30.37
	Pelchat,	Lucien,	2 W.		60.00
	Richard,	Leon,	2 W.		60.00
	Talbot,	Ls Geo.,	121½	22½	27.34
	Therrien,	Wilfrid,	2 W.		55.00
PICKING & MEASURING,	Boulanger,	Anne Marie,	130½	10.9	14.22
	Coulombe,	Judith,	130½	12.7	16.57
	Fraser,	Sylvio,.,	129½	09.5	11.61

Copy of Exhibit 179,
April 29, 1936.

M.E. BING CO. LIMITED, MONTMAGNY, Que.

PAY ROLLS - 2 WEEKS ENDING MARCH 2nd, 1935.

ENT	NAMES		HOURS	RATE	AMOUNTS
	Caron,	Romeo,	141½	18	22.61
	Gagne,	Maria,	121½	18.1	21.99
	Gaumond,	Ida,	118	18.1	21.35
	Leclerc,	Adelard,	102½	14	14.35
	Normand,	Is Geo.,	117	16	18.72
	Robin,	Emilien,	128	21½	27.60
	Collin,	P.E. Henri,	115	18	20.70
	Coulombe,	Aime,	121½	23½	28.73
	Laduranteye,	Bercbamans,	123½	16	19.76
	Laduranteye,	Rodolphe,	110½	07½	8.29
	Mercier,	Jos.,	103½	18	18.63
	Mercier,	Louis,	115	13½	15.52
	Proulx,	Leopold,	185	15	23.25
	Proulx,	Real,	119½	07	8.36
NG	Boulay,	Judith,	118½	18.1	21.45
	Boulay,	Lucienne,	112	18.1	20.27
	Chabot,	Simonne,	124	18.1	22.44
	Cortiveau,	J. Marie,	119½	09	10.75
	Guay,	Fernand,	116	10	11.60
	Lemieux,	Rita,	116½	18.1	21.09
	Minville,	Jeanne,	117	18.1	21.18
	Pressot,	Leo,	118½	27½	32.59
	Talbot,	Nap,	138½	25	34.62
	Tondreau,	Marcel,	121	08½	10.28
	Tondreau,	Maria,	124½	127	15.81
	Caron,	Albert,	123½	10	12.35
	Fraser,	Fernand,	122½	10	12.25
	Gaumond,	Eva,	129½	18.1	23.44
	Gaumond,	Ludger,	139½	18.1	24.19
	Gibson,	Proc.,	139	32	44.48
	Lemieux,	Simonne,	125	18.1	22.26
	Robin,	P.Emile,	129½	07½	9.71
	Simoneau,	Rolland,	131½	17½	23.01
	Talbot,	Armand,	120	05	6.00
	Talbot,	Patrice,	144½	14 15	21.03
	Tecques,	Saluste,	139½	10	13.95
	Letourneau,	Alderic,	153	11	16.83
	Letourneau,	Arthur,	155	15	23.25
	Pourrier,	Is P.,	S W.		40.00
	Gaudreau,	Xavier,	S W.		60.00
	Normand,	Jules,	135	22½	30.37
	Pelchat,	Lucien,	S W.		60.00
	Richard,	Leon,	S W.		60.00
	Talbot,	Is Geo.,	121½	22½	27.34
	Therrien,	Wilfrid,	S W.		55.00
NG,	Boulanger,	Anne Marie,	130½	10.9	14.22
	Coulombe,	Judith,	130½	12.7	16.57
	Fraser,	Maxaid,	150	09.5	14.61

M.E. BINZ. CO. LIMITED, MONTMAGNY, QUE.
PAY ROLLS - 2 WEEKS ENDING MARCH 2nd, 1935.

DEPARTMENT	NAMES	HOURS	RATE	AMOUNTS
	Dutil, Mme Alf.,	141½	14.5	20.52
	Gamache, Lionel,	127	06½	8.25
	Gaudreau, Armand,	127	06½	8.25
	Masson, Fernand,	125	06½	8.12
	Masson, Marcel,	130½	10.9	14.22
	Morin, Catherine,	127½	10.9	13.90
	Morisette, Rolland,	129	06½	8.38
	Paradis, Claude,	117	07½	8.77
	Pelletier, Simonne,	131½	12.7	16.70
	Senechal, Jeannette,	122½	10.9	13.35
	Tondreau, Marguerite,	130	12.7	16.51
HEATING	Lavoie, Paul,	20		3.75
	Morin, Wilfrid,	114		21.00
	Roy, Emile,	2 W.		28.00
GENERAL MAINTENANCE	Boulet, P.Emile,	128	12½	16.50
	Caron, J. Maurice,	88½	06	5.31
	Coulombe, Antonio,	121½	06	7.40
	Giasson, Wilson,	126	08	10.36
	Letourneau, Mme Eug.	2 W		7.00
	Marceau, Allidore,	120	07	8.40
	Marceau, Rosaire,	120	07	8.40
	Morin, Proculus,	2 W		18.00
WELDING,	Caron, J. Bte.	143	35	50.05
REPAIRS,	Corriveau, Pierre,	70	12½	8.70
GENERAL THROWING HELPERS	Bernatchez, Arthur,	22	12½	2.75
	Blanchet, Roger,	132	09	11.88
	Caron, Wilfrid,	159½	14	22.33
	Clavet, Yvette,	133	12.7	16.88
	Coulombe, Emile,	141	16½	23.88
	Coulombe. E.X.	120	06	7.20
	Dutil, Irene,	149	14.5	22.04
	Dutil, Lucien,	120	06	7.20
	Hebert, Ls Ph.,	115	08½	9.77
	Minville, Georges,	145½	13	18.91
	Robideau, Wm.	2 W		40.00
	Couillard, Guillaume,	156	14	21.84
	Harbour, Fernand,	151	08½	12.82
	Lepage, Hector,	159½	16½	27.66
	Normand, Marius,	156	10	15.60
WINDING & DOUBLING	Aubin, Mariette,	120	14.5	17.40
	Caron, Laurette,	101½	14.5	14.72
	Caron, M.Ange,	120	16.3	19.56
	Collin, M. Anne,	118	14.5	17.11
	Coulombe, Antoinette,	120	14.5	17.40
	Coulombe, Yvette,	105	14.5	15.22
	Despres, J. Aimee,	120	12.7	15.24
	Gamache, M. Jeanne,	120	10.9	13.08
	Gosselin, Berthe,	120	12.7	15.14
	Guimont, Cecile,	119½	12.7	15.18

M.R. RING. CO. LIMITED, MONTMAGNY, QUE.
PAY ROLLS - 2 WEEKS ENDING MARCH 2nd, 1955.

DEPARTMENT	NAMES	HOURS	RATE	AMOUNTS
	Dutil, Mme Alf.,	141½	14.5	20.52
	Gamache, Lionel,	127	06½	8.25
	Gaudreau, Armand,	127	06½	8.25
	Masson, Fernand,	125	06½	8.12
	Masson, Marcel,	130½	10.9	14.22
	Morin, Catherine,	127½	10.9	13.90
	Morissette, Rolland,	129	06½	8.38
	Paradis, Claude,	117	07½	8.77
	Pelletier, Simonne,	131½	12.7	16.70
	Senechal, Jeannette,	122½	10.9	13.35
	Tondreau, Marguerite,	130	12.7	16.51
HEATING	Lavoie, Paul,	20		3.75
	Morin, Wilfrid,	114		21.00
	Roy, Emile,	S W.		28.00
GENERAL MAINTENANCE	Boulet, P.Emile,	128	12½	16.50
	Caron, J. Maurice,	88½	06	5.31
	Coulombe, Antonio,	121½	06	7.40
	Gibson, Wilson,	126	08	10.36
	Letourneau, Mme Eug.	S W		7.00
	Marceau, Alfidore,	120	07	8.40
	Marceau, Rosaire,	120	07	8.40
	Morin, Proculus,	S W		18.00
WELDING,	Caron, J. Bte.	143	35	50.05
REPAIRS,	Corriveau, Pierre,	70	12½	8.70
GENERAL	Bernatchez, Arthur,	22	12½	2.75
THROWING	Blanchet, Roger,	182	09	11.88
HELPERS	Caron, Wilfrid,	139½	14	22.33
	Clavet, Yvette,	135	12.7	16.88
	Coulombe, Emile,	141	16½	23.88
	Coulombe, E.X.	120	06	7.20
	Dutil, Irene,	149	14.5	22.04
	Dutil, Lucien,	120	06	7.20
	Hebert, Ia Ph.,	115	08½	9.77
	Minville, Georges,	145½	13	18.91
	Robideau, Wm.	S W		40.00
	Couillard, Guillaume,	156	14	21.84
	Harbour, Fernand,	151	08½	12.82
	Lepage, Hector,	139½	16½	27.66
	Normand, Marius,	156	10	15.60
WINDING & DOUBLING	Aubin, Marielle,	120	14.5	17.40
	Caron, Laurette,	101½	14.5	14.72
	Caron, M.Ange,	120	16.3	19.56
	Collin, M. Anne,	118	14.5	17.11
	Coulombe, Antoinette,	120	14.5	17.40
	Coulombe, Yvette,	105	14.5	15.22
	Despres, J. Aimee,	120	12.7	15.24
	Gamache, M. Jeanne,	120	10.9	13.08
	Gosselin, Bertha,	120	12.7	15.14
	Guimont, Cecile,	119½	12.7	15.18

DEPARTMENT	NAMES		HOURS	RATE	AMOUNTS
	Lacombe,	Annette,	119½	12.7	15.18
	Ladurantaye,	Aurora,	120	10.9	13.08
	Langlois,	Ovila,	120	10	12.00
	Lapierre,	Lucie,	100	14.5	14.50
	Leblanc,	R. Alma,	120	14.5	17.40
	Letcurneau,	Maria,	120	14.5	17.40
	Marois,	Rita,	119½	12.7	15.18
	Masson,	Jeannette,	120	12.7	15.24
	Morin,	M. Ange,	121½	14.5	17.62
	Morin,	Rital	120	12.7	15.24
	Morisette,	M. Paule,	120	12.7	15.24
	Normand,	Therese,	120	12.7	15.24
	Blais,	Chs L.	131	09	11.79
	Blouin,	P. Paul,	138	10	13.80
	Bruneau,	Elphege,	139	09	12.42
	Boulanger,	Rogers,	144	11	15.84
	Caron,	Maurice,	144	09	12.96
	Collin,	Rolland,	151	10	15.10
	Corriveau,	Jules,	145	09	13.05
	Coulombe,	Bertrand,	143½	06	8.61
	Dule,	Rolland,	151	10	15.10
	Gaumond,	Leon,	138	11	15.18
	Gaumond,	Ls Geo.,	151	12	18.12
	Guillemette,	Walter,	106½	09	9.58
	Guimont,	Adrien,	138	10	13.80
	Lamonde,	Arthur,	137	12	16.44
	Morisette,	Leo,	151	09	13.59
	Ouellet,	Candide,	145	10	14.50
	Robin,	Rolland,	131	12	15.72
5-B SPINNING	Boulet,	Annette,	127½	14.5	18.49
	Lacombe,	Gabrielle,	121½	14.5	17.62
	Lacombe,	Therese,	121	12.7	15.21
	Ringuet,	Candide,	138½	08½	11.77
	Thibault,	Gerson,	144	07	10.08
	Thibault,	Lucien,	144½	09	13.00
ReDRAWING & SPINNING	Belanger,	Bernard,	122	05	6.10
	Bernatchez,	Diogene,	115½	11	12.70
	Bernier,	Leonard,	96½		2.00
	Caron,	Alexandre,	132	07½	9.90
	Emond,	Adelard,	132	11	14.52
	Gaudreau,	Henri,	122½	08	9.80
	Gaudreau,	Patrice,	122½	08	9.80
	Gaumond,	Irena,	122½	10.9	13.35
	Gendron,	Rodolphe,	131	12	15.72
	Letourneau,	Leo,	121½	07½	9.11
	Marois,	Eugenie,	120½	12.7	15.58
	Marois,	Georgine,	132½	12.7	17.11
	Morin,	Irene,	121	12.7	15.31
	Paquet,	Geo. Henri,	132	11	14.52
	Paquet,	Lionel			--
	Proulx,	Robert,	132	11	14.52
	Aubin,	Robger,	137	08	10.96
	Auclair,	Laval,	151	08	12.08
	Collin,	Henri,	156	12	18.72
	Coulombe,	Roger,	158	12	18.96

DEPARTMENT	NAMES		HOURS	RATE	AMOUNTS
	Lacombe,	Annette,	179½	12.7	15.18
	Ladurantaye,	Aurora,	120	10.9	13.08
	Langlois,	Ovila,	120	10	12.00
	Lapierre,	Lucie,	100	14.5	14.50
	Leblanc,	R. Alma,	120	14.5	17.40
	Letourneau,	Maria,	120	14.5	17.40
	Marois,	Rita,	119½	12.7	15.18
	Masson,	Jeannette,	120	12.7	15.24
	Morin,	M. Ange,	121½	14.5	17.62
	Morin,	Rital	120	12.7	15.24
	Morisette,	M. Paula,	120	12.7	15.24
	Normand,	Therese,	120	12.7	15.24
	Plaia,	Cha L.	131	09	11.79
	Plouin,	P. Paul,	138	10	13.80
	Pruneau,	Elphege,	139	09	12.42
	Boulanger,	Rogers,	144	11	15.84
	Caron,	Maurice,	144	09	12.96
	Collin,	Rolland,	151	10	15.10
	Corriveau,	Jules,	146	09	13.05
	Coulombe,	Bertrand,	143½	06	8.61
	Dale,	Rolland,	151	10	15.10
	Gaumond,	Leon,	138	11	15.18
	Gaumond,	Ls Geo.,	131	12	18.12
	Guillemette,	Walter,	106½	09	9.58
	Guimont,	Adrien,	138	10	13.80
	Lamonde,	Arthur,	137	12	16.44
	Morisette,	Leo,	131	09	13.59
	Oneflet,	Candide,	145	10	14.50
	Robin,	Rolland,	131	12	15.72
5-B SPINNING	Boulet,	Annette,	127½	14.5	18.49
	Lacombe,	Gabrielle,	121½	14.5	17.62
	Lacombe,	Therese,	121	12.7	15.21
	Ringuet,	Candide,	138½	08½	11.77
	Thibault,	Gerson,	144	07	10.08
	Thibault,	Lucien,	144½	09	13.00
ReDRAWING & SPINNING	Belanger,	Bernard,	122	05	6.10
	Bernatchez,	Diogene,	115½	11	12.70
	Bernier,	Leonard,	96½		2.00
	Caron,	Alexandre,	132	07½	9.90
	Emond,	Adelard,	132	11	14.52
	Gaudreau,	Henri,	122½	08	9.80
	Gaudreau,	Patrice,	122½	08	9.80
	Gaumond,	Irena,	122½	10.9	13.35
	Gendron,	Rodolphe,	131	12	15.72
	Letourneau,	Leo,	121½	07½	9.11
	Marois,	Eugenie,	120½	12.7	15.58
	Marois,	Georgine,	123½	12.7	17.11
	Morin,	Irene,	121	12.7	15.31
	Paquet,	Geo. Henri,	132	11	14.52
	Paquet,	Lionel			--
	Proulx,	Robert,	132	11	14.52
	Rubin,	Roger,	137	08	10.96
	Anglair,	Laval,	131	08	12.08
	Collin,	Henri,	136	12	18.72
	Coulombe,	Roger,	138	12	18.96

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DEPARTMENT	NAMES		HOURS	RATE	AMOUNTS
	Coulombe,	Rolland,	156	12	18.72
	Dionne,	Wilson,	151	05	7.55
	Gaumond,	Geo. Aime,	137	09	12.33
	Gaumond,	Noel,	156	12	18.72
	Laudrantaye,	Leopold,	151	05	17.55
	Letourneau,	Pierre,	156	11	17.16
	Marceau,	Albert,	151	07	10.57
	Olivier,	Geo. Henri,	37	09	3.33
	Paris,	P. Emile,	151	09	13.59
	Ringuet,	Leopold,	159	08	12.72
	Thibodeau,	Guy,	151	09	13.59
QUILLING,	Beaudoin,	Bernadette,	122½	16.3	19.97
	Collin,	J. Aime,	120	08	9.60
	Gaudreau,	Aime,	110½		2.50
	Gaudreau,	Luc R.,	115	08	9.20
	Gaudreau,	Arthur,	86½		2.50
	Laberge,	Gilbert,	130	10	13.00
	Ladurantaye,	Therese,	120½	14.5	17.47
	Letourneau,	Leopold,	120	08	9.60
	Letourneau,	Maurice,	131	08	10.48
	Nicole,	Camille,	110	08	8.80
	Tondreau,	Therese,	121½	14.5	17.62
	Boulet,	Ls Geo.	144	09	12.96
	Dionne,	Laurent,	144	09	12.96
	Dube,	P. Emile,	154	09	13.86
	Masson,	Rolland,	125	11	13.75
	Montmigny,	Gerard,	142	09	12.78
	Nicole,	Gerard,	151	11	16.61
	Nicole,	J. Paul,	112½	11	12.37
	Picard,	Geo. Henri,	144	11	15.84
WEAVERS	Bernier,	Alberta,	96		17.03
	"	Alice,	96		14.60
	"	Cecile,	96		14.43
	"	Isabella,	96		14.79
	Blais,	Regina,	96		15.39
	Caron,	Alberta,	96		21.27
	Corneau,	J. Marie,	96		13.66
	Cote,	Antoinette,	96		15.70
	Couillard,	Gilberte,	96		19.70
	"	Yvette,	72		13.56
	Despres,	Marguerite,	107		16.14
	Dube,	Blanche,	96		23.97
	Fournier,	Lucienne,	96		13.49
	"	M.Ange,	96		15.34
	Garant,	Juliette,	96		14.17
	Gaudreau,	Fernande,			0.56
	"	Jules,	96		5.81
	Gaumond,	Ernest,	88		7.00
	"	Gemma,	102		19.05
	Gendreau,	M. Anne,	96		13.75
	Guimont,	Jeannette,	96		9.34
	Joncas,	Gemma,	96		18.71
	Lafrance,	Madeleine,	96		17.73
	Lapierre,	Jeanne,	80		13.93
	Laurandeau,	Jeanne,	96		13.65
	Lemieux,	Jeannette,	96		19.85

DEPARTMENT	NAMES		HOURS	RATE	AMOUNTS
	Coulombe,	Holland,	156	12	18.72
	Dionne,	Wilson,	151	05	7.55
	Gamond,	Geo. Aime,	137	09	12.33
	Gamond,	Noel,	156	12	18.72
	Laudrantaye,	Leopold,	151	05	17.55
	Letourneau,	Pierre,	156	11	17.16
	Marceau,	Albert,	151	07	10.57
	Olivier,	Geo. Henri,	37	09	3.33
	Paris,	P. Emile,	151	09	13.59
	Ringuet,	Leopold,	159	08	12.72
	Thibodeau,	Guy,	151	09	13.59
QUILLING,	Beaudoin,	Bernadette,	122½	16.3	19.97
	Collin,	J. Aime,	120	08	9.60
	Gaudreau,	Aime,	110½		2.50
	Gaudreau,	Luc R.,	115	08	9.20
	Gaudreau,	Arthur,	86½		2.50
	Laberge,	Gilbert,	130	10	13.00
	Laudrantaye,	Therese,	120½	14.5	17.47
	Letourneau,	Leopold,	120	08	9.60
	Letourneau,	Maurice,	131	08	10.48
	Nicole,	Camille,	110	08	8.80
	Tondreau,	Therese,	121½	14.5	17.62
	Boulet,	Ls Geo.,	144	09	12.96
	Dionne,	Laurent,	144	09	12.96
	Dube,	P. Emile,	154	09	13.86
	Masson,	Holland,	125	11	13.75
	Montmigny,	Gerard,	142	09	12.78
	Nicole,	Gerard,	151	11	16.61
	Nicole,	J. Paul,	112½	11	12.37
	Picard,	Geo. Henri,	144	11	15.84
WEAVERS	Bernier,	Alberta,	96		17.03
	"	Alice,	96		14.80
	"	Cecile,	96		14.43
	"	Isabelle,	96		14.79
	Blais,	Regina,	96		15.39
	Caron,	Alberta,	96		21.27
	Corneau,	J. Marie,	96		13.66
	Cote,	Antoinette,	96		15.70
	Couillard,	Gilberte,	96		13.70
	"	Yvette,	72		13.56
	Despres,	Marguerite,	107		16.14
	Dube,	Blanche,	96		23.97
	Fournier,	Lucienne,	96		13.44
	"	M.Ange,	96		15.34
	Garant,	Juliette,	96		14.17
	Gaudreau,	Fernande,			0.56
	"	Jules,	96		5.81
	Gamond,	Ernest,	88		7.00
	"	Gemma,	102		19.05
	Gendreau,	M. Anne,	96		13.75
	Guimont,	Jeannette,	96		9.34
	Jones,	Gemma,	96		18.71
	Lefrance,	Madelaine,	96		17.73
	Lepierre,	Jeanne,	80		13.93
	Lauzadeau,	Jeanne,	96		13.65
	Lemieux,	Jeannette,	96		19.85

DEPARTMENT	NAMES		HOURS	RATE	AMOUNTS
	Mercier,	Jeanne,	96		22.07
	Metivier,	Yvonne,	96		17.01
	Milot,	Jeanne,	96		20.03
	Milot,	Simonne,	96		16.42
	Morin,	Blanche,	96		21.82
	Morin,	Cecile,	96		22.70
	Poulin,	Alberta,	96		20.66
	"	Leontine,	93		16.91
	Senechal,	Leo,	56		4.48
	Tondreau,	Jos.	77½		3.10
	Vezina,	J. D'Arc.	96		8.48
	Beaulieu,	Wellie,	96		21.12
	Bernier,	Fernand,	96		10.76
	"	Maurice,	96		8.94
	"	Maxime,	96		11.59
	Blais,	Lucien,	96		18.47
	"	P. Eug.	104		15.19
	Blanchet,	J. Marius,	96		17.18
	"	Maurice,	88		17.89
	Boisonneau,	Lionel,	96		20.86
	Boucher,	Leon,	94½		10.10
	Boulet,	Aime,	96		8.73
	Bruneau,	Laureat,	96		12.17
	Caron,	P. Armand,	89½		12.31
	Coulombe,	Robert,	93½		13.16
	Dion,	J. Marie,	80		3.61
	Dominique,	Armand,	88		8.66
	"	Camille,	104		15.30
	Despres,	Gerard,	94		8.22
	Duchesneau,	G.Et.,	88		16.68
	Fortier,	Leon,	96		13.39
	Fournier,	Emile,	96		13.43
	"	Ernest,	88		15.67
	"	Florian,	102		15.51
	"	J.Chas.	80		8.84
	"	J.L.A.,	96		19.27
	"	Roger,	96		18.41
	Gagne,	Lionel,	96		16.48
	"	P. Emile,	96		13.09
	Gamache,	Armand,	72		17.82
	Gaudreau,	Emmanuel,	43½		6.79
	"	Freddy,	96		22.41
	"	J. Marie,	87½		7.59
	"	Leon,	80		14.64
	"	Leopold,	96		7.89
	"	Robert?	88		7.14
	Gaumond,	J. Paul,	72		10.80
	"	Ls Ph.,	96		18.25
	Gendreau,	Antoine,	96		7.41
	"	Henri,	96		14.74
	"	Wilfrid,	104		8.48
	Jacques,	Elie,	96		21.05
	Joncas,	Real,	96		20.28
	Kirouac,	Jos.	96		8.44
	Laberge,	Camille,	96		6.70
	"	Geo.	96		15.64
	"	Lorenzo,	95½		5.30

DEPARTMENT	NAMES	HOURS	RATE	AMOUNTS
	Mercier, Jeanne,	96		22.07
	Metivier, Yvonne,	96		17.01
	Milot, Jeanne,	96		20.03
	Milot, Simonne,	96		16.42
	Morin, Blanche,	96		21.82
	Morin, Cecile,	96		22.70
	Poulin, Alberta,	96		20.66
	" Leontine,	93		16.31
	Senechal, Leo,	56		4.48
	Tondreau, Jos.	77½		3.10
	Vezina, J. D'Arc.	96		8.48
	Beaulieu, Wellie,	96		21.12
	Bernier, Fernand,	96		10.76
	" Maurice,	96		8.94
	" Maxime,	96		11.59
	Blais, Lucien,	96		18.47
	" P. Eug.	104		15.19
	Blanchet, J. Marius,	96		17.18
	" Maurice,	88		17.89
	Boisonneau, Lionel,	96		20.86
	Boucher, Leon,	94½		10.10
	Boulet, Aime,	96		8.73
	Bruneau, Laureat,	96		12.17
	Caron, P. Armand,	89½		12.31
	Coulombe, Robert,	93½		13.16
	Dion, J. Marie,	80		3.61
	Dominique, Armand,	88		8.86
	" Camille,	104		15.30
	Despres, Gerard,	94		8.22
	Duchesneau, G.Bt.,	88		16.68
	Fortier, Leon,	96		13.39
	Fournier, Emile,	96		13.43
	" Ernest,	88		15.67
	" Florian,	102		15.31
	" J.Chas.	80		8.84
	" J.I.A.,	96		19.27
	" Roger,	96		18.41
	Gagne, Lionel,	96		19.48
	" P. Emile,	96		13.09
	Gaudache, Armand,	72		17.82
	Gaudreau, Emmanuel,	43½		6.79
	" Freddy,	96		22.41
	" J. Marie,	87½		7.89
	" Leon,	80		14.64
	" Leopold,	96		7.89
	" Robert?	88		7.14
	Gaumond, J. Paul,	72		10.80
	" Ls Ph.,	96		18.25
	Gendreau, Antoine,	96		7.41
	" Henri,	96		14.74
	" Wilfrid,	104		8.48
	Jacques, Elie,	96		21.05
	Joncas, Real,	96		20.28
	Kirouac, Jos.	96		8.44
	Laberge, Camille,	96		6.70
	" Geo.	96		15.64
	" Lorenzo,	95½		5.30

DEPARTMENT	NAMES		HOURS	RATE	AMOUNTS
	Laberge,	Roch,	96		7.22
	Lamonds,	Albert,	96		9.25
	Langlois,	Raoul,	96		15.62
	Langlois,	Rene,	93½		11.95
	Letourneau,	Laurin,	69		20.40
	Marois,	Aurelien,	96		16.14
	"	George,	108		19.81
	Martin,	Chs.	104		1.57
	Martineau,	George,	102		26.77
	Mercier,	Eug.,	96		12.51
	Morin,	Albert,	109		20.64
	"	Henri,	168		28.37
	"	Gustave,	96		7.52
	"	Jos.	105½		26.49
	Nicole,	Alfred,	96		19.26
	"	Gustave,	96		17.38
	"	Le Geo.	88		10.56
	Normand,	Laurent,	80		10.53
	Ouellet,	Emillien,	102		9.35
	Paquet,	Leo,	10½		1.19
	Paris,	Lionel,	96		12.08
	Poirier,	Eug.,			1.21
	Proulx,	Clement,	96		11.96
	"	Geo.	96		4.88
	"	Jos.	96		9.61
	"	Leandre,	32		1.84
	"	Robert,	88		3.83
	Ringuet,	Le Marie,	96		7.13
	Robin,	Bertrand,	96		9.54
	"	Le Geo.,	96		17.59
	"	Paul,	96		4.76
	Rousseau,	Henrie,	32		6.35
	Simoneau,	Laurent,	96		15.65
	"	Paul,	112		20.38
	Theberge,	Oscar,	89		20.98
	"	Rosario,	96		14.86
	Thibodeau,	Ulric,	96		20.03

EXHIBIT 179 (Copy)

DEPARTMENT	NAMES		HOURS	RATE	AMOUNTS
	Laberge,	Roch,	96		7.22
	Lamonda,	Albert,	96		9.25
	Langlois,	Raoul,	96		15.62
	Langlois,	Rene,	93½		11.95
	Letourneau,	Laurin,	69		20.40
	Marois,	Aurelien,	96		16.14
	"	George,	108		19.81
	Martin,	Chs.	104		1.57
	Martineau,	George,	84½		26.77
	Mercier,	Eug.,	96		12.51
	Morin,	Albert,	109		20.64
	"	Henri,	168		28.87
	"	Gustave,	96		7.52
	"	Jos.	105½		26.49
	Nicole,	Alfred,	96		19.25
	"	Gustave,	96		17.38
	"	Le Geo.	88		10.56
	Normand,	Laurent,	80		10.53
	Ouellet,	Emillien,	102		9.55
	Paquet,	Leo,	10½		1.19
	Paris,	Lionel,	96		12.08
	Poirier,	Eug.,			1.21
	Proulx,	Clement,	96		11.96
	"	Geo.	96		4.88
	"	Jos.	96		9.61
	"	Leandre,	32		1.84
	"	Robert,	88		5.89
	Ringuet,	Le Merie,	96		7.13
	Robin,	Bertrand,	96		9.54
	"	Le Geo.,	96		17.59
	"	Paul,	96		4.76
	Rousseau,	Henrie,	32		6.35
	Simoneau,	Laurent,	96		15.65
	"	Paul,	112		20.38
	Theberge,	Oscar,	89		20.58
	"	Rosario,	96		14.86
	Thibodeau,	Ulric,	96		20.05

M. E. BINZ CO. LIMITED MONTMAGNY, Que.

PAY ROLLS - 2 WEEKS ENDING FEB. 29, 1936.

DEPARTMENT	NAMES		HOURS	RATE	AMOUNT
WARPING	Caron,	Roméo,	104¾	18	20.85
	Collin,	P.E.Henri	81¼	17	13.90
	Coulombe,	Aimé	110	23½	26.20
	Gagné,	Maria,	69½	21	14.54
	Gaumond,	Ida,	35	21	7.35
	Ladurantaye,	Berchmans,	97½	17	16.62
	Léclerc,	Adélard,	69	20	13.80
	Mercier,	Jos.,	47½	20	9.50
	Mercier,	Louis	110	19	20.90
	Robin,	Emilien,	115	23	28.45
	P				
SIZING	Proulx,	Réal,	126½	13	16.44
TWISTING & ENTERING	Corriveau,	Alex.,	124	10	12.40
	"	J.Marie	121	16½	19.96
	Chabot,	Simonne,	121½	21	25.46
	Lemieux,	Rita,	126	21	24.36
	Minville,	Jeanne,	124½	21	26.14
	Talbot,	Armand,	139	10	14.10
	"	Nap.,	128	32½	42.37
	Tondreau,	Marcel,	123½	11	13.58
	"	Marguerite,	109	14.5	15.80
	"	Maria,	114¾	21	24.10
WEAVER HELPERS	Blanchet,	Numa,	119	12	14.28
	Fraser,	Fernand,	123	13½	16.94
	Gaumond,	Eva,	115½	21	24.25
	Gaumond,	Réné,	116	10	11.60
	Lemieux,	Simonne,	116	21	24.36
	Marois,	Rodolphe,	114	10	11.40
	Morin,	Charlemagne,	23	10	2.30
	Rioux,	Léopold,	125⅝	20	25.15
	Cloutier,	Léopold,	11	10	1.10
	Fournier,	Le F.,	125		40.00
	Jacques,	Saluste,	125	13½	16.87
	Létourneau,	Alédric,	185	15	18.75
	"	Arthur	128	18½	23.95
	"	Maurice,	119½	10	11.95
	Maurice,	Euclide,	125	11	13.75
	Beauli				
LOOM FIXERS	Beaulieu,	Wellie	129	20	25.80
	Gaudreau,	Xavier,	2 W.		60.00
	Giasson,	Proc.,	128½	40	51.40
	Marois,	Aurélien,	122½	17.½	21.44
	Pelchat,	Lucien,	2 W.		60.00
	Talbot,	Le Geo.,	113½	32½	36.89
	Normand,	Jules,	120	30	29.76
	Pelland,	Omer,	1½ W.		48.00
	Therrien,	Wilfrid,	2 W.		60.00
PICKING & MEASURING	Boulanger,	Marguerite,	70	21	14.70
	Caron,	Collette,	120	12.7	15.24
	Caron,	Laurent,	107⅜	10	10.77
	Coulombe,	Judith,	90	21	18.90
	Dutil,	Mme Alf.,	89	21	16.80
	Fraser,	Sylvio,	119	10	11.90
	Masson,	Fernand,	112	10	11.20
	Morin,	Cécile,	2 W.		27.00
HEATING	Roy,	Emile,	2 W.		28.00
	Morin,	Wilfrid,	2 W.		24.00

GENERAL MAINTENANCE	Boulet,	Laurent,	70½	10	7.56
	Boulet,	P.Emile,	118½	15	17.77
	Boyer,	Mme Ov.,	2 W.		7.00
	Caron,	J.Maurice,	69	10	6.90
	Croucet,	Cyrille,	118½	10	11.85
	Coulombé,	Antonio,	10	10	1.00
	Langlois,	Ovide,	119	10	11.90
	Marceau,	Allidore,	120	10	12.15
	Marceau,	Rosaire,	121½	10	12.30
	Morin,	Proc.,	12 D.		18.00
	Proulx,	Philias,	90	10	9.00
WELDING	Caron,	J.Bte,	69½	40	27.80
THROWING HELBERS	Blanchet,	Roger,	126	14	17.64
	Boulet,	Annette,	120½	17	20.82
	Caron,	Wilfrid,	149½	15	22.42
	Clavet,	Yvette,	112½	14	15.75
	Coulombe,	Emile,	126	18½	23.31
	Coulombe,	E.X.,	116	10	11.60
	Dutil,	Irène,	115½	17	19.80
	Gaudreau,	Eddy,	124½	14	17.40
	"	Robert,	87	10	8.70
	Hébert,	Le Ph.,	111	12	13.32
	Robideau,	Wm.,	2 W.		40.00
	Coulombe,	Roger,	122	15	18.30
	Harbour,	Fernand,	125	10	12.50
	Lepage,	Hector,	130	19½	25.50
	Picard,	Alex.,	125	10	12.50
WINDING & DOUBLING	Aubin,	Mariette,	93	17	15.80
	Boulanger,	Roger,	80½	10	8.02
	Collin,	M.Anne,	101½	17	17.25
	Coulombe,	Antoinette,	100	17	17.00
	"	Geo.Henri,	106	10	10.60
	"	Yvette,	83	17	14.11
	Despres,	J.Aimée,	102	17	17.34
	Guillemette,	Walter,	76	11	8.36
	Guimont,	Cécile,	97	17	16.49
	Leblanc,	R.Alma,	83	17	14.11
	Létourneau,	Maria,	116	21	24.36
	Marois,	Rita,	98	17	16.66
	Morin,	M.Ange,	89½	17	15.21
	Morin,	Rita,	80	17	13.60
	Morisette,	M.Paule,	70½	17	12.03
	Normand,	Thérèse,	82	17	13.94
	Bernier,	Léonard,	37½	10	3.75
	Blais,	Che L.,	29	11	3.19
	Blouin,	P.Paul,	115½	12	13.86
	Bruneau,	Elphège,	102½	11,	11.27
	Caron,	Maurice,	75	11	8.25
	Corriveau,	Jules,	76½	11	8.41
	Coulombe,	Paul,	96	10	9.60
	Dubé,	Rolland,	99½	12	11.94
	Gaudreau,	Arthur,	83½	11	9.18
	Gaumond,	Léandre,	83½	10	8.35
	"	Léon,	125	12	15.00
	"	Le Geo.,	125	13	16.25
	Guimont,	Adrien,	96	11	10.56
	Lamonde,	Arthur,	125	13	16.25
	Langlois,	Ovila,	100	11	11.00
	Ouellet,	Candide,	112½	12	13.50
	Robin,	Rolland,	118½	12	14.42

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5-B	Belley,	Paul,	102½	10	10.22
SPINNING	Gosselin,	Berthe,	110	17	18.70
	Lacombe,	Gabrielle,	103	17	17.51
	"	Thérèse,	103	17	17.51
	Auclair,	Laval,	112½	11	12.37
	Lamonde,	Alfred,	70	10	7.00
	Paris,	P.Emile,	111	11	12.21
	Pelletier,	René,	82½	10	8.25
	Rousseau,	Gérard,	93½	10	9.35
REDRAWAING	Blouin,	Robert,	108½	10	10.85
	Gamache,	Lionel,	115	10	11.50
	Gaudreau,	Armand,	115	10	11.50
	"	Paul R.,	83½	10	8.44
	Gaumond,	Fernand,	87½	10	8.34
	Marois,	Georgine,	115½	21	24.25
	Montmigny,	Antonio,	92	10	9.20
	"	Rolland,	113	10	11.30
	Morin,	J.Paul,	74½	10	7.56
	Nicole,	Geo.Henri,	18½	10	1.35
	Ouellet,	Roger,	52	10	5.20
	Bélanger,	Bernard,	107½	11	11.32
	Côté,	Léopold,	100	10	10.00
	Gaudreau,	Patrice,	116½	11	12.81
	Gaudreau,	Wilson,	125	10	12.50
	Létourneau,	Léo,	125	11	13.75
	Marceau,	Albert,	112½	10	11.25
	Olivier,	Geo.Henri,	119	11	13.09
	Paris,	Guy, Arthur,	125	10	12.50
	Caron,				
SPINNING	Caron,	Alexandre,	112½	13	14.62
	Collin,	Armand,	112½	12	13.50
	Collin,	Henri,	104	13	13.52
	Coulombe,	Rolland,	66	13	8.58
	Gaudreau,	Henrio	72½	10	7.25
	Normand,	Marius,	123	13	16.00
	Têtu,	Maurice,	125	10	12.30
	Bernatchez,	Diogène,	112½	14	15.75
	Couillard,	Guillaume,	125	15	18.75
	E mond,	Adélard,	125	14	17.50
	Gendron,	Rodolphe,	100	15	15.00
	Guay,	Fernand,	123½	14	17.29
	Proulx,	Robert,	125	14	17.50
QUILLING	Beaudoin,	Bernadette,	112	21	23.52
	Belley,	Conrad,	97	10	9.70
	Gagné,	Camille,	21	10	2.10
	Gaudreau,	Aimé,	99	10	9.90
	Gaudreau,	Luc R.,	91½	11	10.06
	Létourneau,	Léopold,	50	11	5.50
	Montmigny,	Gérard,	109	11	12.00
	Têtu,	Rolland,	98	10	9.80
	Tondreau,	Thérèse,	102	14.5	14.79
	Boulet,	Ls Geo.,	83	12	9.96
	Dubé,	P.Emile,	111	12	13.32
	Fortin,	J.Claude,	112	11	12.32
	Gaudreau,	Lauréat,	81	10	8.10
	Laberge,	Gilbert,	100	12	12.00
	Nicole,	Gérard,	123½	12	14.82
	"	J.Paul,	111	12	13.32
	Picard,	Geo.Henri,	112	12	13.44
WEAVERS	Baillargeon,	Fernond,	96		13.00
	Bernier,	Alberta,	96		20.35
	"	Alice,	96		20.20
	"	Cécile,	96		20.18
	"	Maxime,	96		12.33
	Blais,	Régina,	88		18.50
	Boisonneau,	Lionel,	97		15.05
	Boulanger,	Mme Jos.,	82½		17.33
	Caron,	Alberta,	96		20.67

Caron,	Odilon,	88	11.56
Côté,	Antoinette,	96	20.17
Couillard,	Gilberte,	93	20.00
Desyres,	Marguerite,	97¼	20.46
Dominique,	Armand,	96	12.10
"	Camille,	96	10.50
Fournier,	Lucienne,	96	20.20
"	M.Ange,	96	20.17
Garant,	Georgette,	90	19.90
Gendreau,	Fernande,	96	20.18
Gaumond,	Gemma,	98	20.71
"	M.Louise,	96	20.16
Guimont,	Jeannette,	96	20.16
Joncas,	Gemma,	15	3.09
"	Réal,	71½	15.05
Lafrance,	Madeleine,	96	20.20
Langlois,	Raoul,	96	13.06
Laurendeau,	Jeanne,	96	20.18
Lemieux,	Jeannette,	96	20.25
Mercier,	Jeanne,	96	20.16
Métivier,	Yvonne,	96	20.19
Morin,	Blanche,	98	20.61
Pelchat,	Philias,	80	8.48
Poulin,	Alberta,	98	20.97
"	Léontine,	96	20.19
Proulx,	Léandre,	80	11.00
Rousseau,	Henri,	98	10.48
Roy,	Geo.Art.,	32	6.43
Bernier,	Fernand,	80	14.81
Blais,	Lucien,	80	18.71
Blais,	Régi,	32	9.03
Blanchet,	J.Marius,	80	20.38
"	Maurice,	80	22.14
Boissonneau,	Léon,	47	6.03
Bouley,	Gérard,	97	18.15
Bruneau,	Lauréat,	90	16.51
Caron,	Henri,	80	9.32
Caron,	P.Armand,	80	22.42
Corneau,	J.Mariel	80	16.31
Corriveau,	Lauréat,	86	9.82
Côté,	Alfred,	72	7.38
"	J.Bte	80	13.67
"	Roméo,	80	10.94
Coulombe,	Robert,	72	14.07
Couture,	Paul,	80	12.20
Fourmier,	Adrien,	16	2.12
"	Emile,	80	19.90
"	Ernest,	80	19.32
"	Florian,	40	5.20
"	J.Che,	72	10.77
"	J.L.A.	80	22.79
"	Le Geo.,	80	12.32
"	Lucien,	40	9.88
"	Roger,	80	16.60
Gagné	P.Emile,	80	18.33
Gagnon,	Marcel,	80	17.34
Gamache,	Armand,	40	9.55
Gaudreau,	Freddy,	80	19.23
"	Jules,	80	16.00
"	Léon,	80	14.39
"	Léopold,	80	15.29
"	Robert,		0.42
Gaumond,	J.Paul,	80	18.72
"	Ludger,	80	14.53
Kirouac,	Jos.,	79	18.86
Laberge,	Camille,	80	22.27
"	Geo.,	80	23.51
"	Lorenzo,	80	18.42
"	Roch,	74	12.58
Lamonde,	Albert,	80	18.20
Langlois,	Réné,	81	22.02
Lemieux,	Paul,	80	23.86
Létourneau,	Laurin,	78½	20.11
Marois,	Geo.,	72	21.97

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Marois,	Rolland,	80	14.77
Martineau,	Geo.,	80	21.67
Mercier,	Rub.,	80	10.71
Morin,	Gustave,	80	8.18
"	Jos.,	80	21.65
Nicole,	Gustave,	76½	21.30
"	Le Geo.,	72	16.49
Normand,	Laurent,	80	21.33
Ouellet,	Emilien,		0.97
Paris,	Alph.,	76	10.16
Paris,	Lionel,	80	11.80
Proulx,	Clément,	80	17.12
"	Geo.,	80	24.39
"	Jos.,	80	17.14
"	Robert,	80	16.17
Ringuet,	Le Marie,	80	11.36
Robin,	Armand,	73	6.92
Robin,	Bertrand,	80	17.04
"	Le Géo.,	80	18.62
"	Paul,	80	9.85
Samson,	Marcel,	72	19.11
Sénéchal,	Léo,	72	7.94
Simoneau,	Laurent,	80	21.17
"	Paul,	80	22.89
Talbot,	Patrice,	63½	10.69
Théberge,	Oscar,	80	18.19
Thibodeau,	Guy	40	9.90
Thibodeau,	Ulric,	80	21.06
Tondreau,	Jos.,	101	17.52

(Copy)

Exhibit 181
Apr.29,1936

M.E. BINZ CO. LIMITED,

MONTMAGNY? QUE.

Statement of yearly production and wages paid since Incorporation to date.

DATE	WAGES PAID	PRODUCTION IN YARDS,	VALUE OF PRODUCTION
Fiscal year ending -			
June 30, 1933	$ 88,940.70	1,252,870 yds,	$515,027.08
" " 1934	82,833.64	1,514,345 "	590,863.93
" " 1935	125,495.63	1,471,025 "	675,920.32
To Date, 1936	109,055.65	1,059.640 "	557,413.03
	$ 406,325.02	5,297,880 yds.	$2,339,224,36

(Copy)

Exhibit 181
Apr. 29, 1936

M.E. RINK CO. LIMITED,

MONTMAGNY, QUE.

Statement of yearly production and wages paid since Incorporation to date.

DATE	WAGES PAID	PRODUCTION IN YARDS,	VALUE OF PRODUCTION
Fiscal year ending -			
June 30, 1933	$ 88,940.70	1,252,870 yds,	$515,057.08
" " 1934	82,853.64	1,314,345 "	590,865.93
" " 1935	125,495.05	1,471,025 "	675,920.32
To Date, 1936	109,055.65	1,059,640 "	557,413.03
	$ 406,325.02	5,297,880 yds.	$2,339,254.36

(Copy)

EXHIBIT 185.

EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS M.E. BINZ CO. LIMITED MONTMANY

YEAR	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	%
	UNDER 18	18 & MORE	UNDER 18	18 & MORE		UNDER 18
1932	16	82	21	73	192	0.1925
	98		94			
1933	17	100	9	67	193	0.135
	117		76			
1934	36	181	1	90	308	0.12
	217		91			
To-Day,	21	195	0	64	280	0.075
	216		64			

INSERT 185.

MEDICAMENT STATISTICS M.D. BRAE CO. LIMITED, LONDON, U.K.

YEAR	MALE			FEMALE			%
	UNDER 18	18 & OVER		UNDER 18	18 & OVER	TOTAL	UNDER 18
1932	16	82	98	81	73	154	0.1289
1938	17	100	117	9	67	193	0.185
1954	56	181	237	1	30	308	0.12
To-Day.	21	195	216	0	64	280	0.079

EXHIBIT 194 (Copy)
30th. April, 1936.

M. E. Binz Co. Limited,
Montmagny, Que.
STATISTICS From PAY ENDING MARCH 28,1936.

280 Employees -	Number	%
Maries	32	11.4
Non maries	248	88.6
Relativement		
Experimente (Plus de 2 ans)	133	47.5
Unexperimente	147	52.5
Moyenne de l'age		23.3 ans

EXHIBIT 196 (Copy)
20th. April, 1936.

M. E. Blum Co. Limited,
Montgomery, Que.

STATISTICS FROM PAY ENDING MARCH 28,1936.

280 Employees - Number %

Males	82	31.4
Non males	248	88.6

Relativement

Experimente
(Plus de 2 ans) 132 47.3

Inexperimente 147 52.6

Moyenne de l'age 32.3 ans

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COMPARISON OF POUNDS PER WEAVER

12 Weeks Ending March 28th, 1936

	MONTMORENCY	SHERBROOKE COTTON
12 Weeks or 660 Hours	31,046	22,077
1 Week 55 Hours	2,587	1,846

COMPARISON OF POUNDS PER WEAVER

12 Weeks Ending March 28th, 1936

	MONTGOMERY	SHEBOYGAN COTTON
1 Week at 48 Hours	1,846	1,844
12 Weeks at 480 Hours	21,048	22,044

EXHIBIT 212 (COPY)

May 9, 1936

M. E. BINZ COMPANY LIMITED,

Montmagny, Que.

STATEMENT OF PRODUCTION FROM
JAN. 6TH. TO APRIL 11th. 1936.

PAY DATE	NATURAL SILK	ARTIFICIAL SILK	TOTAL
Jan. 18	11,344.4	39,215.4	50,560
Feb. 1	17,726.2	31,554.7	49,281.1
Feb. 15	15,414.6	18,288.3	33,703.1
Feb. 29	18,157.6	31,676.2	49,834
Mch. 14	11,822.5	37,770.4	49,593.1
Mch. 28	6,205.2	42,870.5	49,075.7
Apr. 11	7,004.3	47,837.7	54,842.2
	87,675.4 yds.	249,214 yds.	336,889.4 yds

EXHIBIT 21S (COPY)

May 9, 1956

M. E. BINZ COMPANY LIMITED,

Montmagny, Que.

STATEMENT OF PRODUCTION FROM
JAN. 6TH. TO APRIL 14TH. 1956.

PAY DATE	NATURAL SILK	ARTIFICIAL SILK	TOTAL
Wed. 18	11,344.4	39,219.4	50,563.8
Feb. 1	17,726.2	31,854.7	49,581.1
Feb. 15	15,414.6	18,288.5	33,703.1
Feb. 29	18,187.6	31,676.2	49,863.8
Mch. 14	11,822.6	37,770.4	49,593.1
Mch. 28	6,208.2	42,870.8	49,079.7
Apr. 11	7,004.8	47,857.7	54,862.5
	87,675.4 yds.	249,214 yds.	336,889.4 yds.

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EXHIBIT 216 (Copy)

May 9, 1936.

STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIAL SALARIES

EXECUTIVES AND SALARIED EMPLOYEES

EARNING MORE THAN $1,000.00 PER ANNUM.

M. E. BINZ CO. LIMITED, MONTMAGNY,

		1933	1934	1935
BINZ, M.E.	President	$2860.00	$4500.00	$3380.00
Ninz, Walter,	Vice-Pres. Treas.	4000.00	4850.00	5350.00
	Bonus	-	-	2500
		$4000.00	$4850.00	$7850.00
Lauffer, Albert,	Manager	4000.00	5050.00	5350.00
	Bonus	-	2500.00	2500.00
			$7550,00	$ 7850.00
Hebert, Jos. C. N.P.	Secretary	2967.73	3413.96	3773.65
Rosengarten, W.R.	Mtl.Office Mgr.	2600.00	5200.00	5275.00
Pelletier, L.H.	Accountant	1560.00	1805.00	1910.00
Boulay, Gerard,	Paymaster	1060.00	1153.00	1170.00

M.E.Binz Co. Ltd.

Per L.H.P.

May 9th. 1936.

EXHIBIT 216 (Copy)

May 9, 1936.

STATEMENT OF CONFIDENTIAL SALARIES

EXECUTIVES AND SALARIED EMPLOYEES

EARNING MORE THAN $1,000.00 PER ANNUM.

M. E. SING CO. LIMITED, MONTMAGNY.

		1933	1934	1935
SING, M.E.	President	$2860.00	$4500.00	$2860.00
Sing, Walter,	Vice-Pres. Treas.	4000.00	4680.00	5260.00
	Bonus	-	-	800
		$4000.00	$4680.00	$6060.00
Lauffer, Albert,	Manager	4000.00	5060.00	5260.00
	Bonus	-	2500.00	2500.00
			$7560.00	$7760.00
Hebert, Jos. C.	M.P. Secretary	2967.73	3413.96	3773.65
Rosengarten, W.R.	Mtl.Office Mgr.	2600.00	3200.00	3275.00
Pelletier, L.H.	Accountant	1560.00	1806.00	1910.00
Boulay, Gerard,	Paymaster	1060.00	1168.00	1170.00

M.E.Sing Co. Ltd.

Per I.M.P.

May 9th. 1936.

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EXHIBIT 222.

May 9,, 1936

SALAIRE RECU PAR M. JOS C. HEBERT

de

LA CIE M.E. BINZ, LIMITEE, Montmagny,

Octobre 1931 a Mars 1932	$ ----------	
Mars 1932 a 31 dec. 1932	$1504.49	- 601, 796 vgs.
Janv. 1933 au 31 Dec. 1933	$2873.23	-1149, 292 "
Janv.1934 au 31 Dec. 1934	$3508.50	-1403, 400 "
Janv.1935 au 31 Dec. 1935	$3773.62	-1509, 448 "
	$ 11,659.84	

Sur la base de 0. 0¼ de centin
la verge.

EXHIBIT 222.

May 9, 1936

SALAIRE REÇU PAR M. JOS O. HEBERT

de

LA CIE M.E. KING, LIMITEE, Montmagny.

Octobre 1931 a Mars 1932	$ ----------		
Mars 1932 a 31 dec. 1932	$1504.49	- 601.	796 vgs.
Janv. 1933 au 31 Dec. 1933	$2872.63	-1149.	252 "
Janv.1934 au 31 Dec. 1934	$3508.80	-1403.	400 "
Janv.1935 au 31 Dec. 1935	$2772.63	-1109.	448 "
	$ 11,689.84		

Sur la base de 0. 04 de contin
la verge.

EXHIBIT #227 (Copy)

May 13, 1936

MAY

ASSOCIATED TEXTILES OF CANADA LTD.

Based on pay list and not from the payrolls

A)	Less than .12½ cts. and hour	17 Employees	2%
B)	Over .12½ cts. an hour and under .17 cts.	115 Employees	14%
C)	Over .17 cts an hour and under .21 cts.	69 Employees	9%
D)	Over .21 cts. an hour	601 Employees	75%
		802 Employees	
	Office Staff	11	
	TOTAL	813 Employees	

EXHIBIT 227 (Copy)

WOMEN

ASSOCIATED TEXTILE OF CANADA LIMITED

WOMEN'S PAY ROLL

A)	Less than ,12½ cts an hour	Nil	
B)	Over .12½ cts. an hour and under .17 cts.	63	19.9%
C)	Over .17 cts. an hour and under .21 cts.	11	3.4%
D)	Over .21 cts. an hour	242	76.5%
		316	

EXHIBIT SET (copy)

WOMEN

ASSOCIATED TEXTILE OF CANADA LIMITED

WOMEN'S DAY ROLL

A) Less than .12½ cts an hour	411	
B) Over .12½ cts. an hour and under .17 cts.	68	19.4%
C) Over .17 cts. an hour and under .21 cts.	11	3.4%
D) Over .21 cts. an hour	242	75.5%
	316	

EXHIBIT 229 (COPY)

May 13, 1936. ASSOCIATED TEXTILE OF CANADA LIMITED.

THROWING DEPARTMENT RATES

WHEN STARTED AND NOW.

WINDERS & 5 Bs.

Aug. 1933		Feb. 1934.	
Rate Started	Increased	Rate Now	
.03	.04	.05	per lb.

REDRAWERS.

Aug. 1933		Feb. 1934	
Rate Started	Increased	Rate Now.	
.05½	.06½	.07½	per lb.

SPINNERS Day Shift

Aug. 1933		Feb. 1934	
Rate Started	Increased	Rate Now	
.30	.34	.40	per frame

SPINNERS. Night shift

Aug. 1933		Feb. 1934.	
RATE STARTED	Increased	Rate Now.	
.34	.38	.44	per frame.

EXHIBIT 229 (Copy)

(2)

RATES FOR WEAVING DEPT. since January 1936.

per 100,000 picks.

WEAVERS:

6	looms	Silk	Day	.68
6	"	"	Night	.72
6	looms	Rayon	Day	.84
6	looms	"	Night	.88
4	looms	Silk	Day	.92
4	"	"	Night	.96
4	looms	Satin	Day	1.08
4	"	"	Night	1.12
12	looms		Day	.40
12	"		Night	.44
Quality	S115			1.00

WARPERS:

Piece Work	.024 a 100 ends for a 1000 yd. length	
Time Work	.24 an hour	.18 per beam

MAGAZINE FILLERS:

0.14	A	100, thousand picks	Day work
0.15	"	" "	Night work

TWISTING:

False reed	0.05	a 1000 ends
Reed	0.06	per 1000 ends
twisting	0.07	" " "
harness	0.25	" " "

EXHIBIT 229 (Copy)

RATES FOR WEAVING DEPT. since January 1926.

per 100,000 picks.

WEAVERS:

6	looms	Silk	Day	.68
6	"	"	Night	.72
6	looms	Rayon	Day	.84
6	looms	"	Night	.88
4	looms	Silk	Day	.92
4	"	"	Night	.96
4	looms	Satin	Day	1.08
4	"	"	Night	1.12
12	looms		Day	.60
12	"		Night	.64
Quality	Silk			1.00

WARPERS:

Piece Work	.08¼ a 100 ends for a 1000 yd. length
Time Work	.24 an hour .18 per beam

MACHINE FILLERS:

0.14	A	100,thousand picks	Day work
0.16	"	"	Night work

TWISTING:

False feed	0.05	a 1000 ends
Reed	0.06	per 1000 ends
twisting	0.07	" " "
Harness	0.28	" " "

Exhibit 237,

SALARIED EMPLOYEES (over $1000.00 per annum)

	1930	
Aronson, Louis	367.50	
Beland, Henri,	1000.00	
Berman, Max,	2398.07	
Black, Arthur,	887.80	
Boden, Alfred,	1779.20	
Boivin, A.	567.10	
Bouvier, Remi,	490.00	
Brown, Robt. A.	2422.98	
Citro, Tony	655.70	
Callander, James,	3144.77	
Collette, Emile,	5350.00	
Condon, Jerry,	948.58	
Condon, Steve,	838.70	
Cope, W.H.	1200.00	
Dalatri, William,	240.00	
Dubeau, Ildeage,	916.30	
Dupuis, Joseph,	307.20	
Fainer, Philip,	7802.28	
Fitzgerald, Denis, L.	2201.90	
Genest, Etienne,	1080.00	
Genther, Charles,	1732.55	
Gouin, Joseph,	1464.00	
Goulet, Josaphat,	50.00	
Guivremont, Joseph,	360.00	
Graf, W.,	1750.00	
Greenberger, E.S.	2800.00	
Grenier, J.	132.15	
Izzo, Harmon,	3900.00	
Izzo, Mrs. Harmon,	295.00	
Izzo, Tony,	1080.00	
Johns, Victor,	105.00	
Jordan, Arthur C.	640.00	
Jordan, Evelyn A.	400.00	
Kamena, J.G.	405.00	
King, Fred Jr.	450.00	
King, John F.	2536.67	
Kolmer, Ruth,	225.00	
Laplume, Edouard,	329.00	
Laroche, Napoleon,	1820.90	
Lajoie, Joseph,	2214.50	
Lauger, E.	1165.00	
Lemire, Alcide,	247.50	
Lescouarnec, Leo,	350.00	
Lillie, F.P.	1762.50	
Lonn, S.D.	2000.00	
Marien, Arem,	894.00	
Marion, Georges,	156.00	
Marx, Jackson, H.	3365.36	
Mindel, Louis,	1705.00	
Mindel, Mike,	350.00	
Millette, Alcide,	247.50	
Nanta, Jos.	508.33	
O'Donnell, John F.	3825.00	- Plant.
Olree, Wm.	453.00	
Orlando, Jos.	391.76	
Pascale, Chas.	600.00	
Patenaude, Georges,	120.00	

Exhibit 257.

BALANCED EMPLOYEES (over $1000.00 per annum)

1930

Aronson, Louis	367.50
Beland, Henri,	1000.00
Berman, Max,	2598.07
Black, Arthur,	887.80
Boden, Alfred,	1779.20
Boivin, A.	587.10
Bouvier, Remi,	430.00
Brown, Nobt. A.	2422.38
Citro, Tony	655.70
Callander, James,	3144.77
Collette, Emile,	3580.00
Condon, Terry,	948.38
Condon, Steve,	888.70
Cope, W.H.	1200.00
Dalatri, William,	240.00
Dubeau, Ildege,	918.30
Dupuis, Joseph,	307.20
Eainer, Philip,	7802.25
Fitzgerald, Denis, L.	2301.90
Geneet, Etienne,	1080.00
Gentner, Charles,	1782.55
Gouin, Joseph,	1466.00
Goulet, Josephat,	50.00
Guivremont, Joseph,	360.00
Graf, W.	1780.00
Greenberger, E.S.	3800.00
Grenier, C.	135.15
Izzo, Harmon,	3900.00
Izzo, Mrs. Harmon,	298.00
Izzo, Tony,	1080.00
Johns, Victor,	108.00
Jordan, Arthur C.	640.00
Jordan, Evelyn A.	400.00
Kamens, I.G.	405.00
King, Fred Jr.	430.00
King, John F.	2536.87
Kolmer, Ruth,	225.00
Laplume, Edward,	329.00
Laroche, Napoleon,	1820.90
Lajoie, Joseph,	2214.50
Langer, E.	1165.00
Lemire, Alcide,	247.50
Leconuteo, Leo,	330.00
Lillie, T.P.	1782.30
Lonn, S.D.	2000.00
Marien, Aren,	894.00
Marion, Georges,	156.00
Marx, Jackson, E.	2385.36
Mindel, Louis,	1703.00
Mindel, Mike,	350.00
Millette, Alcide,	247.50
Menta, Joe.	508.35
O'Donnell, John F.	2825.00 - Plant.
Olree, W.	452.00
Orlando, Jos.	391.76
Pascale, Chas.	600.00
Patenaude, Georges,	150.00

Payet, John C.	2618.75
Perin, Albinao,	3470.00
Perin, Mrs. Albino,	1828.33
Pinatel, Jean A.	7740.31
Purdy, Richard,	1210.00
Rigert, Emile,	300.00
Ross, Robt. J.	6150.00
Ross, Wm.	148.85
St. Armaud, Georges A.	1550.00
Samy, Jos.	400.00
Schartz, Bennie,	990.00
Schwartz, S.M.	2423.05
Segal, Ixy,	59.10
Solomon, Sam,	1060.00
Valentine, Robt.	1100.00
Van Dyke, Marie,	493.34
Valois, Arthur,	802.25
Victorhino, Sylva,	1875.00
Stark, Mary,	600.00
Wales, Wm.	1195.80
Wright, W.B.	925.00

GRAND TOTAL $110,368.58

	No. of Employees,	
Superintendence	1	7740.31
Mill Office,	3	1640.00
Mill Empl.	66	75,503.96
	70	84,884.27
Selling - Administrative,	8	25,484.31
	78	110,368.58

Payet, John C.	2818.75
Perin, Albino,	3470.00
Perin, Mrs. Albino,	1828.33
Pinatel, Jean A.	7740.81
Purdy, Richard,	1210.00
Rigert, Emile,	300.00
Ross, Robt. J.	8150.00
Ross, Wm.	148.85
St. Armand, Georges A.	1550.00
Samy, Jos.	400.00
Schertz, Bennie,	990.00
Schwartz, S.M.	2425.05
Segal, Ixy,	59.10
Solomon, Sam,	1060.00
Valentine, Robt.	1100.00
Van Dyke, Marie,	493.34
Valois, Arthur,	803.25
Victorhino, Sylva,	1875.00
Stark, Mary,	600.00
Wales, Wm.	1195.80
Wright, W.B.	925.00

GRAND TOTAL $110,368.58

	No. of Employees	
Superintendence	1	7740.81
Mill Office,	3	1640.00
Mill Empl.	66 / 70	75,503.96 / 84,884.27
Selling - Administrative,	8 / 78	25,684.31 / 110,368.58

Exhibit 237

Salaried Employees (over $1000.00 per annum)

1931

Beland, Henri,	1271.85	
Blais, Ovide,	1205.55	
Callander, James,	7007.67	(Salary 6507.67. Bonus 500.00)
Collette, Emile,	6375.00	(" 5875.00 " 500.00)
Dalatri, William,	4516.25	
Dubeau, Ildeage,	1265.60	
Dupuis, Joseph,	1465.00	
FitzGerald, D.L.	3187.50	(Salary 2937.50, Bonus 250.00)
Genest, Etienne,	1518.75	
Genther, Charles,	999.00	
Gouin, Joseph,	2153.10	
Goulet, Josaphat,	1265.62	
Greene, Malcolm	1745.00	
Hauser, Maurice,	135.00	
Izzo, Harmon,	3796.85	
Izzo, Tony	2198.12	
Jordan, Arthur C.	2025.00	
Jordan, Evelyn, A.	1265.60	
Kamena, J.G.	765.00	
King, Fred, Jr.	1265.60	
King, John F.	4808.95	
Laing, Sam.	2400.00	
Lancey, A.A.	861.85	
Laroche, Napoleon,	2141.43	
Lajoie, Joseph,	327.00	
Lemire, Alcide,	1792.25	
Lescouarnec, Leo,	1443.75	
Marien, Arem,	1428.00	
Marion, Georges,	1391.00	
Marx, Jackson, H.	13557.67	
Mindel, Louis,	2685.00	(Salary 2585.00 Bonus 100.00)
Mindel Mike,	75.00	
Millette, Alcide,	1754.80	
McGregor, James A.	240.00	
Nicholl, Harry,	315.00	
O'Donnell, John F.	3896.85m	(Salary 3796.85, Bonus 100.00)
Peloquin, Arthur,	140.00	
Perin, Albino,	3117.50	
Perin, Mrs. A.	1811.85	
Pinatel, Jean A.	10128.25	(Salary 8878.25, Bons 1250.00)
Purdy, Richard,	3543.75	
Ressler, Pincus,	4250.10	(Salary 4000.10, Bonus 250.00)
Samy, Joseph,	1265.60	
Riegert, Emile,	5062.50	
Riegart, Emile, NJr.	739.60	
Ross, Robt. J.	6328.10	
St. Arnaud, G.A.	1771.85	
Schwartz, Bennie,	1410.00	(Salary 1310.00, Bonus 100.00)
Solomon, Sam,	780.00	
Stark, Mary,	100.00	
Valentine, Robert,	2531.25	
Valois, Arthur,	2162.05	
Victorhino, Sylva,	3896.85	
Wright, W.B.	2350.00	

GRAND TOTAL $135,934.86

Exhibit 257

Salaried Employees (over $1000.00 per annum)

1931

Beland, Henri,	1271.85	
Blais, Ovide,	1205.55	
Callander, James,	7007.67	(Salary 6507.67, Bonus 500.00)
Collette, Emile,	6375.00	(" 5875.00 " 500.00)
Delatri, William,	4516.25	
Dubeau, Ildege,	1265.60	
Dupuis, Joseph,	1465.00	
FitzGerald, D.L.	3187.50	(Salary 2937.50, Bonus 250.00)
Genest, Ethenne,	1518.75	
Genther, Charles,	999.00	
Gouin, Joseph,	2153.10	
Goulet, Josephat,	1265.65	
Greene, Malcolm	1745.00	
Hauser, Maurice,	135.00	
Izzo, Harmon,	3796.85	
Izzo, Tony	2138.15	
Jordan, Arthur C.	2025.00	
Jordan, Evelyn, A.	1265.60	
Kamens, I.G.	765.00	
King, Fred, Jr.	1265.60	
King, John T.	4808.95	
Laing, Sam.	2400.00	
Lancey, A.A.	861.85	
Laroche, Napoleon,	2141.45	
Lajoie, Joseph,	327.00	
Lemire, Alcide,	1793.25	
Lesconstree, Leo,	1443.75	
Marien, Arem,	1428.00	
Marion, Georges,	1391.00	
Marx, Jackson, H.	13597.67	
Mindel, Louis,	2685.00	(Salary 2585.00 Bonus 100.00)
Mindel Mike,	75.00	
Millette, Alcide,	1764.80	
McGregor, James A.	240.00	
Nicholl, Harry,	315.00	
O'Donnell, John F.	3896.85m	(Salary 3796.85, Bonus 100.00)
Pelquin, Arthur,	140.00	
Perin, Albino,	3117.50	
Perin, Mrs. A.	1811.85	
Pinatel, Jean A.	10128.25	(Salary 8878.25, Bonus 1250.00)
Purdy, Richard,	3543.75	
Ressler, Pincus,	4250.10	(Salary 4000.10, Bonus 250.00)
Samy, Joseph,	1265.60	
Riegert, Emile,	5062.50	
Riegert, Emile, Mgr.	739.60	
Ross, Robt. L.	6328.10	
St. Arnaud, G.A.	1771.85	
Schwartz, Bennie,	1410.00	(Salary 1310.00, Bonus 100.00)
Solomon, Sam,	780.00	
Stark, Mary,	100.00	
Valentine, Robert,	2531.25	
Valois, Arthur,	2162.05	
Victorkino, Sylva,	3896.85	
Wright, W.B.	2350.00	

GRAND TOTAL $135,934.86

SALARIED EMPLOYEES (1000.00 per annum or over)

		1932
Beland, Henri,	1350.00	
Blais, Ovide,	1512.00	
Callander, James	6731.47	(Salary 5981.47.Bonus 1500.00)
Colletee, Emile,	6900.00	(" 5400.00, " 1500.00
Dalatri, William,	4162.50	
Dubeau, Ildege,	1181.25	
Dunton, Edward,	1608.00	
Dupuis, Joseph,	1728.00	
Fitzgerald, Denis, L.	3525.00	(Salary 3025.00, Bonus 500.00
Gariepy, J.E.	936.67	
Genest, Etienne,	1417.50	
Gouin, Joseph,	2148.75	
Goulet, Josaphat,	1181.25	
Greene, Malcolm,	2005.00	
Guivremont, Alphonse,	1290.88	
Hamel, Armand,	1222.98	
Hauser, Maurice,	2330.00	
Izzo, Harmon,	3543.75	
Izzo, Tony,	1260.00	
Jordan, Arthur C.	1820.00	
Jordan, Evelyn A.	1127.00	
King, Fred Jr.	1325.00	
King, John F.	4293.75	
Kraivanger, Henry,	1042.24	
Laing, Sam.	4100.00	(Salary 3600.00, Bonus 500.00
Lancey, A.A.	2228.75	
Laroche, Napoleon,	2007.45	
Lemire, Alcide,	1786.50	
Lescouarnec, Leo,	1417.50	1931
Marx, Jackson, H.Marx	27600.01	(Salary 16000.01, Part. 10,600.00 Bonus 1000.00)
Massey, Cenus,	910.00	
Massey, Edward E.	213.68	
Massey, John W.	1560.00	
Millette, Emile,	1778.40	
Mindel, Louis,	2876.00	(Salary 2376.00, Bonus 500.00)
McGregor, James A.	1920.00	
Nicholl, Harry,	1890.00	
Noury, Bruno,	1334.96	
O'Donnell, John F.	3543.75	
Peloquin, Arthur,	1256.43	
Perin, Albino,	2997.00	
Perin, Mrs. A.	980.00	
Pinatel, Jean, A.	10846.65	(Salary 9346.05, Bonus 1500.00
Purdy, Richard,	1010.63	
Ressler, Pincus,	4392.39	(Salary 3692.39, Bonus 700.00)
Riegert, Emile,	4425.00	
Riegert, Emile, Jr.	1696.30	
Ross, Robt. J.	5425.00	
St. Arnaud, G.A.	1653.75	
Samy, Jos.	1181.25	
Schwartz, Hennie,	1340.00	(Salary 1240.00, Bonus 100.00)
Valentine, Robt.	1443.75	
Valois, Arthur,	393.75	
Victorhino, Sylva,	3543.75	
Wright, W.B.	2740.00	(Salary 2640.00, Bonus 100.00

GRAND TOTAL $156,135.04.

SALARIED EMPLOYEES ($1000.00 per annum or over)

1932

Beland, Henri,	1350.00	
Blais, Ovide,	1512.00	
Callander, James	6731.47	(Salary 5981.47, Bonus 1500.00)
Collette, Emile,	6900.00	(" 5400.00, " 1500.00
Delarti, William,	4162.50	
Dubeau, Ildege,	1181.25	
Dunton, Edward,	1608.00	
Dupuis, Joseph,	1728.00	
Fitzgerald, Denis, L.	3525.00	(Salary 3025.00, Bonus 500.00
Garipy, J.E.	936.67	
Genest, Etienne,	1417.50	
Gouin, Joseph,	2148.75	
Goulet, Josephat,	1181.25	
Greene, Malcolm,	2005.00	
Guivremont, Alphonse,	1290.88	
Hamel, Armand,	1222.98	
Hauser, Maurice,	2330.00	
Izzo, Harmon,	3543.75	
Izzo, Tony,	1260.00	
Jordan, Arthur C.	1820.00	
Jordan, Evelyn A.	1127.00	
King, Fred Jr.	1325.00	
King, John F.	4293.75	
Kraivanger, Henry,	1042.24	
Laing, Sam.	4100.00	(Salary 3600.00, Bonus 500.00
Lancey, A.A.	2228.75	
Laroche, Napoleon,	2007.45	
Lemire, Alcide,	1786.50	
Leaconarmec, Leo,	1417.50	

1931

Marx, Jackson, H.Marx	27600.01	(Salary 16000.01, Part. 10,600.00 Bonus 1000.00)
Massey, Genus,	910.00	
Massey, Edward E.	213.68	
Massey, John W.	1568.00	
Millette, Emile,	1778.40	
Mindel, Louis,	2876.00	(Salary 2376.00, Bonus 500.00)
McGregor, James A.	1920.00	
Nicholl, Harry,	1890.00	
Noury, Bruno,	1334.96	
O'Donnell, John F.	3543.75	
Pelopuin, Arthur,	1256.45	
Perin, Albino,	2997.00	
Perin, Mrs. A.	980.00	
Pinatel, Jean, A.	10846.05	(Salary 9346.05, Bonus 1500.00
Purdy, Richard,	1010.85	
Ressler, Pincus,	4392.39	(Salary 3692.39, Bonus 700.00)
Riegert, Emile,	4425.00	
Riegert, Emile, Jr.	1696.30	
Ross, Robt. J.	5425.00	
St. Arnaud, G.A.	1653.75	
Samy, Jos.	1181.25	
Schwartz, Bennie,	1340.00	(Salary 1240.00, Bonus 100.00)
Valentine, Robt.	1443.75	
Valois, Arthur,	393.75	
Victorhino, Sylva,	3543.75	
Wright, W.B.	2740.00	(Salary 2640.00, Bonus 100.00

GRAND TOTAL $156,139.04.

Exhibit 237, SALARIED EMPLOYEES (over $1000.00 per annum)
1933

Beausoleil, Josaphat,	141.67	
Beland, Henri,	1300.00	
Bisson, A.M.	2600.00	
Blais, Ovide,	1552.00	
Callander, James,	3568.80	
Collette, Emile,	9680.00	(Salary 4680. Bonus 5000.)
Comtois, Anasthase,	1300.00	
Dalatri, Americo,	1240.00	
Dalatri, William,	3920.00	
Dubeau, Ildeage,	918.75	
Dufresne, Octave,	252.00	
Dumont, Dave,	562.50	
Danton, Edward,	924.00	
Dupuis, Joseph,	1716.00	
Fitzgerald, Denis L.	3832.50	(Salary 2832.50 Bonus 1000.00)
Fortier, Rosaire,	498.00	
Gariepy, J.E.	1555.00	
Genest, Etienne,	1395.00	
Gouin, Joseph,	2340.00	
Goulet, Josaphat,	1137.50	
Greene, Malcolm,	1950.00	
Guivremont, Alphonse,	1368.00	
Hamel, Armand,	1144.00	
Hauser, Maurice,	600.00	
Hogue, Roger,	1040.00	
Izzo, Harmon,	3412.50	
Jordan, Arthur C.	1382.50	
Jordan, Evelyn A.	896.88	
King, Fred Jr.	1425.00	
King, John F.	3000.00	
Laing, Sam.	3620.00	Salary 3120.00, Bonus 500.00)
Lancey, A.A.	2450.00	
Laroche, Napoleon,	1933.10	
Lauer, Howard,	400.00	
Lemire, Alcide,	824.00	
Lescouarnec, Leo,	1365.00	
Lynn, Vernald, G.	1199.90	
Marion, Georges,	1363.83	
Marx, Jackson H.	33886.80	(Salary 16,519.20, Part, 1932&3 17,367.40)
Massey, Cenus,	1830.00	
Massey, Edward,	120.00	
Massey, JohnW.	3120.00	
Millette, Emile,	1716.00	
Mindel, Louis,	3059.20	(Salary 2059.20, Bonus 1000.00
Morin, Joseph,	366.25	
McGregor, James A.	1814.00	(Salary 1664.00, Bonus 150.00)
Nicholl, Harry,	1820.00	
Nofry, Bruno,	1632.00	
O'Donnell, John F.	3412.50	
Paulhus, Joseph,	400.00	
Perin, Albino,	2964.00	
Pinatel, Jean A.	10499.90	(Salary 8999.90, Bonus 1500.00
Potter, Alan S.	286.67	
Ressler, Pincus,	5207.79	(Salary 3707.79, Bonus 1500.00
Riegert, Emile,	3900.00	
Riegert, Emile Jr.	1716.00	
Ross, Robt. J.	2187.50	
St. Arnaud, G.A.	1765.30	

(Continued)

Exhibit 237. SALARIED EMPLOYEES (over $1000.00 per annum)

1933

Beausoleil, Joseph,	141.67	
Beland, Henri,	1300.00	
Bisson, A.M.	2600.00	
Blais, Ovide,	1352.00	
Callander, James,	3568.80	
Collette, Emile,	9680.00	(Salary 4680. Bonus 5000.)
Comtois, Anastase,	1300.00	
Delatri, America,	1240.00	
Delatri, William,	3920.00	
Dubeau, Ildege,	918.75	
Dufresne, Octave,	252.00	
Dumont, Dave,	562.50	
Dunton, Edward,	924.00	
Dupuis, Joseph,	1716.00	
Fitzgerald, Denis L.	3832.50	(Salary 2832.50 Bonus 1000.00)
Fortier, Rosaire,	498.00	
Garieby, J.E.	1552.00	
Genest, Etienne,	1395.00	
Gouin, Joseph,	2940.00	
Goulet, Josephat,	1137.50	
Greene, Malcolm,	1950.00	
Guivremont, Alphonse,	1368.00	
Hamel, Armand,	1144.00	
Hauser, Maurice,	600.00	
Hogue, Roger,	1040.00	
Izzo, Harmon,	3412.50	
Jordan, Arthur O.	1382.50	
Jordan, Evelyn A.	896.88	
King, Fred Jr.	1425.00	
King, John F.	3000.00	
Laing, Sam.	3620.00	Salary 3120.00, Bonus 500.00)
Lancey, A.A.	2450.00	
Laroche, Napoleon,	1933.10	
Lauer, Howard,	400.00	
Lemire, Alcide,	824.00	
Lesconarmec, Leo,	1565.00	
Lynn, Vernald, G.	1199.90	
Marion, George,	1569.85	
Marx, Jackson H.	33886.80	(Salary 16,319.20, Part, 1932&3 17,367.40)
Massey, Genna,	1830.00	
Massey, Edward,	120.00	
Massey, John M.	3120.00	
Millette, Emile,	1716.00	
Mindel, Louis,	5059.20	(Salary 2059.20, Bonus 1000.00
Morin, Joseph,	866.25	
McGregor, James A.	1814.00	(Salary 1664.00, Bonus 150.00)
Nicholl, Harry,	1820.00	
Noury, Bruno,	1632.00	
O'Donnell, John F.	3412.50	
Paulhus, Joseph,	400.00	
Perin, Albino,	2964.00	
Pinatel, Jean A.	10439.30	(Salary 8939.30, Bonus 1500.00
Potter, Alan S.	286.67	
Ressler, Pinova,	5207.79	(Salary 3707.79, Bonus 1500.00
Riegert, Emile,	3900.00	
Riegert, Emile Jr.	1716.00	
Ross, Robt. J.	2187.50	
St. Arnaud, G.A.	1765.30	

(Continued)

Exhibit 237

SALARIED EMPLOYEES ($1000.00 or over)
1933 (continued)

Samy, Joseph,	1255.25	
Schwartz, Bennie,	1400.00	(Salary 1300.00, Bonus 100.00)
Starke, Paul,	1438.00	
Victorhino, Sylva,	3675.00	
Warren, Herbert M.	70.00	
Wright, William, B.	2538.00	(Salary 2288.00, Bonus 250.00)

GRAND TOTAL $161,868.39

	No. of Employees,	
Superintendence,	1	$10,499.90
Mill Office,	5	3,676.05
MillEmployees,	45	74,885.65
	51	89,061.60
Selling Administrative,	13	72,806.79
	64	161,868.39

Exhibit 257

SALARIED EMPLOYEES ($1000.00 or over)
1933 (continued)

Samy, Joseph,	1255.25	
Schwartz, Bennie,	1400.00	(Salary 1300.00, Bonus 100.00)
Starke, Paul,	1438.00	
Victorhino, Sylva,	3675.00	
Warren, Herbert M.	70.00	
Wright, William, B.	2538.00	(Salary 2288.00, Bonus 250.00)

GRAND TOTAL $161,868.39

	No. of Employees,	
Superintendence,	1	$10,499.30
Mill Office,	5	3,676.05
Mill Employees,	45	74,885.65
	51	89,061.60
Selling Administrative,	13	72,806.79
	64	161,868.39

EXHIBIT 237

SALARIED EMPLOYEES ($1000.00 or over)
1934

Allard, Eddy,	1042.23	
Beaupre, Leo,	335.57	
Beausoleil, Josaphat,	287.50	
Beland, Henri,	1300.00	
Bernstein, Joseph,	3860.00	(Salary 3360.00, Bonus 500.00
Bisson, A.M.	1254.00	
Blais, Ovide,	1811.00	
Brochu, Octave,	709.17	
Collette, Emile,	9680.00	(Salary 4680.00, Bonus 5000.00
Comtois, Anasthase,	1435.00	
Comtois, Simon,	146.67	
Connell, Russell, M.	208.33	
Dalatri, Americo,	1430.00	
Dalatri, William,	4420.00	
Dubeau, Ildeage,	1082.82	
Dupuis, Joseph,	1765.00	
Dupus Norbert,	1029.25	
Fortier, Rosaire,	1126.53	
Ganon, Joseph,	280.00	
Gariepy, J.E.	1560.00	
Gelinas, R.J.D.	1300.00	
Genest, Etienne,	1495.00	
Giguere, J.L.	1102.00	
Goldberg, Bennie,	645.83	
Gouin, Joseph,	10 80.00	
Goulet, Josaphat,	1137.50	
Grandchamps, Marcel,	969.82	
Greene, Malcolm	2210.00	
Guivremont, Alphonse,	811.00	
Hauser, Maurice,	1456.00	
Hogue, Roger,	1040.00	
Izzo, Harmon,	3412.50	
King, Fred Jr.	1490.00	
Laing, Sam	3870.00	(Salary 3120.00, Bonus 750.00)
Lambert, L.J.A.	103480	
Lancey, A.A.	2860.00	
Laroche, Napoleon,	2074.35	
Lauer, Howard,	3350.00	(Salary 2600.00, Bonus 750.00)
Lavoie, Alfred,	910.00	
Leblanc, Philippe,	320.00	
Lescouarnec, Leo,	1625.00	
Lynn, Vernald, G. Lynn	1224.90	(Salary 1199.90, Bonus 25.00)
Mandeville, Lucien,	1260.00	
Marion, Georges,	1791.00	
Marx, Jackson, H.	27892.00	(Salary 19999.98, Part.7892.02)
Massey, Cenus,	1955.00	
Massey, Edward E.	440.00	
Massey, JohnW.	5120.00	(Salary 3120.00, Bonus 2000.00)
Millette, Antoinio,	1144.92	
Millette, Emile,	1800.00	
Mindel, Louis,	3059.20	(Salary 2059.20, Bonus 1000.00)
Morin, Joseph,	2450.00	
McGregor, James A.	18 7 4.00	(Salary 1724.00, Bonus 150.00)
Nicholl, Harry,	1945.00	
Noury, Bruno,	1765.00	

(Continued)

EXHIBIT 287

SALARIED EMPLOYEES ($1000.00 or over)

1954

Allard, Eddy,	1042.25	
Beaupre, Leo,	335.57	
Beausoleil, Joseph,	287.50	
Beland, Henri,	1300.00	
Bernstein, Joseph,	3860.00	(Salary 3360.00, Bonus 500.00
Bisson, A.M.	1254.00	
Blais, Ovide,	1811.00	
Brochu, Octave,	709.17	
Collette, Emile,	9680.00	(Salary 4680.00, Bonus 5000.00
Comtois, Anastase,	1435.00	
Comtois, Simon,	146.67	
Connell, Russell, M.	208.33	
Dalatri, America,	1430.00	
Dalatri, William,	4420.00	
Dubeau, Ildege,	1082.82	
Dupuis, Joseph,	1765.00	
Dupuis Norbert,	1029.25	
Fortier, Rheaire,	1126.83	
Ganon, Joseph,	280.00	
Garieby, J.E.	1560.00	
Gelinas, R.J.D.	1300.00	
Genest, Etienne,	1495.00	
Giguere, J.L.	1102.00	
Goldberg, Bennie,	645.83	
Gouin, Joseph,	10 80.00	
Goulet, Josaphat,	1137.50	
Grandchamps, Marcel,	969.82	
Greene, Malcolm	2210.00	
Guivremont, Alphonse,	811.00	
Hauser, Maurice,	1456.00	
Hogue, Roger,	1040.00	
Izzo, Harmon,	3412.50	
King, Fred Jr.	1490.00	
Laing, Sam	3870.00	(Salary 3120.00, Bonus 750.00)
Lambert, L.J.A.	1094.30	
Lancey, A.A.	2860.00	
Larouche, Napoleon,	2074.35	
Lauer, Howard,	3350.00	(Salary 2600.00, Bonus 750.00)
Lavoie, Alfred,	910.00	
Leblanc, Philippe,	330.00	
Lecouarnec, Leo,	1625.00	
Lynn, Vernald, G. Lynn	1224.30	(Salary 1199.30, Bonus 25.00)
Mandeville, Lucien,	1260.00	
Marion, Georges,	1791.00	
Marx, Jackson, H.	27892.00	(Salary 19999.98, Part.7892.02)
Massey, Genus,	1955.00	
Massey, Edward E.	440.00	
Massey, John M.	3120.00	(Salary 3120.00, Bonus 2000.00)
Millette, Antonio,	1144.92	
Millette, Emile,	1800.00	
Mindel, Louis,	3059.20	(Salary 2059.20, Bonus 1000.00)
Morin, Joseph,	2450.00	
McGregor, James A.	1874.00	(Salary 1724.00, Bonus 150.00)
Nichell, Harry,	1945.00	
Noury, Bruno,	1765.00	

(Continued)

SALARIED EMPLOYEES ($1000.00 or over) (1934)

O'Donnell, John F.	3992.50	
Paulhus, Joseph,	1884.00	
Pelland, Omer,	274.93	
Perin, Albino,	3664.00	
Pinatel, Jean A.	10499.90	(Salary 8999.90, Bonus 1500.00)
Potter, Alan S.	1090.00	(Salary 1040.00, Bonus 50.00)
Ressler, Pinous,	5500.10	(Salary 4000.10, Bonus 1500.00)
Riegert, Emile,	1875.00	
Riegert, Emile, Jr.	855.00	
St. Arnaud, G.A.	2035.80	
Samy, Jos.	1425.00	
Schwartz, Bennie,	1400.00	(Salary 1300.00, Bonus 100.00)
Ship, Eva,	1397.52	(Salary 897.52. Bonus 500.00)
Sinnott, Marion R.	1180.00	(Salary 780.00, Bonus 400.00)
Starke, Paul,	1800.00	
Victorhino, Sylva,	4360.00	
Warren, Herbert M.	1820.00	
Wright, William B.	2638.00	(Salary 2388.00, Bonus 250.00)

GRAND TOTAL $170,369.64

	No. of Employees	
Superintendence,	1	$10,499.90
Mill Office,	3	3,950.00
Mill Employees,	55	89,153.39
	59	103,603.39
Selling Administrative,	14	66,766.35
	73	170,369.64

SALARIED EMPLOYEES ($1000.00 or over) (1954)

O'Donnell, John F.	3932.50	
Paulhus, Joseph	1884.00	
Pelland, Omer,	274.95	
Perin, Albino,	3864.00	
Pinatel, Jean A.	10499.90	(Salary 8999.90, Bonus 1500.00)
Potter, Alan S.	1090.00	(Salary 1040.00, Bonus 50.00)
Rosaler, Pinova,	5500.10	(Salary 4000.10, Bonus 1500.00)
Riegert, Emile,	1875.00	
Riegert, Emile, Jr.	855.00	
St. Arnaud, G.A.	2035.80	
Samy, Jos.	1425.00	
Schwartz, Bennie,	1400.00	(Salary 1300.00, Bonus 100.00)
Ship, Eva,	1397.52	(Salary 897.52, Bonus 500.00)
Sinnott, Merlon R.	1180.00	(Salary 780.00, Bonus 400.00)
Starke, Paul,	1800.00	
Victorino, Sylva,	4560.00	
Warren, Herbert M.	1820.00	
Wright, William B.	2838.00	(Salary 2588.00, Bonus 250.00)

GRAND TOTAL $170,369.64

	No. of Employees	
Superintendence,	1	$10,499.90
Mill Office,	3	3,950.00
Mill Employees,	55	89,153.69
	59	103,603.59
Selling Administrative,	14	66,766.05
	73	170,369.64

SALARIED EMPLOYEES (1000.00 or over)
1935

Allard, Eddy,	371.66	
Beaupre, Leo,	1712.13	
Beausoleil, Josaphat,	1244.54	
Beland, Henri,	1350.96	
Bernstein, Joseph,	4140.00	(Salary 3640.00, Bonus 500.00
Blais, Ovide,	1621.41	
Brochu, Octave,	1576.42	
Callander, James (2530.00)		(Salary 2430.00, Bonus 100.00
Chapuis, Pierre,	1545.00	
Collette, Emile,	7180.00	(Salary 4680.00, Bonus 2500.00
Comtois, Anasthase,	1571.95	
Comtois, Simon,	880.00	
Connell, Russell M.	2600.00	
Couture, Gerard,	1605.66	
Dalatri, Americo,	1620.00	
Dalatri, William,	4420.00	
Dubeau, Ildeage,	1092.90	
Dupuis, Joseph,	1633.21	
Dupuis, Norbert,	883.52	
Ganon, Joseph,	1107.13	
Gaiepy, J.E.	2080.00	
Geaudrea, Hormisdas	295.00	
Gelinas, R.J.D.	1300.00	
Genest, Etienne,	1609.00	
Giguere, J.L.	1144.00	
Giroux, Jean Pierre,	917.00	
Goulet, Josaphat,	1137.50	
Granchamps, Marcel,	1261.76	
Greene, Malcolm,	2990.00	
Hauser, Maurice,	1914.00	
Hogue, Roger,	1040.00	
King, Fred Jr.	1690.00	
Laing, Jack,	1170.00	(Salary 970.00, Bonus 200.00)
Laing, Sam	4100.00	(Salary 3500.00, Bonus 600.00)
Lambert, L.J.A.	1034.80	
Lancey, A.A.	2860.00	
Laroche, Napoleon,	2098.00	
Lauer, Howard,	3300.00	(Salary 2600.00, Bonus 700.00)
Leblanc, Philippe,	1685.73	
Lescouarnec, Leo,	1625.00	
Lynn, Vernald, G.	1224.90	(Salary 1199.90, Bonus 25.00)
Mandeville, Ludien	2590.00	
Marion, Georges,	1632.17	
Marx, Jackson H.	29901.02	(Salary 19999.98. Part. 9901.04
Massey, Cenus,	2090.00	
Massey, John W.	5120.00	(Salary 3120.00, Bonus 2000.00
Millette, Antoinio	778.98	
Millette, Emile	1757.41	
Mindel, Louis,	2809.20	(Salary 2059.20, Bonus 750.00
Morin, Joseph,	1732.50	
McGregor, James A.	1976.00	
Nault, Omer J.	1060.00	(Salary 1040.00, Bonus 20.00
Nicholl, Harry,	1837.50	
Noury, Bruno	1617.42	

SALARIED EMPLOYEES (1000.00 or over)
1935

Allard, Eddy,	371.66	
Beaupre, Leo,	1712.13	
Beausoleil, Josaphat,	1244.54	
Beland, Henri,	1350.96	
Bernstein, Joseph,	4140.00	(Salary 3640.00, Bonus 500.00
Blais, Ovide,	1621.41	
Brochu, Octave,	1576.42	
Callander, James (2530.00)		(Salary 2430.00, Bonus 100.00
Chapuis, Pierre,	1545.00	
Collette, Emile,	7180.00	(Salary 4680.00, Bonus 2500.00
Comtois, Anastase,	1571.95	
Comtois, Simon,	880.00	
Connell, Russell M.	2600.00	
Couture, Gerard,	1605.66	
Dalatri, America,	1620.00	
Dalatri, William,	4420.00	
Dubeau, Ildege,	1092.90	
Dupuis, Joseph,	1633.21	
Dupuis, Norbert,	883.52	
Gamon, Joseph,	1107.13	
Gaspy, J.M.	2080.00	
Geaudrea, Normiadas	293.00	
Gelinas, R.J.D.	1300.00	
Genest, Etienne,	1609.00	
Giguere, J.L.	1144.00	
Giroux, Jean Pierre,	917.00	
Goulet, Josaphat,	1137.50	
Granchamps, Marcel,	1261.76	
Greene, Malcolm,	2390.00	
Hauser, Maurice,	1914.00	
Hogue, Roger,	1040.00	
King, Fred Jr.	1690.00	
Laing, Jack,	1170.00	(Salary 970.00, Bonus 200.00)
Laing, Sam	4100.00	(Salary 3500.00, Bonus 600.00)
Lambert, I.J.A.	1034.80	
Lancey, A.A.	2860.00	
Larooche, Napoleon,	2098.00	
Lauer, Howard,	3300.00	(Salary 2600.00, Bonus 700.00)
Leblanc, Philippe,	1685.73	
Lecourtnee, Leo,	1625.00	
Lynn, Vernald, G.	1224.90	(Salary 1199.90, Bonus 25.00)
Mandeville, Luden	2590.00	
Marion, Georges,	1632.17	
Marx, Jackson H.	29901.02	(Salary 19999.98, Part. 9901.04
Massey, Genus,	2090.00	
Massey, John W.	5120.00	(Salary 3120.00, Bonus 2000.00
Millette, Antonio	778.98	
Millette, Emile	1757.41	
Mindel, Louis,	2809.20	(Salary 2059.20, Bonus 750.00
Morin, Joseph,	1732.50	
McGregor, James A.	1976.00	
Nault, Omer 1.	1060.00	(Salary 1040.00, Bonus 20.00
Nicholl, Harry,	1837.50	
Noury, Bruno	1617.42	

SALARIED EMPLOYEES ($1000.00 or over) Continued.

1935 (continued)

O'Donnell, John F.	4712.50	
Paulhus, Joseph,	1698.25	
Pelland, Omer,	115.64	
Perin, Albino	3944.00	
Pinatel, Jean A.	8999.90	(Salary)
Potter, Alan S.	1060.00	(Salary 1040.00, Bonus 20.00
Ressler, Pincus,	5000.10	(Salary 4000.10, Bonus 1000.00
St. Arnaud, G.A.	2047.80	
Samy, Jos.	1590.17	
Sarasin, C.	1040.00	
Schwartz, Bennie,	1350.00	(Salary 1300.00 Bonus 50.00
Sinnott, Marion R.	1390.00	(Salary 990.00, Bonus 400.00
Starke, Paul,	1784.03	
Vallieres, Paul	1014.00	
Victorhino, Sylva	4420.00	
Warren, Herbert M.	1820.00	
Wright, William B. 8	2808.00	

GRAND TOTAL $176,859.77

	No. of Employees,	
Superintendence,	2	$13,712.40
Mill Office,	5	6,020.00
Mill Employees,	49	85,648.15
	56	105,380.55
Selling Administrative,	15	7,479.22
	71	176,859.77

SALARIED EMPLOYEES ($1000.00 or over) Continued.

1955 (continued)

O'Donnell, John F.	4712.50	
Paulins, Joseph,	1698.25	
Pelland, Omer,	115.64	
Perin, Albino	3944.00	
Pinatel, Jean A.	8999.90	(Salary)
Potter, Alan S.	1060.00	(Salary 1040.00, Bonus 20.00
Ressler, Pincus,	5000.10	(Salary 4000.10, Bonus 1000.00
St. Arnaud, G.A.	2047.80	
Samy, Joe.	1590.17	
Sarasin, C.	1040.00	
Schwartz, Bennie,	1350.00	(Salary 1300.00 Bonus 50.00
Sinnott, Marion R.	1390.00	(Salary 990.00, Bonus 400.00
Starke, Paul,	1784.03	
Valliéres, Paul	1014.00	
Victorino, Sylva	4420.00	
Warren, Herbert M.	1820.00	
Wright, William B. 8	2808.00	

GRAND TOTAL $176,859.77

	No. of Employees.	
Superintendence,	2	$13,712.40
Mill Office,	5	6,020.00
Mill Employees,	49	86,648.15
	56	105,380.55
Selling Administrative,	15	7,479.22
	71	176,859.77

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ASSOCIATED TEXTILES OF CANADA LIMITED

12 MONTHS ENDED JULY 31st.	WEAVING PRODUCTION YD.	WEAVING TOTAL LABOR	FINISHING PRODUCT. YDS.	FINISHING TOTAL LABOR	MAINTENANCE WAGES	ENGRAVING DEPT.	TOTAL WAGES	MILL OFFICE	SUPERINTENDENCE	GRAND TOTAL WAGES
1935	4,744,770	329,559.58	5,321,123	96,267.04	30,362.25	24,671.28	480,860.15	11,772.17	14,242.80	506,875.12
1934	3,906,756	286,467.54	4,934,238	89,646.44	28,387.75	21,204.96	425,706.69	10,663.64	10,528.61	446,898.94
1933	4,340,066	267,281.11	4,014,533	79,025.81	24,154.02	13,621.74	384,082.68	6,149.50	9,028.90	399,261.08
1932	3,156,515	218,486,20	3,128,554	79,500.00	18,149.58	-	316,135.78	6,095.96	9,028.75	331,260.49
1931	1,636,161	137,174.52	2,204,738	85,941.84		-	223,116.36			223,116.36

APPROXIMATE VALUE OF PRODUCTION AT MILL

1935 $ 2047300.

1934 1847350.

1933 1836600.

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STATEMENT OF COST OF PRODUCTION FOR LAST FORTNIGHT IN FEBRUARY of EACH YEAR, 1932 to 1936

ASSOCIATED TEXTILES ~~CORPORATION~~ OF CANADA, LIMITED,

	1932		1933		1934	
DEPARTMENT	Unit Cost	Production	Unit Cost	Production	Unit Cost	Production
Winding, 1,	.05621	15390 lb.	.04324	19280 lb.	.04430	20290 lb.
Throwing 2,	.17184	6619 "	.18690	7250 "	.13476	11847 "
Warping, 3,	.07006	8771 "	.05920	12030 "	.05985	14543 "
Quilling,4,	.07006	6619 "	.07435	7250 "	.08231	7499 "
Entering & Twisting,	.00220	128795 yds.	.00203	165907 yds.	.00829	169458 Yds
Weaving,	.04847	128795 "	.04103	165907 "	.04399	169458 "
Boil-off,	.00251	115521 "	.00176	149058 "	.00203	290542 "
Tin Weighting,	.00535	115521 "	.00428	149058 "	.00365	177603 "
Dying,	.00493	126619 "	.00451	134098 "	.00258	294537 "
Printing,	.01690	70829 "	.00999	113679 "	.00694	202177 "
Finishing,	.00437	148327 "	.00295	219709 "	.00322	303991 "

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	1935		1936	
DEPARTMENT	Unit Cost	Production,	Unit Cost,	Production,
Winding,	.04946	20251 lb.	.03666	20540 lbs.
Throwing,	.17033	10057 "	.11189	14561 "
Warping,	.07286	13272 "	.03665	18309 "
Quilling,	.10245	9867 "	.05660	14313 "
Entering & Twisting,	.00158	208310 Yds.	.00138	222828 Yds.
Weaving,	.04037	208310 "	.03062	222828 "
Boil-Off,	.00212	282551 "	.00215	207492 "
Tin Weighting,	.00379	152448 "	.00443	113590 "
Dyeing,	.00260	275958 "	.00284	244793 "
Printing,	.00893	126218 "	.00936	115079 "
Finishing,	.00405	240976 "	.00389	221805 "

* * * * * * * * *

CONFIDENTIAL

Copy Ex: # 241-0 by R. R.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

CANADA

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS, OTTAWA, CANADA

CENSUS OF INDUSTRY

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE

1935 FILE NO. 311-4-13

If you did not operate last year please note on form and return

Taken in conformity with the requirements of the Statistics Act, 8-9 George V, Chap. 43. Manufacturers are obliged to furnish replies to all enquiries so far as they relate to their particular industry. Refusal or neglect to furnish such information is an offence under the Act and the offender is liable upon summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars and not less than twenty dollars or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months and not less than thirty days or to both fine and imprisonment. All answers will be held absolutely confidential. The information supplied by you will not be used as a basis of any system of taxation or disclosed to any municipal or Dominion authority and no publication will be made in the census reports disclosing the operations of individual establishments.

Nature of Trade or Business: Silks & Artificial Silks

Name under which business is carried on: Associated Textiles of Canada
(Individual, firm or company)

Head Office Address:
(Give street and number in cities and large towns)

Location of works for which this return is made.

Street and Number:

City, Town, Village or Post Office: Louiseville, Que

Province: County:

Period covered by this report from Nov 3a 1935 to Nov 17 1935
(Twenty-one days are allowed for the completion and return of this report. Mail your report in the enclosed envelope postage free)

Classified Weekly Wage Payments (Wage-earners only)

Enter below all manual workers whether skilled or unskilled who are engaged in the production or distribution end of your business. Include all workers whether paid on an hourly, daily, weekly, monthly or piece work basis. (Do not include managers, superintendents, professional and office or clerical employees.)

For any Full Week in Month of Employment of Greatest Number	Males No.	Females No.	For any Full Week in Month of Employment of Greatest Number	Males No.	Females No.
Under $6.00	-	-	$21.00 to $21.99	3	-
$ 6.00 to $ 6.99	52	45	22.00 to 22.99	3	-
7.00 to 7.99	18	28	23.00 to 23.99	2	-
8.00 to 8.99	47	53	24.00 to 24.99	4	-
9.00 to 9.99	21	73	25.00 to 25.99	-	-
10.00 to 10.99	27	8	26.00 to 26.99	-	-
11.00 to 11.99	49	19	27.00 to 27.99	2	-
12.00 to 12.99	49	9	28.00 to 28.99	1	-
13.00 to 13.99	89	7	29.00 to 29.99	6	-
14.00 to 14.99	8	9	30.00 to 34.99	7	-
15.00 to 15.99	16	13	35.00 to 39.99	1	-
16.00 to 16.99	54	25	40.00 to 44.99	-	-
17.00 to 17.99	35	6	45.00 to 49.99	-	-
18.00 to 18.99	9	3	50.00 and over	-	-
19.00 to 19.99	27	11			
20.00 to 20.99	6	2	Total 847	536	311

In the above table give an analysis of your payroll for any full week in the month of employment of greatest number. The actual amount paid to each person should form the basis of classification. For example, if a firm (in the month of highest employment) had the following payroll for one week, viz:—

Tom Jones	$ 14 25
Mary Smith	10 80
Joseph Green	26 75
Violet Drew	10 00

its report would read as follows:—in the male column, 1 in the line $26.00 to $26.99, 1 in the line $14.00 to $14.99 and in the female column, 2 in the line $10.00 to $10.99.

CERTIFICATE

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the answers to this schedule are complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Name of person furnishing the information

Jackson H. Mard
(Name)

President
(Designation as owner, superintendent, manager, agent, etc.)

6 de Bassow Road, Westmount Que
(P.O. Address)

Date of this return March 18 1936

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CONFIDENTIAL

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

CANADA

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS, OTTAWA, CANADA

CENSUS OF INDUSTRY

Copy

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE

1934 FILE NO.....

If you did not operate last year please note on form and return

Taken in conformity with the requirements of the Statistics Act, 8-9 George V, Chap. 43. Manufacturers are obliged to furnish replies to all enquiries so far as they relate to their particular industry. Refusal or neglect to furnish such information is an offence under the Act and the offender is liable upon summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars and not less than twenty dollars or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months and not less than thirty days or to both fine and imprisonment. All answers will be held absolutely confidential. The information supplied by you will not be used as a basis of any system of taxation or disclosed to any municipal or Dominion authority and no publication will be made in the census reports disclosing the operations of individual establishments.

Nature of Trade or Business.....

Name under which business is carried on..... Associated Textiles of Canada Ltd.
(Individual, firm or company)

Head Office Address.....
(Give street and number in cities and large towns)

Location of works for which this return is made.

Street and Number.....

City, Town, Village or Post Office..... Louiseville

Province..... County.....

Period covered by this report from Nov. 19 1934 to Dec. 1 1934
(Twenty-one days are allowed for the completion and return of this report. Mail your report in the enclosed envelope postage free)

Classified Weekly Wage Payments (Wage-earners only)

Enter below all manual workers whether skilled or unskilled who are engaged in the production or distribution end of your business. Include all workers whether paid on an hourly, daily, weekly, monthly or piece work basis. (Do not include managers, superintendents, professional and office or clerical employees.)

For any Full Week in Month of Employment of Greatest Number	Males No.	Females No.	For any Full Week in Month of Employment of Greatest Number	Males No.	Females No.
Under $6.00	4	5	$21.00 to $21.99	2	—
$ 6.00 to $ 6.99	28	35	22.00 to 22.99	5	—
7.00 to 7.99	14	8	23.00 to 23.99	—	1
8.00 to 8.99	47	72	24.00 to 24.99	—	—
9.00 to 9.99	24	56	25.00 to 25.99	6	
10.00 to 10.99	20	5	26.00 to 26.99	—	
11.00 to 11.99	25	18	27.00 to 27.99	2	
12.00 to 12.99	48	6	28.00 to 28.99	2	
13.00 to 13.99	101	14	29.00 to 29.99	—	
14.00 to 14.99	16	14	30.00 to 34.99	6	
15.00 to 15.99	26	11	35.00 to 39.99	14	
16.00 to 16.99	39	19	40.00 to 44.99	1	
17.00 to 17.99	27	9	45.00 to 49.99	—	
18.00 to 18.99	12	3	50.00 and over	10	
19.00 to 19.99	16	6			
20.00 to 20.99	3	—	Total 780	498	282

In the above table give an analysis of your payroll for any full week in the month of employment of greatest number. The actual amount paid to each person should form the basis of classification. For example, if a firm (in the month of highest employment) had the following payroll for one week, viz:—

Tom Jones	$ 14 25
Mary Smith	10 80
Joseph Green	26 75
Violet Drew	10 00

its report would read as follows:—in the male column, 1 in the line $26.00 to $26.99, 1 in the line $14.00 to $14.99 and in the female column, 2 in the line $10.00 to $10.99.

CERTIFICATE

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the answers to this schedule are complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Name of person furnishing the information

Howard Lauer
(Name)

Office Manager
(Designation as owner, superintendent, manager, agent, etc.)

University Tower, Montreal
(P.O. Address)

Date of this return February 2 1935

CONFIDENTIAL

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS, OTTAWA, CANADA

CENSUS OF INDUSTRY

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE

1934

FILE No.

If you did not operate last year please note and return

#241

ANALYSIS OF PAY ROLL

ASSOCIATED TEXTILES LIMITED.

1935 Employees -Male :536
Female :311
847

1934 Employees - Male :498
Female :282
780

		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	(Under $7.00	52	45	97	32	40	72
	(Under 10.00	138	199	337	117	176	293
Per	(Under 15.00	360	251	611	327	233	560
Week	(Under 20.00	501	309	810	447	281	728
	(Under 25.00	519	311	830	457	282	739
	(25.00 & Over	17	-	17	41	-	41
				847			780

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ANALYSIS OF PAY ROLL

ASSOCIATED ENGINEERS LIMITED.

1958 Employees - 638
1957 " 608

	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under £2.00	38	42	80	36	39	75
Under 10.00	138	102	240	134	98	232
Under 15.00	200	155	355	196	148	344
Under 20.00	302	208	510	298	196	494
Under 25.00	212	122	334	208	118	326
£25.00 & Over	58	17	75	56	16	72
	948	646	1594	928	615	1543

Copy of Exhibit 251

RAYOND (CANADA) LIMITED.

SALARIED EMPLOYEES ($1000.00 or over)

1934

Bisson, A.M.	1546.00	
Goldberg, Bennie,	450.00	
Scherzer, Moses,	5740.12	(3240.12 Salary, Bonus 2500.00)
Marx, Jackson, H.	1762.73	(Participation)
	$9498.85	

1935

Goldberg, Bennie,	1600.00	(Salary 1300, Bonus 300.00)
Marx, Jackson, H.	1266.93	Participation 266.93
Scherzer, Moses,	4240.12	(Salary 3240.12, Bonus 1000.00)
Schwartz, Bennie,	450.00	
Dainow, Henry,	720.00	
	$8277.05	

1933

Scherzer, Moses,	$2542.40

Copy of Exhibit 201

RAYOND (CANADA) LIMITED.

SALARIED EMPLOYEES ($1000.00 or over)

1934

Gibson, A.M.	1846.00	
Goldberg, Bennie,	450.00	
Scherzer, Moses,	5740.12	(3240.12 Salary, Bonus 2500.00)
Marx, Jackson, H.	1752.75	(Participation)
	9448.87	

1935

Goldberg, Bennie,	1600.00	(Salary 1300, Bonus 300.00)
Marx, Jackson, H.	1256.95	Participation 256.95
Scherzer, Moses,	4240.12	(Salary 3240.12, Bonus 1000.00)
Schwartz, Bennie,	450.00	
Delnow, Henry,	720.00	
	8827.07	

1933

Scherzer, Moses,	3242.40

Exhibit 252,

ULTRA CHEMICAL CO. LIMITED

SALARIED EMPLOYEES ($1000.00 or over)

1935

(Louiseville)		
Ammann, Max G.	1725.00	
Meier, Chas.	2640.04	
Pinatel, Jean A.	3867.40	Participation,
	8232.44	
(Montreal)		
Marx, Jackson H.	1365.63	Participation 115.63
	$9598.07	

1934

(Louiseville)		
Meier, Chas.	2640.04	
Pinatel, Jean,	4653.77	(Participation)
	7293.81	
(Montreal)		
Gonon, Maurice,	650.00	
Marx, Jackson, H.	930.75	(Participation)
	1580.75	
Grand Total,	$8874.56	

1933

(Louiseville)		
Meier, Chas.	2690.80	
Me Pinatel, Jean A.	1563.97	(Participation)
	$4254.77	
(Montreal)		
Gonon, Maurice,	1300.00	
	5554.77	

1932

(Louiseville)	
Meier, Chas.	$2417.69

Exhibit 252.

ULTRA CHEMICAL CO. LIMITED

SALARIED EMPLOYEES ($1000.00 or over)

1935

(Louiseville)

Ammann, Max G.	1725.00	
Meier, Chas.	2640.04	
Pinatel, Jean A.	3867.40	Participation,
	8232.44	

(Montreal)

Marx, Jackson H.	1365.63	Participation 115.63
	$9598.07	

1934

(Louiseville)

Meier, Chas.	2640.04	
Pinatel, Jean,	4653.77	(Participation)
	7293.81	

(Montreal)

Gonon, Maurice,	650.00	
Marx, Jackson, H.	930.75	(Participation)
	1580.75	
Grand Total,	$8874.56	

1933

(Louiseville)

Meier, Chas.	2690.80	
Me Pinatel, Jean A.	1863.97	(Participation)
	$4554.77	

(Montreal)

Gonon, Maurice,	1800.00	
	6354.77	

1932

(Louiseville)

Meier, Chas.	$3417.69

Exhibit 253.

ASSOCIATED TEXTILES OF CANADA LIMITED,

SALES TO KAYMAR LIMITED.

1930 (4 mos.)	30,768.00
1931	103,455.00
1932	101,558.00
1933	154,012.00
1934	180,696.00
1935	215,064.00
1936 (4 mos.)	50,073.00
	$835,626.00

RAYONS (CANADA) LIMITED,

Sales to Kaymar Limited,

1936	$4.70

Exhibit 255.

ASSOCIATED TEXTILES OF CANADA LIMITED.

SALES TO KAYMAR LIMITED.

1930	(4 Mos.)	80,788.00
1931		103,455.00
1932		101,558.00
1933		154,012.00
1934		180,696.00
1935		215,064.00
1936	(4 Mos.)	50,073.00
		$835,626.00

RAYONS (CANADA) LIMITED.

Sales to Kaymar Limited.

1936 $4.70

Exhibit 255,

ASSOCIATED TEXTILES OF CANADA
LIMITED.

EMPLOYEES

	MALE	FEMALE	UNDER .12½	12½ to 17	17 to 21	Over 21
1933	450	220	113	197	119	241
1934	480	269	112	178	135	324
1935	513	318	92	204	106	429

Exhibit 255.

ASSOCIATED TEXTILES OF CANADA
LIMITED.

EMPLOYEES

	MALE	FEMALE	UNDER 15½	15½ to 17	17 to 21	Over 21
1935	450	220	113	197	119	241
1934	480	269	112	178	185	334
1933	513	318	92	204	106	429

ASSOCIATED TEXTILES OF CANADA LIMITED,

ANNUAL PRODUCTION

WEAVING

1931	2,096,003 yards,
1932	4,217,013 "
1933	4,014,572 "
1934	4,136,337 "
1935	5,205,903 "

Comparative figures for the first four months, of each of the years 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935 and 1936. Weaving:

	JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL
1931	140,038	155,614	155,474	150,347
32	248,681	262,175	351,390	386,007
33	331,155	341,876	280,674	439,911
34	350,418	315,357	407,884	387,365
35	384,696	409,261	486,732	538,201
34	217,597	402,538	438,071	466,245

ASSOCIATED TEXTILES OF CANADA LIMITED.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION

WEAVING

1931	5,096,003 yards.
1932	4,217,013 "
1933	4,014,572 "
1934	4,136,837 "
1935	5,205,903 "

Comparative figures for the first four months of each of the years 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935 and 1936. Weaving.

JAN.	FEB.	MARCH	APRIL
140,038	152,614	153,474	150,347
248,681	262,175	351,390	386,007
321,155	341,376	380,674	439,911
350,418	315,357	407,384	387,565
384,698	403,861	486,782	538,801
317,397	405,328	458,071	466,345

Exhibit 264.

STATEMENT OF HOURS WORKED BY THREE EMPLOYEES IN THE PRINTING DEPARTMENT OF ASSOCIATED TEXTILES, for 10 WEEKS PRIOR TO APRIL 19th, 1936.

Fortnight Ending,	Feb. 23,	Mar. 8,	Mar. 22,	Apr. 5,	Apr. 19
Donant Pombert,	119¾	146½	119½	153	148
Eduard Boril,	116¾	132	121	166	181¾
Joseph Frechette,	119½	124¾	120¾	164½	185

Exhibit 264.

STATEMENT OF HOURS WORKED BY THREE EMPLOYEES IN THE PRINTING DEPARTMENT OF ASSOCIATED TEXTILES, for 10 WEEKS PRIOR TO APRIL 19th, 1936.

Portnight Ending.	Feb. 23.	Mar. 8.	Mar. 22.	Apr. 5.	Apr. 19
Donant Pombert.	119½	146½	119½	155	148
Edward Boril.	116½	132	121	166	181½
Joseph Trechette.	119½	134½	120½	164½	185

EXHIBIT 265. (Copy)

May 19, 1936

SHERBROOKE

	COTTON MILL			RAYON DIVISION.		
	No.Opers: 110 hrs.	Total Wages 4,444.60	Avg.Wage 110 hrs.	No.Opers: 110 hrs:	Total Wages	Avg. Wage 110 hrs.
5/1/35	147	4,444.60	30.24	-	-	-
19/1	266	7,766.50	29.20			
2/2	258	8,208.90	31.82			
16/2	331	9,556.20	28.87			
2/3	334	9,622.10	28.80			
16/3	350	10,041.85	28.69			
30/3	330	9,582.00	29.06			
13/4	361	10,482.75	29.05			
27/4	334	9,655.85	28.94			
11/5	377	10,834.20	28.75			
25/5	385	11,218.40	29.14			
8/6	345	10,141.40	29.38			
22/6	351	10,327.35	29.52			
6/7	319	9,443.40	29.60			
20/7	409	11,995.15	29.34	30	1,035.35	34.51
3/8	360	10,990.75	30.53	27	1,081.90	40.07
17/8	417	12,537.50	30.07	27	1,013.10	37.52
31/8	381	11,287.90	29.60	88	3,446.65	39.17
14/9	374	11,009.90	29.44	112	4,265.10	38.08
28/9	404	11,836.35	29.29	193	6,962.60	36.07
12/10	462	13,969.65	30.23	235	7,752.85	32.99
26/20	461	13,870.55	30.09	287	8,964.25	31.24
9/11	569	16,595.65	29.17	310	9,832.60	31.72
23/11	636	18,235.80	28.66	339	10,630.55	31.36
7/12	665	19,108.70	28.74	362	11,156.25	30.82
21/12	643	18,462.15	28.71	381	11,655.70	30.57
4/1/36	250	7,506.15	30.02	155	4,838.80	31.22
	10519	308,731.70	29.35	2,546	82,635.70	32.46

Weekly payroll and average wage per operative per 110 hours, Rayon Division, Dominion Textile Co., Sherbrooke Branch.

EXHIBIT 265. (Copy)

May 19, 1938

SHERBROOKE

COTTON MILL RAYON DIVISION.

	No.Opers.	Total Wages 110 Hrs.	Avg.Wage 110 Hrs.	No.Opers.	Total Wages 110 Hrs.	Avg. Wage 110 Hrs.
8/1/38	147	$ 4,444.60	$30.24	-	-	-
15/1	256	7,766.80	29.20			
2/2	278	8,208.90	31.82			
16/2	321	9,886.20	28.67			
2/3	324	9,622.10	28.80			
16/3	350	10,041.88	28.69			
30/3	330	9,882.00	29.06			
13/4	361	10,482.78	29.06			
27/4	334	9,886.86	28.94			
4/5	377	10,824.20	28.75			
18/5	386	11,218.40	29.14			
8/6	346	10,141.40	29.28			
22/6	351	10,327.36	29.42			
6/7	319	9,442.40	29.60			
20/7	409	11,995.15	29.24	30	1,038.88	34.81
3/8	360	10,990.78	30.58	27	1,081.80	40.07
17/8	417	12,887.80	30.07	27	1,018.10	37.82
31/8	361	11,287.30	29.60	28	1,046.68	38.17
14/9	374	11,009.30	29.44	112	4,260.10	38.03
28/9	404	11,826.36	29.29	193	6,952.60	36.07
12/10	402	12,909.68	30.23	238	7,782.68	32.69
26/10	401	12,870.88	30.09	267	8,884.25	33.14
9/11	369	10,896.65	29.17	310	9,882.00	31.72
23/11	386	12,226.80	28.66	339	10,680.88	31.26
7/12	366	12,108.70	28.74	362	11,186.28	30.82
21/12	442	12,402.18	28.71	381	11,886.70	30.27
4/1/39	280	7,906.12	30.02	186	4,889.60	31.22
	10819	308,781.70	29.35	5,846	82,685.70	32.46

Weekly payroll and average wage per operative per 110 hours.
Rayon Division, Dominion Textile Co., Sherbrooke Branch.

EXHIBIT 266 (Copy)

May 19, 1936.

SHERBROOKE COTTON DIVISION - 1935

PAY ROLL FORTNIGHT ENDING DECEMBER 7th, 1935

Category Workers Earning.	Male	Per Cent	Females	Per Cent	Total	Per Cent
12.6¢ /Hr.) or $6.99 /55 Hrs.) Less	-	-	-	-	-	-
More than 12.6¢/Hr. $6.99 /55 Hrs.) Up to and including (18.1¢/Hr. $9.99/55 Hrs.	41	8.01	27	14.21	68	9.69
More than 18.1¢ /Hr. $9.99 /55 Hrs.) Up to and including (21.8¢/Hr. $11.99 /55 Hrs.	110	21.48	96	50.53	206	29.34
More than 21.8¢/Hr. $11.99/55 Hrs.) Up to and including ((27.2¢/Hr. $14.99/55Hrs.	163	31.84	55	28.95	218	31.05
Over 27.2¢/Hr. $14.99/55 Hrs.	198	38.67	12	6.31	210	29.92
	512	100%	190	100%	702	100%

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Contracts

Workers Benefits

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

EXHIBIT 266 (Copy)

SHERBROOKE RAYON DIVISION 1935.

PAY ROLL FORTNIGHT ENDING DECEMBER 21st. 1935.

Category Workers Earning	Males	Per Cent	Females	Per Cent	Total	Per Cent
12.6¢/Hr.) or $6.99 /55 Hrs.) less	15	5.95	14	9.03	29	7.13
More than 12.6¢/Hr. $6.99/55 Hrs.) Up to and Including (18.1¢/Hr. ($9.99/55 Hrs.	26	10.32	36	23.23	62	15.23
More than 18.1¢/Hr. $9.99/55Hrs.) Up to and including (21.8¢/Hr. ($11.99/55 Hrs.	10	3.97	33	21.29	43	10.57
More than 21.8¢/Hr. $11.99/55 Hrs. (Up to and including (27.2¢/Hr. ($14.99/55Hrs.	56	22.22	44	28.39	100	24.57
Over 27.2¢/Hr. $14.99 /55 Hrs.	145	57.54	28	18.06	173	42.50
	252	100%	155	100%	407	100%

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PAY NOTE TOGETHER MONTHS DECEMBER 31st, 1980

Customers

Montgomery Wooldridge

	Dollars	Per Cent	Dollars	Per Cent	Total	Per Cent
Increase over	15	5.88	14	6.03	29	7.13
Decrease over	18	7.06	20	8.62	38	15.68
Unchanged	223	87.45	198	85.34	421	77.19
Total	255	100%	232	100%	487	100%

Mean $4,987.32 $5,021.87 $5,003.59

Median $4,812.50 $4,856.25 $4,834.38

Standard Deviation $1,247.83 $1,312.46 $1,281.14

Coefficient of Variation 25.02% 26.14% 25.60%

Range $6,234.17 $6,489.03 $6,361.60

Minimum $2,103.45 $2,087.62 $2,095.54

Maximum $8,337.62 $8,576.65 $8,457.14

Sum $1,271,732.85 $1,164,675.84 $2,436,408.69

Count 255 232 487

EXHIBIT 267 (COpy)
May 19, 1936.

CATEGORY WORKERS EARNINGS.	SHERBROOKE COTTON PAY ROLL FORTNIGHT ENDING DECEMBER 7th, 1935. FEMALES ONLY Number	%	SHERBROOKE RAYON PAY ROLL FORTNIGHT ENDING DECEMBER 21st. 1935 FEMALES ONLY Number	%
Not less than 12½¢ per hour) $6.90 per 55 hours Up to and including 16.9¢ per hour $9.30 per 55 hours	10	5.27	15	9.68
Not less than 17¢ per hour $9.35 per 55 hours Up to and including 20.9¢ per hour $11.50 per 55 hours	48	25.26	39	25.16
Not less than 21¢ per hour $11.55 per 55 hours and over	132	69.47	101	65.16
	190	100.00	155	100.00

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EXHIBIT 268. (Copy) May 2nd. 1936.
May 19, 1936.

SHERBROOKE COTTON.

RATE WORKERS

OCCUPATION.	Rate per Hour Mar. 1/30	Rate per Hour Feb. 29/36
CARD ROOM.		
Overseer	.9090	.8590
Clerk	.2545	.2409
Second Hands	.6364	.5018
Scrubber	.2181	.2064
Can Man	.2181	-
Bale Breakers	.3000	.2682
Picker Boss	.3636	.3436
Willow Machine	.2181	.2064
Picker Men	.3300	-
Waste Machine	.1636	.2836
Bobbin Machine	.2727	.2182
Head Grinder	.4363	.4109
Card Grinder	.3636	.3436
Card Tenders	.3300	.2936
Lap Carriers	.2545	.2409
Fixer	.3636	.3436
Comber Waste	.1220	-
Sliver & Ribbon Tenders	.1636	-
Comber Tenders	.2545	
Oilers	.2545	.2409
Roving Men	.2181	-
Bad Roving Boy	.1636	-
Doffers	.1454	-
Back Tenders	.1454	-
Picker Fitters	-	-
Picker Fitters Helpers	.2892	-
Cleaners	.2181	-
Fly Frame Fitters	.2892	-
" " " Helpers	.1636	-
Draw, Fitters Helpers	.2892	-
Sweeper	.1273	-
Scrubber	.2064	
Rail Cleaner	-	.1545
Flyer Balancer	-	.3780
" Buffer	-	.2064
Card Stripper	-	.2409
Cleaner	-	.1727
SPINNING ROOM		
Overseer	.7272	.7972
Clerk	.2509	.2590
Second Hand	.5454	.4545
Second Hand	-	.5018
Oilers	.2727	.2573
Oilers	.2000	.1891
Roving Men	.2545	.2364
Band Boys	.2727	.2364
Traveler Changer	.1272	.1273
Sorting Sweeps	.1636	-
Scrubber	.2181	.2064
Scourer	.1272	-
Fixer	.3454	.3264
Roller Cleaners	.1454	-
Cleaners	.1272	.1700

EXHIBIT 268 (Copy)

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SHERBROOKE COTTON.

OCCUPATION.	Rate per Hour Mar. 1/30	Rate per Hour Feb. 29/36
SPINNING ROOM		
Creeling & Changing	.1272	-
Learning Doffers	.2182	-
" Spinners to Piece	.2272	-
Moving Machinery	.2892	-
Spindle Setter	.3454	-
Scouring	.1636	-
Fitters Helpers Erecting New Machinery	.2892	-
Boss Cleaners on New Machinery	.2892	-
Cleaners on New Machinery	.2181	
Ring Men	-	.2409
Roving Changers	-	.1336
Bobbin Testers	-	.1909
SPOOLING DEPT.		
Overseer	.6363	-
Clerk	.2545	-
Fixer	.3500	.4254
Yarn Men	.2500	.2364
Yarn Girl	.2181	.2109
Tailing	.1818	.2136
Rewinding Spools	.2181	-
Selvedge Girls	-	.2136
WARPING		
Fixer	-	.4254
Beam Men	.2727	-
Tying in Girls	.1874	-
Trident Changer	-	.2364
Ply Beam Warper	-	.4000
PLY TWISTER		
Overseer	1.0000	-
Clerk	.3272	.2162
Second Hands	.5454	-
Helper	.3099	-
"	.3000	-
Oiler	.2181	-
Scrubbers	.2181	-
Wipers	.2181	-
Waste Boy	.1454	-
Fixers	.3454	.3264
Beam Man	.2727	-
Doffer	-	.1700
Tenders	-	.2455
"	-	.2136
PLY SPOOLING		
Section Man	.3000	-
Yarn Man	.2525	.1909
Repair Tenders	.2181	-
CABLE TWISTING		
Spool Inspectors	.2727	-
SQUARE WEAVE		
Overseer	.8181	.8245
Clerk	.2909	.3272
Second Hand	.6600	.5000
Sweepers	.1636	-
Scrubbers	.2181	.2064
Ply Warpers	.6363	-
Smash Piecers	.3363	.2573

OCCUPATION.	Rate per Hour Mar. 1/20	Rate per Hour Feb. 29/36
SPINNING ROOM		
Creeling & Changing	.1272	-
Tearing Doffers	.1182	-
" Spinners to Place	.1272	-
Roving Machinery	.1392	-
Spindle Setter	.2484	-
Scouring	.1026	-
Fitters Helpers Treating New Machinery	.2892	-
Boss Cleaners on New Machinery	.2892	-
Cleaners on Mew Machinery	.2181	.2409
Ring Men	-	.1266
Roving Changers	-	.1209
Bobbin Tenters	-	
DOUBLING DEPT.		
Overseer	.1362	-
Clerk	.1266	-
Fixer	.1800	.4284
Yarn Men	.1200	.1764
Yarn Girl	.1181	.2109
Tailing	.1218	.2186
Rewinding Spools	.1181	-
Delivery Girls	-	.1284
WARPING		
Fixer	-	.1284
Beam Men	.1272	-
Tying in Girls	.1274	-
Tridant Changer	-	.1764
Fly Beam Carper	-	.1000
FLY TWISTER		
Overseer	1.0000	-
Clerk	.1272	.2182
Second Hands	.1164	-
Helper	.1272	-
"	.1000	-
Oiler	.1181	-
Scrubbers	.1181	-
Wipers	.1181	-
Waste Boy	.1164	-
Piecers	.1266	.1264
Bean Man	.1272	-
Doffer	-	.1200
Tenders	-	.1266
"	-	.1182
PLY DOUBLING		
Section Man	.1000	-
Yarn Men	.1212	.1209
Repair Tenders	.1181	-
CABLE TWISTING		
Spool Inspectors	.1272	-
SQUARE WEAVE		
Overseer	.1181	.1284
Clerk	.1102	.1272
Second Hand	.1000	.1000
Weavers	.1036	-
Scrubbers	.1181	.1064
Ply Twisters	.1065	-
Beam Pieces	.1032	.1272

SHERBROOKE COTTON.

OCCUPATION.	Rate Per Hour Mar. 1/1930	Rate Per Hour Feb.29,1936.
SQUARE WEAVE		
Quillers	.3636	-
Fixers	.4909	.4136
Ply Warper Creeling	.2500	-
Filling Men	-	.2364
Cloth Men	-	.2364
Filling & Conditioning Man	-	.2364
CORD WEAVE		
Warp Men & Truckers	-	-
Second Hands	.5454	-
Reweave	.3818	-
Trucker	.2909	-
Scrubber	.2181	.2064
Creeler	.3272	-
Splicer	.2909	-
Fixer	.4909	.4136
Reweave Helper	.2727	-
Doffers	.1636	-
Cable Warping	.2500	-
Loom Creeling	.2500	-
Pick Out Girls	-	.1718
Oilers	-	.2364
Cleaners	--	.1891
Bobbin Strippers	-	.1891
CLOTH ROOM		
Second Hand	.5454	-
Clerk	.2727	-
Doffer	.2545	-
Wrapper	.2545	-
Loom Inspector	.2727	-
Re Roll Girls	.2818	-
Burlers	.2545	-
TECHNICAL DEPT.		
Overseer	1.0000	-
Nurse	.3455	
Clerk	.2181	
Yarn Tester Mill	.3636	
Laboratory Tester	.2545	
Mechanical		
Overseer	.9090	-
Store Keeper	.3272	
" "	.4618	
Electricians	.7272	
"	.4500	
"	.3000	
Mechanists	.5454	
"	.4500	
"	.4000	
Welder	.5000	
Steam Fitter	.6218	
" " Helper	.3000	
Oilers	.3500	
"	.3000	
Carter	.4545	
Painter	.3500	
Carpenter	.5454	
Carpenter	.4663	
Carpenter	.4000	
Tenement Repair Man	.4363	
Roller Men	.5000	

OCCUPATION.	Rate per Hour Mar. 1/1928	Rate Per Hour Feb.29,1928.
REGULAR WEAVE		
Quillers	.2656	-
Fixers	.4909	.4156
Fly Warper Creeling	.2500	-
Filling Men	-	.2564
Cloth Men	-	.2564
Filling & Combtubing Men	-	.2564
CORD WEAVE		
Warp Men & Trucksrs	-	-
Second Hands	.2564	-
Weavers	.2819	-
Trucker	.2909	-
Darbber	.2181	.2064
Creeler	.2272	-
Spliser	.2909	-
Fixer	.4909	.4156
Weavers Helper	.2727	-
Drifters	.1636	-
Cable Warping	.2500	-
Loom Creeling	.2500	-
Plain Out Girls	-	.1716
Oilers	-	.2564
Cleaners	--	.1591
Bobbin Strippers	-	.1591
CLOTH ROOM		
Second Hand	.2564	-
Clerk	.2727	-
Drifter	.2545	-
Trapper	.2545	-
Loom Inspector	.2727	-
Re Roll Girls	.2818	-
Burlers	.2545	-
TECHNICAL DEPT.		
Overseer	1.0000	-
Nurse	.2454	
Clerk	.2181	
Yarn Tester Mill	.2636	
Laboratory Tester	.2545	
Mechanical		
Overseer	.3090	-
Stock Keeper	.2272	
" "	.4618	
Electricians	.2727	
"	.4500	
"	.3000	
Mechanists	.2454	
"	.4000	
"	.4000	
Welder	.3000	
Steam Fitter	.2818	
" " Helper	.2000	
Oilers	.2500	
"	.2000	
Carper	.2454	
Painter	.3500	
Carpenter	.2454	
Carpenter	.2454	
Carpenter	.4000	
Tenement Repair Man	.2454	
Roller Men	.3000	

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OCCUPATION	SHERBROOKE COTTON Rate per Hour Mar. 1,1930	Rate Per Hour Feb. 29, 1936.
MECHANICAL		
Roller Men	.2500	-
Comber Needler & Belt Man	.3818	
Fireman	.2500	
Elevator Men	.2545	
Yard & Gen. Cleaner	.2181	
YARD & WATCH		
Overseer	.6363	-
Clerk	.3090	
Truckers	.3090	
Watchmen	.1964	
DRESSING		
Slasher Tenders	-	.4273
" " Helpers	-	.3500
" " "	-	.2577
Warp Tying Machine	-	.3273
CLOTH ROOM		
Overseer	-	.4772
Brusher & Shearer	-	.2573
" " Helper	-	.1373
Checkers	-	.2409
Cloth Brushers	-	.2573
Double Doubler Tender	-	.2573
" " " Helper	-	.1373
Folder Tenders	-	.2364
Hand Folders	-	.2364
Bundlers & Stampers	-	.2573
Bundlers	-	.2573
Baler	-	.2409
Wrappers & Stencillers	-	.2409
Perch Inspectors	-	.2409
Skein "	-	.2136

OCCUPATION	Rate per Hour Mar. 1, 1930	Rate per Hour Feb. 29, 1936.
MECHANICAL		
Boiler Men	.2800	-
Comber Needler & Belt Man	.2818	
Fireman	.2800	
Elevator Men	.2646	
Yard & Gen. Cleaner	.2181	
YARD & WATCH		
Overseer	.6262	-
Clerk	.2090	
Trucker	.2090	
Watchman	.1964	
DRESSING		
Slasher Tender	-	.4272
" " Helper	-	.2800
" "	-	.2877
Warp Tying Machine	-	.2272
CLOTH ROOM		
Overseer	-	.4772
Brusher & Shearer	-	.2878
" " Helper	-	.1878
Checkers	-	.2409
Cloth Brushers	-	.2878
Double Doubler Tender	-	.2878
" " " Helper	-	.1878
Folder Tender	-	.2564
Hand Folders	-	.2564
Bundlers & Stampers	-	.2878
Bundlers	-	.2878
Baler	-	.2409
Trapper & Stencillers	-	.2409
Piece Inspectors	-	.2409
Skein "	-	.2136

EXHIBIT #268 (Copy)

May 2nd. 1936.

May 19, 1936.

SHERBROOKE COTTON

PIECE WORKERS.

OCCUPATION	Mar. 1,1930 Basic Wage 55 Hrs.	Mar. 1,1930 Actual Wage 55 Hrs.		Feb. 29/1936 Basic Wage 55 Hrs.	Feb. 29/1936 Actual Wage 55 Hrs.
Drawing Tenders	$ 15.00	$ 14.25		$ 14.20	$ 14.27
Slubber "	18.90	17.14		17.10	17.25
Intermediate Tenders	15.20	14.81		15.60	15.38
Speeder "	16.00	11.25		15.10	14.62
" Doffers	-	-		9.00	9.16
Spinners	11.30	10.42		-	--
Doffers	11.00	8.13		-	-
Spooler Tenders	12.65	13.23	B.C.	14.20	13.28
" "	-	-	S.L.	11.95	12.96
Warper Tenders	17.90	19.88	B.C.	14.20	15.45
" "	-	-	ENT.	16.90	16.87
" Creelers	15.00	18.43	B.C.	11.35	-
" "	-	-	ENT.	14.75	13.91
Ply Twister Tenders Builder	17.95	19.82		-	-
" " " Cord	15.00	17.37			
" " Helper "	14.70	15.61			
" Spooler Tenders	16.05	17.17			
Cable Twister Tenders	15.00	15.81			
Square Weave	15.00	15.78			
Quiller Tenders	9.05	10.58			
Cord Weave	22.80	20.01			
Splicers	15.40	16.69			
Weft Spinners (10.42)				13.90	13.37
" Doffers (8.13)				11.35	11.24
Warp Spinners (10.42)				13.90	14.01
" Doffers (8.13)				11.35	11.80
Tying in Girls	-	-		11.35	12.27
Cone Winder Tenders				11.75	13.61
Ply Twister "				13.55	13.27
Drawing-in-Hands				9.50	12.45

May 19, 1936.

HENDRICKS COTTON MILLS

Piece Workers.

OCCUPATION	Mar. 1, 1930 Basic Rate 55 Hrs.	Actual Wage 55 Hrs.	Feb. 29/1936 Basic Wage 55 Hrs.	Actual Wage 55 Hrs.
Drawing Tenders	$ 16.00	$ 14.28	$ 14.20	$ 14.27
Rubber "	18.90	17.14	17.10	17.28
Intermediate Tenders	15.20	14.81	15.60	15.88
Speeder "	16.00	11.26	15.10	14.62
" Doffers	-	-	9.00	9.16
Spinners	11.80	10.42	-	-
Doffers	11.00	8.13	-	-
Spooler Tenders	18.65	15.23	B.C. 14.20	15.28
" "	-	-	B.L. 11.98	12.96
Warper Tenders	17.90	15.88	B.C. 14.20	15.46
" "	-	-	ENT. 16.90	16.87
" Creelers	15.00	13.48	B.C. 11.25	-
" "	-	-	ENT. 14.75	13.91
Ply Twister Tenders Builder	17.95	15.82	-	-
" " " Cord	15.00	17.27		
" " Helper "	14.70	15.61		
" Spooler Tenders	16.05	17.17		
Cable Twister Tenders	15.00	15.81		
Square Weave	15.00	15.75		
Quiller Tenders	9.05	10.58		
Cord Weave	22.80	20.01		
Splicers	15.40	16.69		
Weft Spinners (10.42)			13.90	13.37
" Doffers (8.13)			11.35	11.24
Warp Spinners (10.42)			13.90	14.01
" Doffers (8.13)			11.35	11.80
Tying in Girls	-	-	11.35	12.27
Cone Winder Tenders			11.75	12.01
Ply Twister "			13.65	13.27
Drawing-in-Hands			9.80	12.46

EXHIBIT 268 (Copy) (2)

SHERBROOKE COTTON.

PIECE WORKERS.

OCCUPATION	Mar. 1 1930 Basic Wage 55 Hrs.	Mar. 1 1930 Actual Wage 55 Hrs.	Feb. 29, 1936 Basic Wage 55 Hrs.	Feb. 29, 1936 Actual Wage 55 Hrs.
C loth Weavers	-	-	$ 19.15	$ 15.30
Battery Hands	-	-	9.50	9.79
Fabric Weavers	-	-	14.20	12.99
Quilling	-	-	12.60	13.77
Splicing	-	-	11.75	12.70

HEATHCOCKS COTTON.

PIECE WORKERS.

OCCUPATION	Mar. 1 1930 Basic Wage 55 Hrs.	Mar. 1 1930 Actual Wage 55 Hrs.	Feb. 29, 1936 Basic Wage 55 Hrs.	Feb. 29, 1936 Actual Wage 55 Hrs.
Cloth Weavers	-	-	$ 19.15	$ 18.80
Battery Hands	-	-	9.80	9.79
Fabric Weavers	-	-	14.20	12.99
Quilling	-	-	12.60	12.77
Splicing	-	-	11.76	12.70

Ent: 269-
by R.R.

Copy

CONFIDENTIAL

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

CANADA

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS, OTTAWA, CANADA

CENSUS OF INDUSTRY

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE

1935

FILE NO. 304-4-3

If you did not operate last year please note on form and return

Taken in conformity with the requirements of the Statistics Act, 8-9 George V, Chap. 43. Manufacturers are obliged to furnish replies to all enquiries so far as they relate to their particular industry. Refusal or neglect to furnish such information is an offence under the Act and the offender is liable upon summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars and not less than twenty dollars or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months and not less than thirty days or to both fine and imprisonment. All answers will be held absolutely confidential. The information supplied by you will not be used as a basis of any system of taxation or disclosed to any municipal or Dominion authority and no publication will be made in the census reports disclosing the operations of individual establishments.

Nature of Trade or Business: Cotton Textile

Name under which business is carried on: Dominion Textile Co Ltd. Sherbrooke Branch
(Individual, firm or company)

Head Office Address: #710 Victoria Sq Montreal Que
(Give street and number in cities and large towns)

Location of works for which this return is made.

Street and Number: Pacific St.

City, Town, Village or Post Office: Sherbrooke.

Province: Quebec County: Sherbrooke

Period covered by this report from: January 1 1935 to Jan. 4 1936
(Twenty-one days are allowed for the completion and return of this report. Mail your report in the enclosed envelope postage free)

Classified Weekly Wage Payments (Wage-earners only)

Enter below all manual workers whether skilled or unskilled who are engaged in the production or distribution end of your business. Include all workers whether paid on an hourly, daily, weekly, monthly or piece work basis. (Do not include managers, superintendents, professional and office or clerical employees.)

For any Full Week in Month of Employment of Greatest Number	Males No.	Females No.	For any Full Week in Month of Employment of Greatest Number	Males No.	Females No.
Under $6.00	-	-	$21.00 to $21.99	1	-
$ 6.00 to $ 6.99	-	-	22.00 to 22.99	30	-
7.00 to 7.99	22	3	23.00 to 23.99	3	-
8.00 to 8.99	7	-	24.00 to 24.99	-	-
9.00 to 9.99	12	24	25.00 to 25.99	4	-
10.00 to 10.99	69	26	26.00 to 26.99	1	-
11.00 to 11.99	41	70	27.00 to 27.99	9	-
12.00 to 12.99	33	22	28.00 to 28.99	-	-
13.00 to 13.99	98	15	29.00 to 29.99	-	-
14.00 to 14.99	32	18	30.00 to 34.99	2	-
15.00 to 15.99	69	3	35.00 to 39.99	1	-
16.00 to 16.99	22	4	40.00 to 44.99	7	-
17.00 to 17.99	13	3	45.00 to 49.99	4	-
18.00 to 18.99	11	1	50.00 and over		
19.00 to 19.99	6	1			
20.00 to 20.99	13	-	Total	512	190

In the above table give an analysis of your payroll for any full week in the month of employment of greatest number. The actual amount paid to each person should form the basis of classification. For example, if a firm (in the month of highest employment) had the following payroll for one week, viz:—

Tom Jones	$ 14 25
Mary Smith	10 80
Joseph Green	26 75
Violet Drew	10 00

its report would read as follows:—in the male column, 1 in the line $26.00 to $26.99, 1 in the line $14.00 to $14.99 and in the female column, 2 in the line $10.00 to $10.99.

CERTIFICATE

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the answers to this schedule are complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Name of person furnishing the information

.....
(Name)

.....
(Designation as owner, superintendent, manager, agent, etc.)

.....
(P.O. Address)

Date of this return ..... 193.....

#269

CONFIDENTIAL

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

CANADA

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS, OTTAWA, CANADA

CENSUS OF INDUSTRY

SUPPLEMENTAL SCHEDULE

1934 FILE NO.....

Copy

If you did not operate last year please note on form and return

Taken in conformity with the requirements of the Statistics Act, 8-9 George V, Chap. 43. Manufacturers are obliged to furnish replies to all enquiries so far as they relate to their particular industry. Refusal or neglect to furnish such information is an offence under the Act and the offender is liable upon summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding one hundred dollars and not less than twenty dollars or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months and not less than thirty days or to both fine and imprisonment. All answers will be held absolutely confidential. The information supplied by you will not be used as a basis of any system of taxation or disclosed to any municipal or Dominion authority and no publication will be made in the census reports disclosing the operations of individual establishments.

Nature of Trade or Business.....

Name under which business is carried on..... Dominion Textile Co.....
(Individual, firm or company)

Head Office Address..... Sherbrooke Branch
(Give street and number in cities and large towns)

Location of works for which this return is made.

Street and Number.....

City, Town, Village or Post Office.....

Province..... County.....

Period covered by this report from..... Jan. 1 ..... 1934 to Dec. 31 1934
(Twenty-one days are allowed for the completion and return of this report. Mail your report in the enclosed envelope postage free)

Classified Weekly Wage Payments (Wage-earners only)

Enter below all manual workers whether skilled or unskilled who are engaged in the production or distribution end of your business. Include all workers whether paid on an hourly, daily, weekly, monthly or piece work basis. (Do not include managers, superintendents, professional and office or clerical employees.)

For any Full Week in Month of Employment of Greatest Number	Males No.	Females No.	For any Full Week in Month of Employment of Greatest Number	Males No.	Females No.
Under $6.00	-		$21.00 to $21.99	-	
$ 6.00 to $ 6.99	3		22.00 to 22.99	1	
7.00 to 7.99	4	14	23.00 to 23.99	4	
8.00 to 8.99	5	15	24.00 to 24.99	14	
9.00 to 9.99	6	5	25.00 to 25.99	4	
10.00 to 10.99	41	44	26.00 to 26.99	1	
11.00 to 11.99	31	16	27.00 to 27.99	4	
12.00 to 12.99	12	20	28.00 to 28.99	-	
13.00 to 13.99	61	26	29.00 to 29.99	-	
14.00 to 14.99	34	12	30.00 to 34.99	5	
15.00 to 15.99	41	9	35.00 to 39.99	2	
16.00 to 16.99	21	4	40.00 to 44.99	2	
17.00 to 17.99	23	4	45.00 to 49.99	2	
18.00 to 18.99	16		50.00 and over	-	
19.00 to 19.99	1				
20.00 to 20.99	8		Total	346	169

In the above table give an analysis of your payroll for any full week in the month of employment of greatest number. The actual amount paid to each person should form the basis of classification. For example, if a firm (in the month of highest employment) had the following payroll for one week, viz:—

Tom Jones	$ 14 25
Mary Smith	10 80
Joseph Green	26 75
Violet Drew	10 00

its report would read as follows:—in the male column, 1 in the line $26.00 to $26.99, 1 in the line $14.00 to $14.99 and in the female column, 2 in the line $10.00 to $10.99.

CERTIFICATE

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that the answers to this schedule are complete and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Name of person furnishing the information

.....
(Name)

Secretary
(Designation as owner, superintendent, manager, agent, etc.)

.....
(P.O. Address)

Date of this return..... July 16th 1935

EXHIBIT 273. (Copy)

May 20, 1936.

WEEKLY PAYROLL AND AVERAGE WAGE PER OPERATIVE PER 100 HOURS.

DOMINION TEXTILE CO.,MONTMORENCY BRANCH.

Fortnight Ending.	No.Oper. 110 Hrs.	Total Wages.	Avg. Wage 110 hours.
5/1/35	738	$ 20,683.70	28.03
19/1	1,340	36,535.10	27.26
2/2	1,232	33,767.25	27.41
16/2	1,232	33,767.25	27.41
2/3	1,099	30,129.85	27.42
16/3	1,110	30,674.60	27.63
30/3	1,001	28,019.60	27.99
13/4	923	26,016.75	28.19
27/4	981	27,351.55	27.88
11/5	1,025	28,422.15	27.73
25/5	1,464	40,289.75	27.52
8/6	1,326	36,670.65	27.66
22/6	1,387	38,068.70	27.45
6/7	1,275	35,180.60	27.59
20/7	1,384	38,147.00	27.56
3/8	1,106	30,908.40	27.95
17/8	,923	25,895.65	28.06
31/8	1,136	31,665.40	27.87
14/9	1,319	36,671.15	27.80
28/9	1,505	41,655.60	27.68
12/10	1,625	44,425.00	27.34
26/10	1,651	44,922.40	27.21
9/11	1,519	41,524.45	27.34
23/11	1,722	47,177.40	27.40
7/12	1,738	47,714.05	27.45
21/12	1,724	47,527.25	27.57
4/1/36	944	26,506.50	28.08
	34,429	950,317.75	27.60

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EXHIBIT 274 (Copy)

May 20, 1936

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY.

MONTMORENCY BRANCH 1935 - PAY ROLL FORTNIGHT ENDING DEC. 7th, 1935.

Category

WORKERS EARNING		MALES	PER CENT	FEMALES	PER CENT	TOTAL	PER CENT.
12.6¢ /Hour) or $6.99 /55 Hrs.) less		2	-	-	-	2	-
More than 12.6¢ /Hour $6.99 /55 Hrs.	) Up to and including (18.1¢/Hr. $9.99/55 Hrs.	304	25	105	18	409	22
More than 18.1¢/Hour $9.99 /55 Hrs.	) Up to and including (21.8¢ /Hr. $11.99 /55 Hrs.	159	13	123	20	282	16
More than 21.8¢ /Hr. $11.99 /55 Hrs.	) Up to and including (27.2¢/Hr. $14.99 /55 Hrs.	298	24	323	53	621	34
Over 27.2¢/Hr. $14.99 /55 Hrs.		467	38	55	9	522	28
		1,230	100%	606	100%	1,836	100%

| | | |

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EXHIBIT 274. (Copy)

MONTMORENCY BRANCH PAY ROLL FORTNIGHT ENDING
DECEMBER 7th. 1935.

Category Workers Earnings.	FEMALES ONLY Number	 %
Not less than 12½¢ per hour $6.90 per 55 hours, Up to and including 16.9¢ per hour $9.30 per 55 hours	65	11.13
Not less than 17¢ per hour $9.35 per 55 hours Up to and including 20.9¢ per hour $11.50 per 55 hours.	116	19.86
Not less than 21¢ per hour $11.55 per 55 hours and over	403	69.01
	584	100.00

Number	%
65	17.15
172	45.25
143	37.60
380	100.00

Question number 4.

Category

Under 25 years
25 but less than 35 years
35 but less than 45 years
45 but less than 55 years
55 but less than 65 years
65 years and over

EXHIBIT 277 (Copy)
May 22, 1936.

THE SILK ASSOCIATION OF CANADA,
485 McGill St.,
Montreal, Office.

Jan. 17th. 1936

(Confidential)

J.H.MARZ, Esq.,
Associated Textiles of Canada Ltd.
P.O.Box 250 Station B.,
Montreal, Que.

Dear Sir:

We are enclosing a confidential report prepared by Mr. J.H.Marx, Chairman of the Broad Silk Section, concerning a meeting of the Primary Textiles Institute on Jan. 14th., 1936.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) W. M. Berry,

Assistant Secretary.

Encl.
WMB:B

EXHIBIT 277 (Copy)

January 16th. 1936.

PRIMARY TEXTILES INSTITUTE

Confidential Report of a Meeting at Ottawa on January 14th., 1936, to discuss the Japanese situation.

H. W. Lundy - Chairman of Institute.
Penmans Ltd., Knit Goods - Underwear & Hosiery.

W.P.MacDougall - Belding-Corticelli Ltd.,- Threads,Twists, Braids, Ribbons and Hosiery.

R. G. Tolmie - Canadian Cottons Ltd. - Cotton Yarns & Piece Goods, Rayon Fabrics.

N. Linnett - Courtaulds (Canada) Ltd. - Rayon Yarns.

J. H. Marx - Associated Textiles of Canada, Ltd. - Silk and Rayon Fabrics.

J. G. Dodd - Paton Mfg. Co., Worsted Yarns & Woollens & Worsted Cloth.

G. B. Gordon - Dominion Textile Co. Ltd. Cotton Yarns and Piece Goods, Rayon Fabrics.

P. R. Watson - Grouts Ltd. & Valleyfield Silk Mills - Silk and Rayon Fabrics.

Brinley Taylor - Courtaulds (Canada) Ltd. - Rayon Yarns.

Douglas Hallam - Secretary, Primary Textiles Institute.

The delegation was made up of members of the Primary Textiles Institute, and, in addition two representatives from Courtaulds (Canada) Limited.

A meeting was held at 9.30 at the Chateau Laurier to discuss the representations which would be made to Mr. Hugh Scully, Commissioner of Customs. The bearing of Section 36 (2) of the Customs Act, and Section 35 (2) of the Customs Act, was examined.

At 10 o'clock the entire delegation went to Mr.Hugh Scully's office, and Mr. Scully considered the meeting of such importance that he called in his technical staff. Mr. Blair, Mr. Williams, Mr. Richards, and Mr. Hooper - to learn the details and the seriousness of the situation.

A very thorough examination was made of the possibilities of using Section 36 (2) for the purpose of giving some protection to the Canadian industry against Japanese importations. Mr. Hugh Scully, after obtaining the opinion of his technical advisers on Section 36, Subsection 2, came to the opinion that it would be impossible to ascertain the cost of producing fabrics of artificial silk or other textiles in Japan, because, in the first place, the Canadian Government has no Customs Offices in that country, and, secondly, the information that would be

EXHIBIT 277 (Copy)

January 16th. 1936.

PRIMARY TEXTILES INSTITUTE

Confidential Report of a Meeting at Ottawa on January 14th., 1936, to discuss the Japanese situation.

H. W. Lundy - Chairman of Institute.
Penmans Ltd., Knit Goods - Underwear & Hosiery.

W.R.MacGregor - Belding-Corticelli Ltd., - Threads, Twists, Braids, Ribbons and Hosiery.

R. G. Tolmie - Canadian Cottons Ltd. - Cotton Yarns & Piece Goods, Rayon Fabrics.

N. Linnett - Courtaulds (Canada) Ltd. - Rayon Yarns.

J. H. Marx - Associated Textiles of Canada, Ltd. - Silk and Rayon Fabrics.

J. G. Dodd - Peton Mfg. Co., Worsted Yarns & Woollens & Worsted Cloth.

G. B. Gordon - Dominion Textile Co. Ltd. Cotton Yarns and Piece Goods, Rayon Fabrics.

P. R. Watson - Provo Ltd. & Valleyfield Silk Mills - Silk and Rayon Fabrics.

Brinley Taylor - Courtaulds (Canada) Ltd. - Rayon Yarns.

Douglas Hallam - Secretary, Primary Textiles Institute.

The delegation was made up of members of the Primary Textiles Institute, and, in addition two representatives from Courtaulds (Canada) Limited.

A meeting was held at 9.30 at the Chateau Laurier to discuss the representations which would be made to Mr. Bugh Scully, Commissioner of Customs. The hearing of Section 25 (2) of the Customs Act, and Section 35 (2) of the Customs Act, was examined.

At 10 o'clock the entire delegation went to Mr.Bugh Scully's office, and Mr. Scully considered the meeting of such importance that he called in his technical staff. Mr. Blair, Mr. Williams, Mr. Roberts, and Mr. Hooper - to learn the details and the seriousness of the situation.

A very thorough examination was made of the possibility of using Section 35 (2) for the purpose of giving some protection to the Canadian industry against Japanese importations. Mr. Bugh Scully, after obtaining the opinion of his technical advisers on Section 35, Subsection 2, came to the opinion that it would be impossible to ascertain the cost of producing fabrics of artificial silk or other textiles in Japan, because, in the first place, the Canadian Government has no Customs Offices in that country, and, secondly, the information that would be

required would be refused by the Japanese manufacturers. On the other hand, the Department, having had invoices of Japanese goods for 1934 and 1935, had sent out an Appraiser's Bulletin to all Customs Houses in Canada, advising them that they were not to enter Japanese goods at prices lower than had previously been entered without consulting the Department at Ottawa. This would mean that any invoices for goods in the next few months on Artificial Silk fabrics at less than .80¢ per lb. will be checked, and we understand that in administering Section 36 (2) in this way no leeway will be given, and the dumping duties called for will be strictly administered. On the other hand, it must be understood that this action, taken by the Customs Department, would not stand if the Government was not in accord with these regulations; so that the possibility must be faced of large quantities of Japanese goods entering Canada and being sold at prices which cannot be met by Canadian manufacturers. For this reason, it would be extremely advisable to survey immediately your production program and act accordingly. An example was cited of a 27" Japanese rayon taffeta which is being landed at .13½¢ FOB Toronto, duty paid. This is a quotation at which any consumer can buy these goods. The Canadian price on this same cloth is .18½¢ and the actual cost in the vicinity of .17¢ and .17½¢. We know from experience with Australian and South African buyers that Japan is making lines identical with those made by Canadian mills and there is no doubt that this difference in price landed will apply to other lines as well as the 27" Rayon Taffeta.

Mr. Scully and his technical advisers pointed out that no relief from the Japanese situation could be obtained under Section 35 (2) of the Customs Act because under this Section no dumping duty would be applied. All possible clauses in the Customs Act were examined and the conclusion was arrived at by the Government officials, as well as by the delegation, that the only chance of having anything done to protect the industry was through Section 43. In this connection it was pointed out that Canada had just concluded an arrangement with Japan which removed the fixed valuations on textile goods under this Section. AS THE LAW STANDS TODAY, THERE IS NO POSSIBLE MEANS OF STOPPING THESE GOODS FROM COMING INTO CANADA WITHIN ANY REASONABLE TIME.

Following the meeting with Mr. Scully, the delegation had a luncheon meeting in which the entire situation was discussed. One of the largest mills expressed the opinion that it would be impossible to maintain the present level of employment during the next three or four months, and severe curtailment would be necessary.

The delegation had an appointment at the offices of the Finance Minister of Canada at 3 P.M. with the following Ministers:
The Honourable Chas. Dunning, Minister of Finance,
The Honourable Mr. Euler, Minister of Trade and Commerce,
The Honourable Mr. Ilsley, Minister of National Revenue,

It was decided at the luncheon meeting that a strict agendum would be followed in order to obtain the best results. The members of the delegation were introduced to the Ministers and the importance of the Industry, represented by the Primary Textiles Institute, was explained to them. It was pointed out that 90% of the production of Wool, Silk, Cotton, Rayon and Knit Goods, was represented by members of the Institute; that the total employment given came to 65,000 people; that the annual payroll was at the rate of $45,000,000; that this industry was widespread, - located in 132 municipalities. It was explained to the Ministers that all branches of the textile trade were

required would be refused by the Japanese manufacturers. On the other hand, the Department, having had invoices of Japanese goods for 1954 and 1955, had sent out an Appraiser's Bulletin to all Customs Houses in Canada, advising them that they were not to enter Japanese goods at prices lower than had previously been entered without consulting the Department at Ottawa. This would mean that any invoices for goods in the next few months on Artificial Silk fabrics at less than .80¢ per lb. will be checked, and we understand that in administering Section 36 (2) in this way no leeway will be given, and the dumping duties called for will be strictly administered. On the other hand, it must be understood that this action, taken by the Customs Department, would not stand if the Government was not in accord with these regulations; so that the possibility must be faced of large quantities of Japanese goods entering Canada and being sold at prices which cannot be met by Canadian manufacturers. For this reason, it would be extremely advisable to survey immediately your production program and act accordingly. An example was cited of a 27" Japanese rayon taffeta which is being landed at .18½¢ FOB Toronto, duty paid. This is a quotation at which any consumer can buy these goods. The Canadian price on this same cloth is .18½¢ and the actual cost in the vicinity of .17¢ and .17½¢. We know from experience with Australian and South African buyers that Japan is making lines identical with those made by Canadian mills and there is no doubt that this difference in price landed will apply to other lines as well as the 27" Rayon Taffeta.

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Following the meeting with Mr. Scully, the delegation had a luncheon meeting in which the entire situation was discussed. One of the largest mills expressed the opinion that it would be impossible to maintain the present level of employment during the next three or four months, and severe curtailment would be necessary.

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concerned over the Japanese situation, and that the whole trade of the country was upset, including Retailers, Wholesalers, and Manufacturers; that deliveries were being cancelled; that new orders were not being placed, and that production was being stopped.

As an illustration of what was happening, the Ministers were informed that a Japanese 27" Rayon Taffeta was being offered as follows: duty paid, ---- February and March delivery ---.13⅜¢ per yd.

April delivery	- .12⅜¢ per yd.
May delivery	- .11⅝¢ " "

and that the greige quotation for the same fabric was 1/8 of a cent per yard less. In other words, a dyeing charge in Japan was only 1/8 of a cent per yard. As pointed out by Mr. Gordon, this price of 1/8 of a cent was met for the goods were sold in the finished state rather than greige state.

Mr. R.G. Tolmie, Canadian Cottons Ltd., explained to the Ministers that the Japanese goods had forced the shutting down of the Milltown mill, which was making these goods, and produced cancellations of orders which had been received.

Mr. Marx of Associated Textiles of Canada Ltd., pointed out to the Ministers that his customers, due to the uncertainty of the Japanese textile situation, were not placing their requirements, especially the staple industries such as the Underwear manufacturers. They claim that similar fabrics which would replace the goods now being used by them would come in from Japan so much cheaper that it would pay them, as well as force them, to use these fabrics in order to bring out competitive priced garments. The result of which was the necessity of shutting his mill down completely as well as two other mills of which he was the greatest user of their production. This forced out of employment between 1000 and 1400 people.

Mr. G. B. Gordon of Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., explained that the Japanese situation had resulted in an entire lack of orders for the mills at Sherbrooke and Valleyfield, and that it would be necessary to stop 600 looms at Sherbrooke and 500 at Valleyfield (these are all looms occupied in the manufacture of Rayons.)

It was pointed out to the Ministers that these were illustrations of what was happening, and that the entire situation was one to cause the gravest concern. Mr. Dunning was asked if it was possible to offer any relief. After considerable discussion, he expressed the opinion that no immediate relief could be looked for, and, in a very businesslike manner, he explained to the group that in his opinion the customers of the textile group were using the uncertainty of the situation to bring down prices.

In our opinion, with the production of goods that we have at the present time, there is no doubt that every mill will be affected in the next four months. Japan is well equipped and has been making every type of staple fabric that is being produced in Canada at the present time, and in view of the fact that there is serious over-production in the textile group today, there is no doubt that the condition for the next four months will be worse due to the goods coming in from Japan. We recommend, as a group, that curtailment of production of each individual mill would be a safe-guard for that mill until we have been able to prove to the present Government the seriousness of these

concerned over the Japanese situation, and that the whole trade of the country was upset, including Retailers, Wholesalers, and Manufacturers; that deliveries were being cancelled; that new orders were not being placed, and that production was being stopped.

As an illustration of what was happening, the Ministers were informed that a Japanese 27" Rayon Taffeta was being offered as follows: duty paid, ---- February and March delivery ---.1$\frac{9}{16}$ per yd.

April delivery - .1$\frac{5}{8}$ per yd.
May delivery - .1$\frac{11}{16}$ " "

and that the prewar quotation for the same fabric was 1/8 of a cent per yard less. In other words, a dyeing charge in Japan was only 1/8 of a cent per yard. As pointed out by Mr. Gordon, this price of 1/8 of a cent was met for the goods were sold in the finished state rather than greige state.

Mr. R.C. Tolmie, Canadian Cottons Ltd., explained to the Ministers that the Japanese goods had forced the shutting down of the Milltown mill, which was making these goods, and produced cancellations of orders which had been received.

Mr. Nair of Associated Textiles of Canada Ltd., pointed out to the Ministers that his customers, due to the uncertainty of the Japanese textile situation, were not placing their requirements, especially the staple industries such as the Underwear manufacturers. They claim that similar textiles which would replace the goods now being used by them would come in from Japan so much cheaper that it would pay them, as well as force them, to use those fabrics in order to bring out competitive priced garments. The result of which was the necessity of shutting his mill down completely as well as two other mills of which he was the greatest user of their production. This forced out of employment between 1000 and 1500 people.

Mr. G. S. Gordon of Dominion Textile Co. Ltd., explained that the Japanese situation had resulted in an entire lack of orders for the mills at Sherbrooke and Valleyfield, and that it would be necessary to stop 500 looms at Sherbrooke and 800 at Valleyfield (these are all looms occupied in the manufacture of Rayons.)

It was pointed out to the Ministers that these were illustrations of what was happening, and that the entire situation was one to cause the gravest concern. Mr. Dunning was asked if it was possible to offer any relief. After considerable discussion, he expressed the opinion that no immediate relief could be looked for, and, in a very businesslike manner, he explained to the group that in his opinion the customers of the textile group were using the uncertainty of the situation to bring down prices.

In our opinion, with the production of goods that we have at the present time, there is no doubt that every mill will be affected in the next four months. Japan is well equipped and has been making every type of staple fabric that is being produced in Canada at the present time, and in view of the fact that there is serious over-production in the textile group today, there is no doubt that the condition for the next four months will be worse due to the goods coming in from Japan. We recommend, as a group, that curtailment of production of each individual mill would be a safe-guard for that mill until we have been able to prove to the present Government the seriousness of these

EXHIBIT 277 (Copy)

importations from Japan.

It will be clearly understood that every effort should be made by all concerned to have action taken by the Government on fixed valuations, but a large amount of information is necessary which will take time to collect. It will be necessary for every mill to bring costs of importations of Japanese goods to the attention of the Primary Textiles Institute. We also point out that these three men were very favourably inclined to keeping mills in Canada in operation, but that we have to bring proof first. During this period any aggravation of the situation by over-production should be avoided.

---

importations from Japan.

It will be clearly understood that every effort should be made by all concerned to have action taken by the Government on fixed valuations, but a large amount of information is necessary which will take time to collect. It will be necessary for every mill to bring copies of importations of Japanese goods to the attention of the Primary Textiles Institute. We also point out that these three men were very favourably inclined to keeping mills in Canada in operation, but that we have to bring proof first. During this period any aggravation of the situation by over-production should be avoided.

Exhibit 278

DIVIDENDS PAID BY THE MONTREAL COTTON COMPANY

278

YEAR	RATE
1880	11%
1881	20%
1882	14%
1883	9%
1884	---
1885	---
1886	---
1887	8%
1888	6 %
1889	6%
1890	6%
1891	6%
1892	6½%
1893	8%
1894	8%
1895	8% and bonus of 1%
1896	8%
1897	9%
1898	8%
1899	8%
1900	8%
1901	8%
1902	9%
1903	9%
1904	9%
1905	7%
1906	7%

Exhibit 278

DIVIDENDS PAID BY THE MONTREAL COTTON COMPANY

YEAR	RATE
1880	11%
1881	20%
1882	14%
1883	9%
1884	---
1885	---
1886	---
1887	8%
1888	6 %
1889	6%
1890	8%
1891	8%
1892	8½%
1893	8%
1894	8%
1895	8% and bonus of 1%
1896	8%
1897	9%
1898	8%
1899	8%
1900	8%
1901	8%
1902	9%
1903	9%
1904	9%
1905	7%
1906	7%

Exhibit 278

DIVIDENDS PAID BY THE MONTREAL COTTON COMPANY

YEAR	RATE
1907	7%
1908	8%
1909	8%
1910	8%

yearly average 8%

Exhibit 278

DIVIDENDS PAID BY THE MONTREAL COTTON COMPANY

YEAR	RATE
1907	7%
1908	8%
1909	8%
1910	8%

Copy 292

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THE MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED

First Aid Department.

Valleyfield, Que. 7th May, 1936

At a meeting held on the 22nd of April, 1936, at which were present Doctors Roman, Moore and St. Onge, the question as to the services to be given our employees in return for the fortnightly 5 cent charge to those earning less than $8.00 per ~~week~~ fortnight and the 10 cent fortnightly charge to those earning $8.00 and over per ~~week~~ fortnight

It was decided as follows:

(A) Free attention covering any accidents or sickness in the mill or out of the mill; this to include prescriptions also.

Should, however, the accident occur outside the mill, or an illness occur necessitating hospital treatment or the services of a doctor from outside our City, and who is not connected with our Company, the patient is to pay for same.

Should the accident or illness occur in the mill and the patient requires to be sent to the hospital, or the services of a doctor not connected with our Company, then it comes under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

In the case where a sick or an injured party is taken to the hospital for treatment, the Company doctor is to render what services as are necessary, free of charge.

When the patient is discharged from the hospital and returns home, he is also to receive such services free of charge from the Company's doctor.

(B) The charge of 5 or 10 cents referred to is not to cover treatment for venereal diseases nor for confinement cases.

(C) In special cases such as Women's diseases in which our employees are treated by any of the Company's doctors, they, the doctors are entitled to make a charge therefor as such cases are considered outside the services that we are obliged to give our employees.

(D) The above also applies to old employees who are now being paid a pension, or those who are not working and are awaiting to have their name added to the Pension List; they have the privilege of coming to the First Aid Department for treatment.

(Signed) C.L. Roman,
" E.M. Moore, M.D.
" E. St. Onge, M.D.

THE MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED,

(Signed) W.G.E. Aird,

General Manager.

Copy.

THE MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED

First Aid Department.

Valleyfield, Que. 9th May, 1919

At a meeting held on the 22nd of April, 1908, at which were present Doctors Burns, Scott and St. Onge, the question as to the services to be given our employees in return for the fortnightly 5 cent charge to those earning less than $6.00 per week and the 10 cent fortnightly charge to those earning $6.00 and over per week was fully discussed.

It was decided as follows:

(A) Free attention covering any accidents or sickness in the mill or out of the mill; this to include prescriptions also.

Should, however, the accident occur outside the mill, or an illness occur necessitating hospital treatment or the services of a doctor from outside our city, and who is not connected with our Company, the patient is to pay for same.

Should the accident or illness occur in the mill and the patient require to be sent to the hospital, or the services of a doctor not connected with our Company, then it comes under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

In the case where a sick or an injured party is taken to the hospital for treatment, the Company doctor is to render what services as are necessary, free of charge.

When the patient is discharged from the hospital and returns home, he is also to receive such services free of charge from the Company's doctor.

(B) The charge of 5 or 10 cents referred to is not to cover treatment for venereal diseases nor for confinement cases.

(C) In special cases when an employee is disabled in what our employees are insured by way of the Company's doctors, they the doctors are entitled to make a charge therefor as such cases are considered outside the services that we are obliged to give our employees.

(D) The above also applies to old employees who are now being paid a pension, or those who are not working and are availing to have their name added to the Pension List; they may the privilege of coming to the First Aid Department for treatment.

(Signed) G.I. Tonan.
" K.H. Moore, M.D.
" E. St. Onge, M.D.

THE MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED,

(Signed) W.S.E. Aird,

General Manager.

COPY OF EXHIBIT NO. 311

Salaberry-de-Valleyfield, le 18 mai, 1935.

M. W.E. Aird, Gérant Général,
La Montreal Cottons Co.,
Valleyfield, Que.
Co.Beauharnois.

GRIEFS VENANT DES OUVRIERS TRAVAILLANT Â LA MONTREAL COTTONS

1.-- Première question en litige: le travail excessif imposé aux ouvriers qui peut devenir un danger pour leur santé;
Au début, nous pouvons dire que partout dans le moulin, les employés ont été réduits de cinq à un. Par conséquent on demande a un seul employé la somme de travail que l'on demandait à cinq. Nous allons vous en donner la preuve dans les départements ci-dessous mentionnés:

A.-- Département du fillage. Autrefois dans ce département il y avait quinze employés; onze ont été retranchés; quatre restent pour accomplir le même travail.

N.B. SALAIRE les 15 ouvriers gagnaient chacun $38.00 par quinzine, aujourd'hui les 4 qui font pourtant le même travail que les quinze d'autrefois ne gagnent que $22.00 chacun par quinzaine.
Ajoutons, il est vrai, que deux "cleaneuses" ont été ajoutées. Pour elle leur travail est encore excessif vu qu'elles "cleanent" 3540 "spindles" chacune p r jour. J'aimerais à savoir de quel un contremaître peut-il obliger ses employés à commencer leur travail cinq minutes avant l'heure réglementaire. Depuis trois semaines les deux "cleaneuses" doivent nettoyer les coins des rouleaux deux fois par jour.

B. -- Département Louise Mill Weave Room (4ème plancher).

a) Autrefois dans ce départment l'on comptait 24 tisserands aujourd'hui l'on demande la même somme de travail alors qu'il en reste plus que quatre. Donc aujourd'hui les mêmes employés font six fois plus de travail pour à peu près le même salaire.

b) Les arrangeurs de métier, sur les "dobbies"

Autrefois			Aujourd'hui
46 métiers		(chacun)	60
		Sur les "planes"	
72	"	"	170
"	"	"	174
"	"	"	164
"	"	"	154
"	"	"	145
"	"	"	132

c) Les "cleaners' de métier

72	"	"	150

Louise Mill (4ème plancher). Autrefois on payait $960.00 aux ouvriers pour leur travail, aujourd'hui vu qu'ils ne sont que quatre pour accomplir le même travail ils ne reçoivent que $160.00. Donc $800.00 de différence et le même rendement.

C) Card Room

a) Autrefois une fileuse expérimentée pouvait conduire 2 grois "frames".-- il en est de même pour les petits "frames".

b) On obtient souvent des privilèges sous de fausses représentations. Par exemple sous prétexte de commandes à remplir immédiatement l'ont fait travailler les ouvriers jusqu'à neuf heures du soir; le lendemain les mêmes ouvriers auront terminé leur travail à troisheures. Bien souvent c'est pour la même raison que la semaine se termine le jeudi soir.

c) A l'appui de tous ces témoignages qui prouvent, il me semble, le travail excessif que l'on impose aux ouvriers de la Montreal Cottons ajoutons que trois personnes, il y a quelques mois se sont évanouies à leur propre travail; dans leur département, il faisait 80 à 90 degrés de chaleur, alors que nous nou trouvions au mois de janvier; l'on défendait d'ouvrir les fenêtres.

2.-- Ce travail excessif est dû en grande partie à un certain individu dont nous avons déjà fait connaître le nom à notre dernière entrevue. Ce contremaître est de plus en plus impopulaire.

3.-- Ouvriers congédiés sans motif apparent, sauf celui d'appartenir à l'association ouvrière Catholique de Salaberry-de-Valleyfield.

Les membres de l'Association travaillant à la Montreal Cottons demandent à être traités sur un même pied d'égalité que leurs confrères qui n'en sont pas. Si ces messieurs croient que c'est trop leur demander qu'ils n'oublient pas qu'eux-mêmes jouissent d'un tarif préférentiel de 26%.

Dans l'espérance que nous verrons cet état de chose améliorer, nous vous remercions d'avance et nous vous prions de croire à nos meilleurs sentiments.

Vos tout dévoués,

LES OUVRIERS DE VALLEYFIELD.

c) Card Room

a) Autrefois une filerie expérimentée pouvait conduire 8 grosses "frames".-- Il en est de même pour les petits "frames".

b) On oublient souvent des privilégesaux de fileuses expérimentées. Par exemple nous prétexte de soumettre à remplir travaillent. Ils ont fait travailler les ouvrières jusqu'à neuf heures du soir; le lendemain les mêmes ouvrières parlent devant leur travail à troisheures. Bien souvent c'est pour la même raison que la semaine se termine le jeudi soir.

a) A l'appui de tous ces témoignages qui précèdent, il me semble, le travail excessif que l'on impose aux ouvrières de la Montreal Cottons ajoutons que trois personnes, il y a quelques mois se sont évanouies à leur propre travail; dans leur département, il faisait 80 à 90 degrés de chaleur, alors que nous nous trouvions au mois de janvier; l'on déformait d'ouvrir les fenêtres.

2.-- Ce travail excessif est dû en grande partie à un certain individu dont nous avons déjà fait connaître le nom à notre dernière entrevue. Ce contremaître est de plus en plus impopulaire.

3.-- Ouvrières congédiées sans motif apparent, sauf celui d'appartenir à l'association ouvrière Catholique de Salaberry-de-Valleyfield.

Les membres de l'Association travaillant à la Montreal Cottons demandent à être traitée sur un même pied d'égalité que leurs confrères qui n'en sont pas. Si ces messieurs croyaient que c'est trop leur demander qu'ils n'oublient pas qu'eux-mêmes furent d'un tarif préférentiel de BEP.

Dans l'espérance que nous verrons cet état de choses améliorer, nous vous remercions d'avance de notre vous prions de croire à nos meilleurs sentiments.

Vos tout dévoués,

LES OUVRIERES DE VALLEYFIELD.

Copy of Exhibit 311 (Trans.)

Salaberry-de-Valleyfield
May 18, 1935.

Mr. W. E. Aird, General Manager,
Montreal Cottons Co.,
Valleyfield,
Beauharnois, Co.

COMPLAINTS FROM WORKERS EMPLOYED AT MONTREAL COTTONS.

1) First question in litigation: excessive amount of work imposed on workers, which can endanger their health.

To begin with, it can be said that throughout the mill the amount of workers has been reduced from 5 to 1. Consequently, one worker is requested to do the amount of work previously done by 5. We shall give you a proof thereof in the departments hereinafter mentioned:

A-Spinning Department - Formerly in this department, 15 workers were employed; eleven have been dismissed; four remain to do the same amount of work.

N.B. WAGES- Each of the 15 workers earned $38.00 fortnightly, presently, the four who do the same amount of work as done by 15, earn but $22.00 each fortnightly.

We must say though that two cleaners (female) have been added. The amount of work requested from them is also excessive, as they have to clean 3540 spindles each per day. We would like to know what right a foreman has to oblige workers to begin their work five minutes before the regular hour. For three weeks, the two cleaners must clean the corners of the rollers twice a day.

B-Dept. Louise Mill -Weave Room (4th.floor) - Formerly, 24 weavers were employed in this department. Today the same amount of work is requested, although there remains but four weavers. So that presently four weavers do 6 times more work for about the same wages.

b) Loom Fixers -

Formerly		Presently
	On Dobbies	
46 Looms	(each)	60
	On Planes	
72 Looms	(each)	170
" "	"	174
" "	"	164
" "	"	154
" "	"	145
" "	"	132

c) Cleaners

72 Frames	(each)	150

Louise Mill (4th.Floor) - Formerly, Workers were paid $960 for their work. Actually, since they are but 4, doing the same amount of work, they are paid $160.00 so that although the production is the same as previously, there is a difference of $800 in the wages paid.

C- Card Room.

a) Formerly, an experienced spinner (female) could operate

Salaberry-de-Valleyfield
May 18, 1938.

Mr. W. E. Aird, General Manager,
Montreal Cottons Co.,
Valleyfield,
Beauharnois, Co.

COMPLAINTS FROM WORKERS EMPLOYED AT MONTREAL COTTONS.

1) First question in litigation: excessive amount of work imposed on workers, which can endanger their health.

To begin with, it can be said that throughout the mill the amount of workers has been reduced from 6 to 1. Consequently one worker is requested to do the amount of work previously done by 6. We shall give you a proof thereof in the departments hereinafter mentioned:

A-Spinning Department - Formerly in this department, 16 workers were employed; eleven have been dismissed; four remain to do the same amount of work.

N.B. WAGES- Each of the 16 workers earned $26.00 fortnightly, presently, the four who do the same amount of work as done by 16, earn but $22.00 each fortnightly.

We must say though that two cleaners (female) have been added. The amount of work requested from them is also excessive, as they have to clean 8640 spindles each per day. We would like to know what right a foreman has to oblige workers to begin their work five minutes before the regular hour. For three weeks, the two cleaners must clean the corners of the rollers twice a day.

B-Dept. Louise Mill -Weave Room (4th.Floor) - Formerly, 24 weavers were employed in this department. Today the same amount of work is requested, although there remains but four weavers. So that presently four weavers do 6 times more work for about the same wages.

b) Loom Fixers -

Formerly		Presently
	On Dobbies	
46 Looms	(each)	60
	On Planes	
72 Looms	(each)	170
" "	"	174
" "	"	164
" "	"	184
" "	"	146
" "	"	182

a) Cleaners

72 Frames (each)	180

Louise Mill (4th.Floor) - Formerly, Workers were paid $60 for their work. Actually, since they are but 4, doing the same amount of work, they are paid $100.00 so that although the production is the same as previously, there is a difference of $800 in the wages paid.

C- Card Room.

a) Formerly, an experienced spinner (female) could operate

2 large frames - This is also the case with small frames.

b) Privileges are often obtained under false representations; for example - alleging orders to be filled immediately, workers are kept working until 9 o'clock in the evening; the next day, the very same workers are laid-off at 3 p.m. For the same reason also, the week often ends on Thursday night.

c) In support of this testimony which shows, it seems, the excessive amount of work requested from workers of Montreal Cottons, it can be added that three persons, a few months ago, fainted at their work. Their department had a temperature of 80 to 90o; this occurred during the month of January and it was forbidden to open windows.

2) The excessive work assignment is due in large part to a certain party of whom we have revealed the name at our last interview. This foreman is becoming more and more unpopular.

3) Workers dismissed for no apparent reason, except that of being member of "L'Association Ouvriere Catholique de Salaberry de Valleyfield."

The members of the Association employed at Montreal Cottons require that they receive the same treatment as non-members. If these gentlemen believe this is asking too much, they should remember that they enjoy a preferential tariff of 26%.

Trusting that present conditions will be improved, we thank you in anticipation and remain,

Yours very truly,

THE WORKERS OF VALLEYFIELD.

2 large frames - This is also the case with small frames.

b) Privileges are often obtained under false representations; for example - alleging orders to be filled immediately, workers are kept working until 9 o'clock in the evening; the next day, the very same workers are laid-off at 3 p.m. For the same reason also, the week often ends on Thursday night.

c) In support of this testimony which shows, it seems, the excessive amount of work requested from workers of Montreal Cottons, it can be added that three persons, a few months ago, fainted at their work. Their department had a temperature of 80 to 90o; this occurred during the month of January and it was forbidden to open windows.

2) The excessive work assignment is due in large part to a certain party of whom we have revealed the name at our last interview. This foreman is becoming more and more unpopular.

3) Workers dismissed for no apparent reason, except that of being member of "L'Association Ouvrière Catholique de Salaberry de Valleyfield."

The members of the Association employed at Montreal Cottons require that they receive the same treatment as non-members. If these gentlemen believe this is asking too much, they should remember that they enjoy a preferential tariff of 25%.

Trusting that present conditions will be improved, we thank you in anticipation and remain,

Yours very truly,

THE WORKERS OF VALLEYFIELD.

EXHIBIT 321 (Copy)

THE MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED- DECEMBER 14th. 1935.

CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYEES BY WAGE GROUPS

Category Workers Earnings		Males	Per Cent	Females	Per Cent	Total	Per Cent
12.6¢ Hr. or $6.99/55 Hrs. or less		40	2.39	59	7.36	99	4.00
More than 12.6¢ Hr. $6.99/55 Hrs.	Up to and including (18.1¢ Hr. ($9.99/55 Hrs.	279	16.66	262	32.71	541	21.85
More than 18.1¢ Hr. $9.99/55 Hrs.	Up to and including (21.8¢ Hr. ($11.99/55 Hrs.	272	16.24	242	30.21	514	20.76
More than 21.8¢ Hr. $11.99/55 Hrs.	Up to and including (27.2¢ Hr. ($14.99/55 Hrs.	418	24.95	165	20.60	583	23.55
Over 27.2¢ Hr. $14.99/55 Hrs.		666	39.76	73	9.12	739	29.84
		1675	100%	801	100%	2476	100%

(Census of Industry Report 67.65% Male 32.35% Female)

EXHIBIT 322 (Copy)

June 3, 1936

NUMBER OF HANDS AT THE MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED,

	YEAR 1929		YEAR 1935.			
	Actual		Actual		Basis 55 Hrs.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
January	1526	866	1518	727	1005	482
February	1539	867	1617	753	1454	677
March	1538	878	1582	758	1371	657
April	1536	879	1533	747	1182	576
May	1542	881	1549	754	1207	587
June	1538	887	1566	759	1184	574
July	1498	857	1719	761	1215	538
August	1471	840	1790	800	1371	613
September	1487	853	1717	784	1320	603
October	1509	859	1748	793	1248	565
November	1507	868	1765	810	1443	671
December	1504	871	1787	820	1564	718
	18,195	10,406	19,891	9,266	15,564	8,261
Average	1,516	867	1,657	772	1,297	688

EXHIBIT 362 (Copy)

June 3, 1936

EXHIBIT 325. (Copy)

June 3, 1936. THE MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED,

COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF HANDS AND WAGES PAID TO WEAVERS.

	YEAR 1929		YEAR 1935
Jan. 19	17,189.60	Jan. 12	7,075.40
Feb. 2	17,794.70	Jan. 26	10,562.40
Feb. 16	17,747.95	Feb. 9	10,902.35
Mar. 2	18,018.85	Feb. 23	10,958.35
Mar. 16	17,655.35	Mar. 9	9,898.55
Mar. 30	17,079.40	Mar. 23	8,972.60
Apr. 13	16,329.10	Apr. 6	8,918.35
Apr. 27	17,783.40	Apr. 20	7,455.50
May 11	17,722.15	May 4	8,421.05
May 25	17,739.65	May 18	7,677.35
June 8	16,873.45	June 1	6,131.95
June 22	17,355.85	June 15	6,680.75
July 6	12,216.90	June 29	6,503.80
July 20	15,699.40	July 13	5,836.80
Aug. 3	14,332.15	July 27	7,055.65
Aug. 17	11,356.75	Aug. 10	7,078.70
Aug. 31	12,277.40	Aug. 24	5,787.45
Sept. 14	14,221.90	Sept. 7	6,145.05
Sept. 28	15,345.00	Sept. 21	6,946.65
Oct. 12	16,833.60	Oct. 5	6,696.10
Oct. 26	17,103.95	Oct. 19	6,249.80
Nov. 9	17,321.20	Nov. 2	7,242.65
Nov. 23	17,450.80	Nov. 16	8,365.15
Dec. 7	14,691.25	Nov. 30	7,963.25
Dec. 21	14,987.95	Dec. 14	9,146.00
Jan. 4/30	7,681.75	Dec. 28	7,885.85
	$410,809.45		$202,552.50
Average wage per payroll			
	$ 15,800.35		$ 7,790.50
Average Number of hands per payroll			Basis 55 hrs.
	(Actual) 514	(Actual) 263	210
Average wage per operative per fortnight of 110 hours			
	$ 30.75	$ 29.60	$37.10

EXHIBIT 256. (Copy)

June 3, 1926.

THE MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED,

COMPARISON OF NUMBER OF HANDS AND WAGES PAID TO WEAVERS.

YEAR 1925		YEAR 1926	
Jan. 19	$ 17,189.60	Jan. 18	$ 7,079.40
Feb. 2	17,794.70	Jan. 25	10,652.40
Feb. 16	17,747.95	Feb. 8	10,902.35
Mar. 2	18,018.85	Feb. 22	10,968.55
Mar. 16	17,688.35	Mar. 8	9,898.85
Mar. 30	17,079.40	Mar. 22	8,972.50
Apr. 13	16,229.10	Apr. 5	8,918.85
Apr. 27	17,788.40	Apr. 20	7,488.80
May 11	17,722.15	May 4	8,421.05
May 25	17,738.65	May 18	7,677.35
June 8	16,878.45	June 1	8,151.95
June 22	17,388.85	June 15	8,680.75
July 6	16,216.90	June 29	8,803.80
July 20	18,699.40	July 13	8,836.80
Aug. 3	14,232.15	July 27	7,088.65
Aug. 17	11,886.75	Aug. 10	7,078.70
Aug. 31	12,277.40	Aug. 24	8,787.45
Sept. 14	14,221.90	Sept. 7	6,146.05
Sept.28	15,246.00	Sept.21	6,946.65
Oct. 12	16,825.00	Oct. 5	6,896.10
Oct. 26	17,103.85	Oct. 19	6,849.80
Nov. 9	17,221.80	Nov. 2	7,242.65
Nov. 22	17,450.80	Nov. 16	8,208.15
Dec. 7	16,891.25	Nov. 30	7,963.25
Dec. 21	14,987.95	Dec. 14	9,146.00
Jan.4/30	7,681.75	Dec. 28	7,885.85
	$410,809.45		$208,885.80

Average wage per payroll

$ 18,800.25 $ 7,950.50

Average Number of hands per payroll

(Actual) 414 (Actual) 262 Basis 55 hrs.
210

Average wage per operative per fortnight of 110 hours

$ 50.75 $ 29.60 $27.10

FINANCIAL HISTORY

OF

YOUR COMPANY

✦

Mailed to Shareholders of

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED

WITH THE DIRECTORS' REPORT
AND COMPANY'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED
31st MARCH, 1935

Prepared by

G. B. GORDON, *Managing Director,*
Dominion Textile Co., Limited

and

L. P. WEBSTER, *Secretary,*
Dominion Textile Co., Limited

Financial History

OF

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED

Introduction In these times when a great deal of loose thinking is being indulged in at the expense of established and responsible institutions in this country, it would seem to be particularly important that the shareholders, who are the real owners of such institutions, should be fully informed of the history and development of the organizations which they control.

The story of Dominion Textile Company, Limited, in its essentials, is not far different from that of other concerns which, through sound and constructive policies, have, step by step, created equities and earning power. At the same time it is a story which is not well known, and this has left the Company particularly open to criticism and misrepresentation. It is now felt that facts and figures should be put before the present-day shareholders in order that they may be in a position to form their own conclusions.

The various schedules and statements included herein have been verified by the Company's auditors and are in accordance with the audited statements of the Company published from time to time.

Position of Industry prior to 1905 So far as the earlier history of cotton manufacturing in Canada has any bearing on the matter, it is perhaps sufficient to explain that, during the 80's and 90's of the last century, a condition of overexpansion came about which called for the inevitable period of readjustment. The happenings in the pulp and paper industry over the

past fifteen years form a close parallel to what transpired in the cotton business between the years 1890-1905.

Montreal Companies At the beginning of the present century there were four important cotton manufacturing concerns with headquarters in or near Montreal, viz., Dominion Cotton Mills Co. Limited, owning a chain of mills from Halifax, N.S., to Brantford, Ontario; Merchants Cotton Co. Limited, with a plant in Montreal; the Montmorency Cotton Mills Company, with a plant at Montmorency Falls, P.Q., and the Colonial Bleaching & Printing Company, Limited, in Montreal, which, as its name implied, specialized in bleaching and printing and competed with the other companies in this particular direction.

Position of Competing Companies The intense competition in a restricted market resulted in high selling expenses, while the duplication of plant activities led to heavy manufacturing overhead and operating costs. Financially, the four companies were all in a precarious condition. The schedule on the following page shows the actual position as at March 31, 1905:

Financial Condition of Old Companies It will be noted that while there was a combined surplus of $932,831.72 and Net Worth of $6,770,631.72, the Working Capital position shows a deficit of $108,414.45. The Earnings and Dividend record also presented an uninspiring picture. Dominion Cotton Mills Co. had paid no dividend since 1902; Merchants, none for several years; Montmorency, only one payment of 1% since 1901; and Colonial, only one payment of 6% since its incorporation in 1899. Up to December 31st, 1904, operating results were, for the period noted:—

Dominion Cotton Mills Co. Ltd..	$164,624 loss	10 months
Merchants Cotton Co. Limited...	277,072 loss	12 months
Montmorency Cotton Co. Ltd....	148,265 loss	5 months
Colonial Bleaching & Printing Co.	477 profit	9 months

SCHEDULE No. 1

DOMINION COTTON MILLS, CO., LTD.
MERCHANTS COTTON COMPANY, LTD.
MONTMORENCY COTTON MILLS, CO.
COLONIAL BLEACHING & PRINTING CO., LTD.

SUMMARY OF BALANCE SHEET CLASSIFICATIONS AS AT 31ST MARCH, 1905

	Dominion	Merchants	Montmorency	Colonial	Total
1. Land, Buildings, Plant and Machinery....	$6,854,625.22	$1,942,634.36	$1,588,230.43	$ 507,216.16	$10,892,706.17
2. Net Working Capital.	264,639.20	*83,622.90*	*146,075.38*	*143,355.37*	*108,414.45*
3. Bonded Indebtedness.	3,354,660.00	162,000.00	450,000.00	47,000.00	4,013,660.00
4. Capital Stock.....	3,033,600.00	1,500,000.00	1,000,000.00	304,200.00	5,837,800.00
5. Surplus or Deficit....	731,004.42	197,011.46	*7,844.95*	12,660.79	932,831.72
6. Net Worth (4 plus 5).	3,764,604.42	1,697,011.46	992,155.05	316,860.79	6,770,631.72

As suggested by the Working Capital position, the several companies were heavily indebted to the banks and an attempt to bring in fresh capital by floating new individual company securities had proven futile.

Formation of Syndicate At this stage, early in 1905, a group of men prominent in the business world of Montreal at that time, and including some of the directors of these four companies, formed a syndicate for the purpose of making an offer to the shareholders of all the companies. The sum of $1,000,000.00, a large amount in those days, was deposited with The Royal Trust Company as tangible evidence of good faith and ability to carry out the undertaking. The offer consisted broadly of a proposal to form a new company whose securities would be exchanged in certain agreed-upon proportions for the capital stocks of the four existing companies. The new company subsequently emerged as Dominion Textile Co. Limited, whose securities were exchanged through the medium of The Royal Trust Company, as shown in the schedule on page 7.

Syndicate Members' Interest in New Company Individual members of the Syndicate undertook to purchase five thousand additional shares Preferred Stock Dominion Textile Co., Limited, at par of $100.00 per share, calling for $500,000.00 cash, and fifty thousand shares Common Stock of $100.00 par value, at $10.00 per share, requiring a further $500,000.00 to be paid into the new Company. The fifty thousand common shares constituted the total issue at that time, and no further common shares were issued until seventeen years later, in 1922.

Dominion Textile Commences Operations Dominion Textile Co., Limited, got under way in April, 1905, and faced the task of building up a manufacturing and selling organization from the combined facilities of the former companies. It had control of over $10,000,000.00 worth of plant and machinery, and

SCHEDULE No. 2

SCHEDULE SHOWING DETAILS OF EXCHANGE OF CAPITAL STOCK OF DOMINION COTTON MILLS COMPANY LIMITED, MERCHANTS COTTON COMPANY, MONTMORENCY COTTON MILLS COMPANY, AND COLONIAL BLEACHING AND PRINTING COMPANY, FOR SECURITIES OF DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED (1905).

Name of Constituent Company	Capital Stock	Securities of Dominion Textile Co. Exchanged Therefor						Underlying Bonds
		New Preferred Stock		New Bonds			Total Per cent	
		Per cent	Amount	Series	Per cent	Amount		
Dominion Cotton Mills Company	$3,033,600	25	$ 758,400	A	25	$ 758,500	50	$3,354,660
Merchants Cotton Company....	1,500,000	18⅓	275,000	B	66⅔	1,000,000	85	162,000
Bonds....	*162,000*	—	—	B	100	162,000	—	—
Montmorency Cotton Mills Co...	1,000,000	20	200,000	C	100	1,000,000	120	450,000
Colonial Bleaching & Printing Co.	300,000 4,200	66⅔ 166⅔	200,000 7,000	D —	100 —	300,000 —	166⅔ 166⅔	47,000 —
Bonds....	*47,000*	—	—	D	100	47,000	—	—
TOTALS.....	$5,837,800	—	$1,440,400	—	—	$3,267,500	—	$4,013,660
Underlying Bonds, *$209,000.*							Less Underlying Bonds exchanged for New Bonds	209,000
								$3,804,660

possessed adequate working capital through the $1,000,-000.00 cash paid into its treasury by the Syndicate members. The shareholders of the old companies held the bulk of the new Company's senior securities with a fair prospect of getting a return on their money, while the Syndicate members, who had collectively staked $1,000,-000.00 cash, stood a chance of eventually making something out of their common shareholdings, *if the venture proved successful*. In direct contrast to some latter day financing, not one share of the new stock was foisted on the public. The men who put up the money were the men who had conceived the project, and the public were not inveigled into a venture whose future was very uncertain. The Balance Sheet at the end of the first fiscal year, March 31, 1906, is shown on page 9.

Goodwill Item It will be noted that on the asset side of the Balance Sheet, along with Land, Buildings, etc., there is included an item "Shares of other Companies and Goodwill." This was the outcome of opposition by minority shareholder interests in Dominion Cotton Mills Co. Limited and Merchants Cotton Co. Limited to the taking over of these companies by Dominion Textile Co. Limited. These interests maintained that the shareholders of the Dominion Cotton Mills Co. Limited and Merchants Cotton Co. Limited were not getting a square deal, and they refused to exchange their stock for the new Company's securities. With these shares outstanding in the hands of the dissenting shareholders, Dominion Textile Company Limited was not in full possession of the fixed assets of two of the old companies, and it was necessary to put through an arrangement whereby the Textile Company leased the mills for operating purposes until such time as all the shares were surrendered. Meanwhile, Dominion Textile Company Limited could not transfer onto their books the very considerable properties of the two companies in question, and accordingly the Company's Balance Sheet reflected this situation by including with Land, Buildings and Machinery, "Shares of other Companies and Goodwill." The Merchants

SCHEDULE No. 3

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED

STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS—31ST MARCH, 1906

ASSETS		LIABILITIES		
Land, Buildings, Machinery, Shares of other Companies and Good Will	$10,027,233.51	Capital—Common Stock		$ 5,000,000.00
Raw Cotton	1,360,713.78	do. —Preferred Stock		1,854,396.67
Stock Manufactured and in Process	1,721,883.01	Bonds —4 Series		2,953,008.33
Cash	388.39	do. —Exchanged for Colonial Bonds		47,000.00
Bills Rec.—Merchants Cotton Co.	83,622.90	do. —Montmorency		450,000.00
Open Accounts	1,080,628.82	Loans —Bank of Montreal		1,847,539.27
Office Furniture	3,615.32	do. —Royal Bank		1,105,473.92
Horses and Waggons	161.00	do. —E. T. Bank		117,147.56
Supplies	158,381.65	do. —On Debentures		155,000.00
Starch	12,900.99	Open Accounts		219,590.92
Drugs	69,662.15	Bills Payable—D.C.M. Co. Ltd.		264,639.20
Coal	44,086.64	Deposits		76,375.70
Oil	817.69	Allowance for Wages		52,532.22
Insurance	70,500.00	do. Accrued Int. on Bonds		21,750.00
		do Dividend due 15 April		32,478.25
		Bond Sinking Fund		26,875.00
		Contingent Account		46,000.00
		Fire Claim Fund		20,711.77
		City of St. Henri		12,000.00
		Rent & Int. a/c:		
		D.C.M. Co.	$157,827.11	
		Mer. Cotton Co.	56,655.08	
				214,482.19
		Profit & Loss Account		117,594.85
	$14,634,595.85			$14,634,595.85

Audited and Verified,

P. S. ROSS & SONS,
Chartered Accountants.

Montreal, 30th May, 1906.

Indirect Liabilities, $540,440.00. B/R under discount.

Cotton Company shareholders finally turned in their shares, but the Dominion Cotton Mills Company minority interest took exception to the rental arrangement, and the case was carried to the Privy Council and finally settled in 1912. The following excerpts from the Summing-Up of the Law Lords speak for themselves:

Privy Council Decision 1912

"The first question, therefore, is: Was "the lease of November 10, 1905, ultra "vires? On that point there is really no "room for doubt or argument. The Dominion statute of "1900 in express terms authorizes the Cotton Company to "dispose of its mills, and the lease which is impeached by "the plaintiffs is a disposition within the letter of the "statute.

"The next question is: Have the majority abused their "powers and deprived the minority of their rights? In "their statement of claim the plaintiffs alleged that the "lease was the result or outcome of a conspiracy on the "part of the syndicate which began by coercing or delud-"ing shareholders in the Cotton Company into parting "with their shares at an undervalue. And the learned "counsel, with the view, it was said, of throwing light "on the transaction impeached by the plaintiffs, dwelt at "considerable length on the circular of The Royal Trust "Company, the recommendation of the directors of the "Cotton Company, and the short space of time which the "shareholders had to make up their minds whether they "would or would not sell their shares at the price offered. "But the sale of the company's shares to the Textile Com-"pany is not the gist of this action. No complaint, appar-"ently, has ever been made by any one of the selling share-"holders on the score of undervalue or on any other "ground. And the majority of the directors not being "members of the syndicate after investigation and con-"sideration accepted the offer of The Royal Trust Com-"pany without acquiring or seeking to acquire any "interest in the syndicate. No doubt the syndicate hoped "and expected to make a good thing out of the venture,

"and of course they offered the lowest price which, in "their opinion, would tempt a majority of the share- "holders to part with their shares. On the other hand it "must be borne in mind that unless the venture were "successful the security for the price offered would be of "comparatively little value.

"The plaintiffs have gone into a great deal of evidence "for the purpose of shewing that there was a suspicion of "some unfair dealing somewhere, and that the lease was "granted at an undervalue. In their Lordships' opinion "they have not succeeded in proving anything of the kind. "The bulk of their evidence consists of a collection of "directors' reports in past years in which the shareholders "were presented with statements that would not bear "close examination, and with a view of the company that "was over-sanguine if not extravagant. Nor have the "plaintiffs, in their Lordships' opinion, succeeded in "shewing any oppressive conduct or any want of good "faith on the part of the directors of the Cotton Company "nominated by the Textile Company, or any individual "connected with the management of either of those com- "panies. Oddly enough, in the statement of claim, one of "the grievances of the plaintiffs is that they were not "given an opportunity of taking part in the scheme which "they denounce as a fraudulent conspiracy. The evidence "seems to shew that the valuation which the directors of "the Cotton Company placed on the assets of that com- "pany at the time when the syndicate made their offer "was a fair and liberal valuation, that the Cotton Com- "pany was then going from bad to worse, that there was "no reasonable prospect of any revival of prosperity, and, "what is still more important, that the terms of the lease "were intended to be fair and are fair.

"In their Lordships' opinion the case of the plaintiffs "failed on both grounds and they had no hesitation in "advising His Majesty that the action should be dis- "missed."

It was not until February, 1917, that the last of the outstanding shares of Dominion Cotton Mills Company were turned over to Dominion Textile Company, Limited.

Review of Progress 1905-1917 During the dozen years of its existence, the Company had made notable progress and a brief review may not be out of place at this juncture.

Schedule No. 4 on page 13 shows the financial progress made, year by year, from 1905 to 1917.

After giving due credit to the initiative and foresight of the men who brought about the reorganization in 1905, there still remains an unexplained factor, viz., how the conglomeration of manufacturing facilities acquired by the new Company became welded into a compact and successfully operating organization. As is usual in such cases, the results obtained can be traced to the energy and efforts of one man—in this instance, a certain Mr. F. G. Daniels, who, in 1908, was brought to Montreal from the Montmorency plant to take general charge of manufacturing operations. Initial moves had already been made to reconcile and readjust the operations of the various plants, but Mr. Daniels, from 1908 onward, furnished the real driving force and ability towards building up an efficient and well-knit company in every department: Raw Cotton Buying, Manufacturing and Selling. It was this same man who, in 1919, appearing before the Cost of Living Commission then sitting in Ottawa, was submitted to a lengthy interrogation relative to the Company's profits. Not once in his evidence did he refer to the fact that it was his own work, literally day and night over twelve years, that had helped largely to create the values and equities which were then under fire. Mr. Daniels lived and worked for another fourteen years to see the Company develop still further under his leadership, and it is to-day an outstanding example of what unselfish application of brains and energy can accomplish in the industrial field.

Stock and Dividend Record 1905-1922 The Common Shares were first called for trading on the Montreal Stock Exchange in June, 1907, and sold that year at a price range 47-42. The first Common Stock Dividend was paid in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1908,

SCHEDULE No. 4

EARNINGS, DIVIDENDS and REINVESTED PROFITS

Year Ended 31st March	Net Earnings Available for Dividends	Preferred Dividend 7%	Common Dividend Amount	Rate		Total Dividends	Reinvested Profits	Net Worth	% Earnings to Net Worth	% Dividends to Net Worth	% Reinvested to Net Worth
1906	$279,562.60	$161,967.75				$161,967.75	$117,594.85	$7,044,866.52	3.97	2.30	1.67
1907	416,334.01	130,334.81				130,334.81	285,999.20	7,344,557.38	5.67	1.77	3.89
1908	424,467.86	130,067.00	250,000.00	5%	50,000 shares Par $100.00	380,067.00	44,400.86	7,378,958.24	5.75	5.15	.60
1909	389,247.12	130,068.75	250,000.00	5%	do.	380,068.75	9,178.37	7,388,161.61	5.27	5.14	.12
1910	415,869.33	130,137.00	250,000.00	5%	do.	380,137.00	35,732.33	7,424,810.59	5.60	5.12	.48
1911	417,242.70	130,137.00	250,000.00	5%	do.	380,137.00	37,105.70	7,389,041.29	5.65	5.14	.50
1912	480,709.34	130,484.97	250,000.00	5%	do.	380,484.97	100,224.37	7,494,608.99	6.41	5.08	1.34
1913	556,119.01	131,395.75	275,000.00	5½%	do.	406,395.75	149,723.26	7,690,958.92	7.23	5.28	1.95
1914	484,074.48	134,653.75	300,000.00	6%	do.	434,653.75	49,420.73	7,754,079.65	6.24	5.61	.64
1915	487,416.52	134,869.87	300,000.00	6%	do.	434,869.87	52,546.65	7,807,901.30	6.24	5.57	.67
1916	646,428.14	134,820.00	300,000.00	6%	do.	434,820.00	211,608.14	8,019,509.44	8.06	5.42	2.64
1917	785,963.47	135,331.00	300,000.00	6%	do.	435,331.00	350,632.47	8,384,766.91	9.37	5.19	4.18

of 5%, and this rate remained in effect for the succeeding four years, calling for annual dividend payments of $250,000.00. Interest payments on the Bonds and Preferred Stock of the new Company were met during the first and subsequent years, and the shareholders of the old companies had every reason to be thankful for the changed course in their fortunes. In 1913 the Common Dividend was changed to 5½%, and in 1914 to 6%, where it remained during the War years. In the short-lived boom in cotton manufacturing all over the world, which came about immediately after the War, earnings rose sharply and amounted to $1,695,730.08 in 1919 against total dividend requirements of only $535,842.00. The world was starved for cotton goods and very remunerative contracts were secured in Roumania and the United States. In the face of the greatly increased earnings, the Company remained true to its traditional policy of building up additional equities within the concern, and distributed these earnings only to the extent of $10.00 per share in 1921 and $12.00 per share in 1922, requiring amounts of $500,000.00 and $600,000.00 respectively.

New Company 1922

In December, 1922, the first new financing was done since 1905. 25,000 Common Shares of $100.00 par value were sold to shareholders at par, increasing the total issue of Common Stock to 75,000 shares. Shortly afterwards, a new Company was formed, Dominion Textile Co., Limited, 1922, to take over the 1905 Company. The only difference between the old and new companies was a change from 75,000 common shares of $100.00 par value, to 225,000 shares of no par value common stock which were assigned a total book value of $15,000,000.00. Shareholders of the old Company received three no par value shares of the new Company for each $100.00 par value share held in the old Company.

This reorganization in 1922 was thoroughly justified by the condition of the Company at that time. The market value of the old $100.00 par value shares had risen to over

$200.00 per share, which rendered them unwieldy for trading purposes, and unsuited to the portfolios of the small investors who constitute such a large proportion of the ownership of the Company. (See Schedule No. 5 on page 16 for details of stock ownership, Preferred and Common.) Furthermore, there was no representation on the Balance Sheet of the real value of the Company's physical assets which an appraisal in 1920 had established at $22,918,033.32 Net Depreciated Value.

Increase in Value of Physical Assets Over a period of fifteen years, the physical assets acquired in 1905, and worth approximately $11,000,000 at that time, had been doubled in value through a steady program of yearly replacements and betterments, combined with the natural appreciation in values of all kinds between 1905 and 1920. The last Balance Sheet of the original Company, March 31, 1923, showed the Land, Buildings and Machinery at a net value of $13,003,120.42. The first Balance Sheet of the new 1922 Company, March 31, 1924, carried these fixed assets at $20,178,023.65, giving closer effect to the actual appraisal values represented in the Company's holdings of Land, Buildings and Machinery.

Creation of Additional Values It is not difficult to trace the step-by-step building up of additional values. The Company's Balance Sheet as at March 31, 1924, shows that $5,390,002.90 had been put back into the Company through reinvested profits, the greater part of which would naturally be represented in additions to plant and equipment. It is important to point out that these profits were arrived at only after full provision was made out of earnings for depreciation and obsolescence of plant and machinery. The Effective Depreciation written off over the period to 1924 amounted to $9,400,156.43, which was more than sufficient to take care of actual wear and tear and to cover, as well, capital losses, amounting to $540,895.85, incurred in disposing of certain unprofitable units of the old Dominion Cotton

SCHEDULE No. 5

SHAREHOLDERS OF RECORD APRIL, 1934

	Number of Shareholders	Number of Shares	Average No. of Shares	% of Total Shares
Shareholders in Canada	2,553	268,561	105	92.8
Shareholders in British Empire	123	12,920	105	4.5
Shareholders in United States	106	7,345	69	2.5
Shareholders in Other Countries	29	580	20	.2
	2,811	289,406	103	100.

Mills Co. Limited, where manufacturing operations were discontinued. Over the same period, the Company had followed a policy of keeping its physical properties in the best possible state of repair, and had spent $6,926,746.40 on repairs to buildings and machinery. The new set-up in 1923 only served to give recognition to the true position of the Company, and it was in no sense the means of introducing "water" into the Company's capital structure.

New Stock Issued in 1928 From 1924 up to the present day, the only other change has been the issue of a further 45,000 common shares of no par value, sold to shareholders at $75.00 per share in 1928. This move brought in $3,375,000.00 cash which was required at that time to assist in financing the acquisition of two more plants in Sherbrooke and Drummondville. The total number of no-par-value common shares now outstanding is therefore 270,000 shares, with a book value of $18,375,000.00 as of March 31, 1935. This book value does not include Surplus Account of $5,825,876.00, which makes the total equity behind the Common Shares $24,200,876.00, or approximately $90.00 per share. The Company is at present paying dividends at the rate of $5.00 per annum, indicating a return of 5.55% to the shareholder on his equity in the Company.

Origin of Profits If the foregoing shows a record of successful growth and the creation of substantial earning power from uncertain beginnings, there still remains to be dealt with one indictment which is sometimes levelled against the Company, viz., that it has earned its profits at the expense of its workpeople and/or the consumers of cotton goods in Canada. The answer to this charge is written in the fact that it is not necessary to look beyond the total figure of selling and administration expenses and salaries to find where and why there have been earnings in excess of dividend requirements year after year.

Ratio of 2.3% In thirty years, aggregate selling and administration costs amount to $10,645,-629.00, while in the same time, the Company has sold $460,945,608.00 worth of cotton goods, indicating a ratio of 2.3%. The companies that can show a figure of 2.3% in this connection are few and far between. Such a figure is all the more remarkable in the case of a company that is manufacturing a cheap commodity where both the intrinsic value of the raw material and the selling price of the finished product are low, and where the goods must be sold and distributed across the Dominion. A ratio of 10% between Selling and Administration costs and Sales would have meant a total expenditure on this account of $46,100,000 over the Company's lifetime, and could not have earned the least reproach for extravagant methods of conducting business. The saving, therefore, between the amount actually expended, $10,645,629.00 and the amount that might have been expended at the hypothetical ratio of 10%, $46,100,000.00, is $35,454,371.00. Total dividends, common and preferred, distributed from 1905 up to the present day amount to only $23,823,380.00. It is very plain, then, that not only would all dividends have been wiped out by a not unreasonably higher cost of doing business, but also a further $11,600,000.00 would not have been available for wages and other purposes, including the creation of equities and reserves.

Company's Policies The establishment and maintenance of extremely low overhead costs can be credited to the policies which have been pursued steadfastly. The Company has not cultivated public opinion through expensive institutional advertising and propaganda. It has always considered that there is no legitimate excuse for expenditure of money in channels not directly connected with, and necessary to, the production of its goods. The sales prices of these goods are equitable prices, giving effect to raw material values, wages, general manufacturing expenses, a very low cost of administration and distribution, and a moderate return on invested capital. They are not prices inflated by costly advertising, by the

upkeep of expensive offices, by the payment of extravagant salaries, or by the inclusion of inordinate profits.

Surplus Account There has recently appeared a tendency to disapprove of a company's building up a substantial surplus. Actually, this Company's Surplus Account only represents accumulated earnings in excess of dividends; earnings which are represented by an increase in the net assets of the business, including investments in bonds and shares of other companies. Its function is to act as a buffer between those dependent on the Company, such as its employees and shareholders, and the hard bumps of adverse conditions. Although the Company has failed, in five out of the six years following March 31, 1929, to earn sufficient from manufacturing operations to meet its obligations, including a reasonable return to common shareholders, it has been enabled, by virtue of its income from Investment Account and drawings on Surplus Account, to avoid drastic reductions in wages and dividends.

Return to Common Shareholders on Original Investment The return which the original owner of common shares in Dominion Textile Company, Limited, has had on his investment from 1905 up to date, has been the subject of a good deal of misunderstanding, and a matter to which much false publicity has been given. One point has usually been completely overlooked, namely, that the man who paid $10.00 for a common share in 1905 was really adding that amount to the investment which he already had in the new venture; for all he knew he was throwing good money after bad. As a shareholder in one of the old companies, he had probably taken anything up to a 50% loss in the conversion of his shares into securities of the new Company. Therefore, when the common stock began to pay a dividend some years later, while he got a handsome return on his additional $10.00 per share, the total return over the total investment was not unduly large. The extra return included in that total, resulting from his purchase of

common shares, was not a disproportionate reward for his faith and initiative in consenting to put new money into the venture.

Where a shareholder of, say, the Dominion Cotton Mills Co. Limited, not being in a position to invest fresh capital, accepted Dominion Textile Company, Limited, bonds and preferred stock in exchange for his old common shares, he took a 50% write-down in the face value of his holdings, and the return on the face value of his former investment, now converted into senior securities of the new Company, was 3¼% for the first year and thereafter.

Now let us take the case of a shareholder in the same company who, as a member of the syndicate, not only exchanged his old shares for bonds and preferred stock on the same basis as the first man, but who also bought enough new preferred and common stock to bring the total face value of his investment in the new Company back to the face value of his investment in the old Company, subscribing an equal amount of cash each for the new preferred and common. His return, including the 7% dividend on his purchased preferred stock, was only 3.27% on the total investment during the first two years after 1905, since over that period no dividend was paid on the common stock. In 1908, when the first common dividend was paid at the rate of 5%, his rate increased to 5.38% over all; when the common shares reached a 12% dividend basis in 1919, the return was 8.3%.

In the exchange of old par value for new no par value common shares on a three-for-one ratio in 1923, the dividend return was reduced to $4.00 per share, leaving the yield unchanged. Since 1923 the dividend rate has fluctuated between $4.00 and $5.00 a share, and at present (June, 1935) is $5.00 per share, yielding 9½% on the original investment in the Old and New Companies to a shareholder who has retained his interest from the outset.

Another factor has contributed to the false impression existing in certain quarters as to the size of the return which has accrued to members of the syndicate on their

original investment. This is the unwarranted assumption that the original shareholders still hold the stock. One has only to study a summary of the distribution of the stock (given in Schedule No. 5 on page 16) to realize how far from the truth that assumption is. The total of the common and preferred issues, amounting to 289,406 shares, is held by 2,811 shareholders, making the average number of shares per shareholder 103. Incidentally, 92.8% of total shares is held by shareholders resident in Canada.

Further analysis of the list of common stockholders of the Company, of record April, 1934, shows that 76.3% of the outstanding stock is held by shareholders who individually own less than 2% of the total issue. It is quite plain that much the greater part of the holdings of the original shareholders have changed hands over a period of many years. It follows that, to a large extent, the benefits consequent upon the improvement in the Company's financial condition have accrued to the numerous small investors who have bought the Company's shares over the past thirty years.

It is very obvious, then, how unfounded and ridiculous are some of the statements made by persons who have not taken the trouble to work out the true facts, and who, after arriving at wrong results through faulty and incomplete calculations, have proclaimed such fantastic figures as 150% per annum return by way of dividends on the original investment of a common shareholder.

Conclusion Shareholders as such are particularly concerned in the well-being and success of their own companies. It is truly hoped that this Company's shareholders will thoroughly digest the information published herein, and will communicate their knowledge to a wider section of the Canadian people, whose interests are, to a large extent, bound up with the interests of every reputable Canadian enterprise.

PRINTED IN CANADA

EXHIBIT NO. 330

MONTREAL, January,

RECEIVED from the following gentlemen have constituted themselves a syndicate for the pu of incorporating the DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LI the sum of one million dollars ($1,000,000), which sa sum has been contributed by them as follows:-

David Yuile,	$90,000	J. P. Black	$90,000
G. A. Grier,	90,000	D. Williamson	90,000
C. H. Gordon	100,000	Hon.L.J.Forget	100,000
Rudolphe Forget	40,000	H. V. Meredith	100,000
H. S. Holt	100,000	S. Carsley	50,000
Hon.Robt.Mackay	50,000	David Morrice	40,000
F. C. Henshaw	20,000	James Rodger	20,000
Geo. Caverhill,	10,000	John Baillie,	10,000

This sum of one million dollars ($1,000,000) is to be held by us in trust for the members of the Syndicate, in the proportion to their respective contributions as above set forth until the 1st February, 1905

In the event of a majority of the shares of each of the following Cotton Companies, namely,

The Dominion Cotton Mills Company, Limited,

The Merchants' Cotton Company, Limited,

The Colonial Bleaching & Printing Company, Limited,

The Montmorency Co ton Mills Company, Limited,

being transferred to us for the benefit of the said Syndicate, by the first of February, 1905, in accordance with

EXHIBIT No. 83.

MONTREAL, January,

R E C E I V E D from the following gentlemen
have constituted themselves a syndicate for the pu
of incorporating the DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, Li
the sum of one million dollars ($1,000,000), which sa
sum has been contributed by them as follows:-

David Ville,	$90,000	W. J. Black	$90,000
G. E. Drier,	90,000	D. Williamson	90,000
G. R. Robinson	100,000	Hon.R.J.Forget	100,000
Rudolphe Forget	40,000	H. V. Meredith	100,000
H. B. Holt	100,000	E. Gerald	90,000
Hon.Robt.Mackay	80,000	David Morrice	40,000
J. C. Hagarty	80,000	James Molger	80,000
Geo. Caverhill,	10,000	John Baillie,	10,000

This sum of one million dollars ($1,000,000) is
to be held by us in trust for the members of the Syndicate,
in the proportion to their respective contributions as
above set forth until the 1st February, 1905

In the event of a majority of the shares of
each of the following Cotton Companies, namely,

The Dominion Cotton Mills Company, Limited,

The Montmorency Cotton Company, Limited,

The Colonial Bleaching & Printing Company, Limited,

being transferred to us for the benefit of the said Syn-
dicate, by the first of February, 1905, in accordance with

the provisions of our circular letters addressed to the shareholders of the said Cotton Companies, bearing dates 16th. and 29th. December, 1904, we are instructed by the said Syndicate to dispose of the said sum of one million dollars ($1,000,000) as follows, namely:-

1. To pay to the said DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, ($500,000), in exchange for five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000) of its paid up preferred stock at par.

2. To pay to the DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED, the balance of five hundred thousand dollars, ($500,000), and to transfer to the DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED,

15,200 shares of the Dominion Cotton Mills Company, Limited,

7,560 shares of the Merchants' Cotton Company, Limited,

5,005 shares of the Montmorency Cotton Mills Company, Limited, and

1,500 shares of the Colonial Bleaching and Printing Company, Limited, upon the condition, however, that the said DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED, shall forthwith retransfer to us all the said shares so received by it, to be held by us as collateral security for the payment of the bonds of the said DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED.

As a consideration for the foregoing, the said DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED, shall issue and allot to the said Syndicate, or its nominees, five million dollars ($5,000,000) of its common stock, fully paid up

the provisions of our circular letters addressed to the shareholders of the said Cotton Companies, bearing dates 16th. and 29th. December, 1904, we are instructed by the said Syndicate to dispose of the said sum of one million dollars ($1,000,000) as follows, namely:-

1. To pay to the said DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, ($500,000), in exchange for five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000) of its paid up preferred stock at par.

2. To pay to the DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED, the balance of five hundred thousand dollars, ($500,000), and to transfer to the DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED, 15,200 shares of the Dominion Cotton Mills Company, Limited,

7,560 shares of the Merchants' Cotton Company, Limited,

5,005 shares of the Montmorency Cotton Mills Company, Limited, and

1,500 shares of the Colonial Bleaching and Printing Company, Limited, upon the condition, however, that the said DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED, shall forthwith retransfer to us all the said shares so received by it, to be held by us as collateral security for the payment of the bonds of the said DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED.

As a consideration for the foregoing, the said DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED, shall issue and allot to the said Syndicate, or its nominees, five million dollars ($5,000,000) of its common stock, fully paid up

and non-assessable, and one million, five hundred and thirty-four thousand five hundred dollars ($1,534,500) of its bonds, and seven hundred and eighteen thousand seven hundred dollars ($718,700) of its preferred stock, fully paid up and non-assessable.

In the event of the said Syndicate transferring to the said DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED, a larger amount of shares in each or any of the said four Cotton Companies, than above mentioned, then the said Syndicate shall be entitled to receive an additional amount of bonds and preferred stock of the said DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED, proportionate to the additional number of shares so transferred by them.

With the exception of the five hundred thousand dollars ($500,000) of preferred stock subscribed and paid for by the Syndicate as above provided, the issue of preferred stock and bonds shall be limited to the amount necessary to pay for the shares in the four above mentioned Companies.

So long as the shares of the said four Cotton Companies, or any of them, thus acquired by the DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED, are held by us, it is understood that we will give an irrevocable power of attorney to such person or persons as may be named from time to time by the Board of Directors of the said DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED, to vote on all such shares at all shareholders' meetings of the said four Cotton Companies, or any of them.

In the event of the majority of shares in each

In the event of the majority of shares in each Cotton Companies, or any of them.

all shareholders' meetings of the said four Cotton Com-

TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED, to vote on all such shares at

time by the Board of Directors of the said DOMINION

to such person or persons as may be named from time to

stood that we will give an irrevocable power of attorney

TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED, are held by us, it is under-

panies, or any of them, thus acquired by the DOMINION

So long as the shares of the said four Cotton Com-

tioned Companies.

necessary to pay for the shares in the four above men-

preferred stock and bonds shall be limited to the amount

paid for by the Syndicate as above provided, the issue of

dollars ($500,000) of preferred stock subscribed and

With the exception of the five hundred thousand

number of shares so transferred by them.

TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED, proportionate to the additional

amount of bonds and preferred stock of the said DOMINION

Syndicate shall be entitled to receive an additional

Cotton Companies, than above mentioned, then the said

amount of shares in each or any of the said four

to the said DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED, a larger

In the event of the said Syndicate transferring

fully paid up and non-assessable.

seven hundred dollars ($718,700) of its preferred stock,

of its bonds, and seven hundred and eighteen thousand

thirty-four thousand five hundred dollars ($1,534,500)

and non-assessable, and one million, five hundred and

of the aforesaid Cotton Companies not having been transferred to us for the purposes of the Syndicate as aforesaid, by the first day of February, 1905, we will hold such shares as are transferred to us until the fifteenth of March, 1905, unless directed to return them to the original owners by the majority in value of the contributors to the said Syndicate fund of one million dollars ($1,000,000), and, in the event of the said shares being so returned, we will refund to the contributors to the said syndicate fund the amount of their respective contributions.thereto.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY,

"H. Robertson"
Manager

On behalf of the Syndicate
"David Yuile, Chairman

Signed in Duplicate

of the aforesaid Cotton Companies not having been transferred to us for the purposes of the Syndicate as aforesaid by the first day of February, 1905, we will hold such shares as are transferred to us until the fifteenth of March, 1905, unless directed to return them to the original owners by the majority in value of the contributors to the said Syndicate fund of one million dollars ($1,000,000), and, in the event of the said shares being so returned, we will refund to the contributors to the said syndicate fund the amount of their respective contributions thereto.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY,

"H. Robertson"
Manager

On behalf of the Syndicate
"David Yule", Chairman

Signed in Duplicate

331

Exhibit No. 331.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF

COLONIAL BLEACHING & PRINTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Dear Sirs,

The Royal Trust Company is authorized to make the following offer on behalf of a Syndicate, of which Mr. David Yuile is Chairman, which has been formed for the purpose of acquiring capital stock in the following companies:-

THE DOMINION COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE MERCHANTS' COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE MONTMORENCY COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.
THE COLONIAL BLEACHING & PRINTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

In accordance with the above authority, we offer to purchase shares of your Company, namely, The Colonial Bleaching & Printing Company, Limited, at 166-2/3% of their par value, and agree to pay for them as follows :- three-fifths of the purchase price in 6% Bonds, and two-fifths in 7% preferred stock of the new Company to be formed.

Certificates for fractional parts of shares and Bonds will be granted by the undersigned, in order that the same may be adjusted between the shareholders.

The total bond issue of the new Company shall not exceed an aggregate amount of $4,000,000. The Company reserves the right, in addition to the above bond issue, to replace the existing bond issues of the Dominion Cotton Mills Company, Limited, and the Montmorency Cotton Mills Company, Limited, with bonds having like priority as regards the property of thoese respective companies, and ranking equally with this issue as regards the general assets of the new Company.

The preferred stock of the new Company shall not exceed an aggregate par value of $2,500,000.

Exhibit No. 331.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF

COLONIAL BLEACHING & PRINTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Dear Sirs,

The Royal Trust Company is authorized to make the following offer on behalf of a Syndicate, of which Mr. David Yuile is Chairman, which has been formed for the purpose of acquiring capital stock in the following companies:-

THE DOMINION COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE MONTMORENCY COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE MONTMORENCY COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE COLONIAL BLEACHING & PRINTING COMPANY, LIMITED.

In accordance with the above authority, we offer to purchase shares of your Company, namely, The Colonial Bleaching & Printing Company,Limited, at 106-3/4% of their par value, and agree to pay for them as follows :- three-fifths of the purchase price in 6% Bonds, and two-fifths in 7% preferred stock of the new Company to be formed.

Certificates for fractional parts of shares and Bonds will be granted by the undersigned, in order that the same may be adjusted between the shareholders.

The total bond issue of the new Company shall not exceed an aggregate amount of $4,000,000. The Company reserves the right, in addition to the above bond issue, to replace the existing bond issues of the Dominion Cotton Mills Company, Limited, and the Montmorency Cotton Mills Company, Limited, with bonds having like priority as regards the property of those respective companies,and ranking equally with this issue as regards the general assets of the new Company.

The preferred stock of the new Company shall not exceed an aggregate par value of $2,500,000.

The Trust Deed under which the bonds are issued will, amongst other things, provide:-

1. That the shares of the Colonial Bleaching & Printing Company, Limited, shall be held by the Royal Trust Company until all the assets of the Colonial Bleaching & Printing Company, Limited, can be transferred to the new Company; that the Royal Trust Company shall grant a proxy to vote upon said shares under the direction of the new Company, and upon any default arising under the provisions of the trust deed the Royal Trust Company shall retransfer the shares to the present holders or their assigns.

2. That the new Company shall agree to operate the plant and maintain all the property in its present state as regards efficiency and value.

3. Simultaneously with the execution of the Deed of Transfer of the assets of the Colonial Bleaching & Printing Company,Limited, to the new Company,which will be done as soon as all the shares are deposited, the new Company will cause to be executed and registered against all the immoveable property so transferred a mortgage deed of trust, specially securing such of the bonds herein provided for as are to be issued to the shareholders and present bondholders of the Colonial Bleaching & Printing Company, Limited.

In order to constitute such bonds First Mortgage Bonds, it is understood that the bond issue against the said property shall amount to the sum of $450,000, which amount shall include sufficient bonds to provide for the redemption and cancellation of the present outstanding bond issue of the said Colonial Bleaching & Printing Company, Limited, which bonds are subject to redemption at 5% premium, at any time, and the present officers of the said Colonial Bleaching & Printing Company, Limited, shall arrange for the exchange of the new bonds for the old, the new Company to pay said premium.

Upon the registration of such new bond issue, against the real estate of the said Colonial Bleaching & Printing Company, Limited, as herein provided, the said Royal Trust

Company

The Trust Deed under which the bonds are issued will, amongst other things, provide:-

1. That the shares of the Colonial Bleaching & Printing Company, Limited, shall be held by the Royal Trust Company until all the assets of the Colonial Bleaching & Printing Company, Limited, can be transferred to the new Company; that the Royal Trust Company shall grant a proxy to vote upon said shares under the direction of the new Company, and upon any default arising under the provisions of the trust deed the Royal Trust Company shall retransfer the shares to the present holders or their assigns.

2. That the new Company shall agree to operate the plant and maintain all the property in its present state as regards efficiency and value.

3. Simultaneously with the execution of the Deed of Transfer of the assets of the Colonial Bleaching & Printing Company, Limited, to the new Company, which will be done as soon as all the shares are deposited, the new Company will cause to be executed and registered against all the immovable property so transferred a mortgage deed of trust, specially securing each of the bonds herein provided for as are to be issued to the shareholders and present bondholders of the Colonial Bleaching & Printing Company, Limited.

In order to constitute each bonds First Mortgage Bonds, it is understood that the bond issue against the said property shall amount to the sum of $450,000, which amount shall include sufficient bonds to provide for the redemption and cancellation of the present outstanding bond issue of the said Colonial Bleaching & Printing Company, Limited, which bonds are subject to redemption at 5% premium, at any time, and the present officers of the said Colonial Bleaching & Printing Company, Limited, shall arrange for the exchange of the new bonds for the old, the new Company to pay said premium.

Upon the registration of such new bond issue, against the real estate of the said Colonial Bleaching & Printing Company, Limited, as herein provided, the said Royal Trust

Company

Company will release the shares of the said Colonial Bleaching & Printing Company, Limited, to the new Company.

4. The terms and provisions of the trust deed shall be subject to the approval of Mr.W.J.White, K.C.

The bonds herein mentioned will be 6% twenty year bonds, redeemable ~~at~~ any time at the new Company's option at a premium of 5%. The Preferred Stock will be preferred both as to capital and dividends, which dividends will be non-cumulative.

The Syndicate shall subscribe and pay for at par preferred shares in the new Company to an amount of $500,000.

The Syndicate will also invest $500,000 in the common stock of the new Company.

The said payments on preferred and common stock will be made from the sum of $1,000,000 deposited with The Royal Trust Company upon the organisation of the new Company.

All shareholders wishing to avail themselves of the foregoing offer, are requested to deposit their stock with us in order to receive in exchange ~~therefor~~ therefor the securities above mentioned, so soon as the transaction can be given effect.

All stock so deposited on or before the 10th January,1905, will be entitled to receive interest as per above plan from that date.

It is understood that the Syndicate shall withdraw from the purchase of the stock deposited, should it not be able to acquire a majority of the stock in each of the aforesaid Companies within ninety days from this date, and in that event all of the said shares shall be retransferred to the present holders in the proportion of their respective holdings.

The dividend of 3% declared and payable the 15th. January, 1905, shall be paid to the present shareholders.

The Royal Trust Company accepts the Trusts referred to above.

MONTREAL, 29th.December,1904.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY,

(Signed) H. Robertson, Manager.

Company will release the shares of the said Colonial Bleaching & Printing Company, Limited, to the new Company.

4. The terms and provisions of the trust deed shall be subject to the approval of Mr.W.J.White, K.C.

The bonds herein mentioned will be 6% twenty year bonds, redeemable at any time at the new Company's option at a premium of 5%. The Preferred Stock will be preferred both as to capital and dividends, which dividends will be non-cumulative.

The Syndicate shall subscribe and pay for at par preferred shares in the new Company to an amount of $500,000.

The Syndicate will also invest $500,000 in the common stock of the new Company.

The said payments on preferred and common stock will be made from the sum of $1,000,000 deposited with The Royal Trust Company upon the organization of the new Company.

All shareholders wishing to avail themselves of the foregoing offer, are requested to deposit their stock with us in order to receive in exchange therefor the securities above mentioned, so soon as the transaction can be given effect.

All stock so deposited on or before the 10th January,1909, will be entitled to receive interest as per above plan from that date.

It is understood that the Syndicate shall withdraw from the purchase of the stock deposited, should it not be able to acquire a majority of the stock in each of the aforesaid Companies within ninety days from this date, and in that event all of the said shares shall be retransferred to the present holders in the proportion of their respective holdings.

The dividend of 3% declared and payable the 15th. January, 1909, shall be paid to the present shareholders.

The Royal Trust Company accepts the Trusts referred to above.

MONTREAL, 29th.December,1908.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY,

(Signed) H. Robertson, Manager.

We, the undersigned shareholders of The Colonial Bleaching & Printing Company, Limited, hereby agree to sell to the Royal Trust Cpmpany, or its nominees, the number of shares of capital stock in said THE COLONIAL BLEACHING & PRINTING COMPANY, LIMITED, owned by us and set opposite our respective names, at any time within three months from this date, at the price and subject to the terms and conditions specified in the foregoing circular letter, and we hereby constitute and appoint Hugh Robertson or A.R.Holt, of the Royal Trust Company, our irrevocable attorney with power of substitution, with full power to transfer said stock to the Royal Trust Company or its nominess, and to receive from it the securities to which we are entitled under the provisions of the said circular letter in exchange for such stock, and to grant the said Royal Trust Company a full discharge therefor; and we hereby ratify and comfirm all our said attorney or his substitute may do in virtue hereof.

We further agree on demand to sign all such other documents as may be deemed necessary to give effect hereto.

WITNESS OUR HANDS at the place and on the date set opposite our respective names.

NAME	PLACE	DATE	NO.OF SHARES	WITNESS.

We, the undersigned shareholders of The Colonial Bleaching & Printing Company, Limited, hereby agree to sell to the Royal Trust Company, or its nominees, the number of shares of capital stock in said THE COLONIAL BLEACHING & PRINTING COMPANY, LIMITED, owned by us and set opposite our respective names, at any time within three months from this date, at the price and subject to the terms and conditions specified in the foregoing circular letter, and we hereby constitute and appoint Hugh Robertson or A.H.Holt, of the Royal Trust Company, our irrevocable attorney with power of substitution, with full power to transfer said stock to the Royal Trust Company or its nominees, and to receive from it the securities to which we are entitled under the provisions of the said circular letter in exchange for such stock, and to grant the said Royal Trust Company a full discharge therefor; and we hereby ratify and confirm all our said attorney or his substitute may do in virtue hereof.

We further agree on demand to sign all such other documents as may be deemed necessary to give effect hereto.

WITNESS OUR HANDS at the place and on the date set opposite our respective names.

NAME	PLACE	DATE	NO. OF SHARES	WITNESS.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

of

THE MERCHANTS' COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED

Dear Sir,

With reference to the annexed offer of The Royal Trust Company, we have carefully vonsidered the same in all its bearings, and have come to the conclusion that it is a reasonable offer, backed by responsible parties, and we consider its acceptance to be in the best interests of our shareholders.

We have therefore, as individual shareholders accepted same and recommend all our shareholders to do likewise.

(Signed) James Crathern, President.
Robert MacKay, Vice-President.
R.B.Angus,
J.P.Cleghorn,
John Beattie,
A.A.Ayer,
Jonathan Hodgson.

Montreal, 29th December, 1904.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

of

THE MERCHANTS' COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED

Dear Sir,

With reference to the annexed offer of The Royal Trust Company, we have carefully considered the same in all its bearings, and have come to the conclusion that it is a reasonable offer, backed by responsible parties, and we consider its acceptance to be in the best interests of our shareholders.

We have therefore, as individual shareholders accepted same and recommend all our shareholders to do likewise.

(Signed) James Crathern, President.

Robert MacKay, Vice-President.

R.B.Angus,

J.P.Cleghorn,

John Beattie,

A.A.Ayer,

Jonathan Hodgson.

Montreal, 29th December, 1904.

Exhibit No.332.

To the Shareholders

of

THE MERCHANTS' COTTON CO., LIMITED

Dear Sirs,-

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY is authorized to make the following offer on behalf of a Syndicate, of which Mr. David Yuile is chairman, which has been formed for the purpose of acquiring capital stock in the following companies:-

The Dominion Cotton Mills Company, Limited.

The Merchants' Cotton Company, Limited.

The Montmorency Cotton Mills Company, Limited.

The Colonial Bleaching & Printing Company, Limited.

In accordance with the above authority we offer to purchase shares of your Company, namely, The Merchants' Cotton Company, Limited, at 85% of their par value, and agree to pay for them as follows:- 66 2/3% of the par value in 6% Bonds and 18 1/3% of the par value in 7% Preferred Stock of a new Company to be formed.

The Bonds above mentioned will be secured by a Trust Deed under which the Trustees will hold as security for the payment of the Bonds all the stock of your Company which may be acquired by the Syndicate, and so soon as all the shares of your Company are so acquired the real estate of The Merchants' Cotton Company, Limited, will be transferred to the Trustees by Mortgage Deed which will be registered, and the said shares will thereupon be released to the new Company. The Bonds offered to you therefore will be secured by the assets of the new Company, and by the shares purchased until secured by the real estate of your Company.

The issue of such Bonds will be limited to the amount required to pay for the stock to be bought in the four above mentioned Cotton Companies.

The issue of Preferred Stock of such Company will be limited to the amount required to pay for the stock to be bought in the four above mentioned Companies plus $500,000 whoch will be subscribed for at par

Exhibit No.382.

To the Shareholders

of

THE MERCHANTS' COTTON CO., LIMITED

Dear Sirs,-

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY is authorized to make the following offer on behalf of a Syndicate, of which Mr. David Yuile is chairman, which has been formed for the purpose of acquiring capital stock in the following companies:-

The Dominion Cotton Mills Company, Limited.

The Merchants' Cotton Company, Limited.

The Montmorency Cotton Mills Company, Limited.

The Colonial Bleaching & Printing Company, Limited.

In accordance with the above authority we offer to purchase shares of your Company, namely, The Merchants' Cotton Company, Limited, at 85% of their par value, and agree to pay for them as follows:- 66 2/3% of the par value in 6% Bonds and 18 1/3% of the par value in 7% Preferred Stock of a new Company to be formed.

The Bonds above mentioned will be secured by a Trust Deed under which the Trustees will hold as security for the payment of the Bonds all the stock of your Company which may be acquired by the Syndicate, and so soon as all the shares of your Company are so acquired the real estate of The Merchants' Cotton Company, Limited, will be transferred to the Trustees by Mortgage Deed which will be registered, and the said shares will thereupon be released to the new Company. The Bonds offered to you therefore will be secured by the assets of the new Company, and by the shares purchased until secured by the real estate of your Company.

The issue of such Bonds will be limited to the amount required to pay for the stock to be bought in the four above mentioned Cotton Companies.

The issue of Preferred Stock of such Company will be limited to the amount required to pay for the stock to be bought in the four above mentioned Companies plus $300,000 which will be subscribed for at par

at par by the Syndicate.

The Syndicate will also invest $500,000 in the Common Stock of the new Company.

All shareholders wishing to avail themselves of the foregoing offer are requested to deposit their stock with us in order to receive in exchange therefor the securities above mentioned, so soon as the transaction can be given effect.

All stock so deposited on or before 10th January,1905, will be entitled to receive interest as per above plan from 1st January,1905.

As an earnest of their good faith and their ability to carry out the undertaking, the Syndicate have deposited to our order in the Bank of Montreal the sum of $100,000.

The bonds herein mentioned will be 20-year Bonds redeemable at par after five yearsm at the option of the new Company, bearing interest all the rate of 6% per annum payable half yearly and will, when the property of your Company is conveyed to Trustees, rank immediately after the $162,000 of your Company's Bonds, now outstanding in the hands of the public. The $162,000 of Bonds will be ~~redeemable~~ redeemed by the new Company at maturity, but to enable it to do so provision will be made to secure, under the trust deed, $162,000 of Bonds of the same issue as those offered to you.

The trust deed will further provide that the new Company will not increase the debts of your Company prior to the transfer of its real estate to trustees as above, that plant rempved,if any, will be replaced by plant of equal value, and that no debts will be allowed to remain a registered charge against the property except the $162,000 of outstanding Bonds above mentioned. The Preferred Stock will be preferred both as to capital and dividends, which dividends will be non-cumulative.

The proportions of payment to individual shareholders, i.e., 66 2/3% in Bonds, and 18 1/3% in Preferred Stock, will be adhered to as closely as possible, but wherever equal distribution in this ratio is impossible, and fractions of Bonds or Preferred Stock arise, certificates for fractional parts of shares and bonds will be granted by the undersigned in order that the same may be adjusted between the Shareholders.

at par by the Syndicate.

The Syndicate will also invest $300,000 in the Common Stock of the new Company.

All shareholders wishing to avail themselves of the foregoing offer are requested to deposit their stock with us in order to receive in exchange therefor the securities above mentioned, as soon as the transaction can be given effect.

All stock so deposited on or before 10th January,1909, will be entitled to receive interest as per above plan from 1st January,1909.

As an earnest of their good faith and their ability to carry out the undertaking, the Syndicate have deposited to our order in the Bank of Montreal the sum of $100,000.

The bonds herein mentioned will be 20-year Bonds redeemable at par after five years at the option of the new Company, bearing interest all the rate of 6% per annum payable half yearly and will, when the property of your Company is conveyed to Trustees, rank immediately after the $162,000 of your Company's Bonds, now outstanding in the hands of the public. The $162,000 of Bonds will be ~~redeemable~~ redeemed by the new Company at maturity, but to enable it to do so provision will be made to secure, under the trust deed, $162,000 of Bonds of the same issue as those offered to you.

The trust deed will further provide that the new Company will not increase the debts of your Company prior to the transfer of its real estate to trustees as above, that plant removed,if any, will be replaced by plant of equal value, and that no debts will be allowed to remain a registered charge against the property except the $162,000 of outstanding Bonds above mentioned. The Preferred Stock will be preferred both as to capital and dividends, which dividends will be non-cumulative.

The proportions of payment to individual shareholders, i.e., 66 2/3% in Bonds, and 18 1/3% in Preferred Stock, will be adhered to as closely as possible, but wherever equal distribution in this ratio is impossible, and fractions of Bonds or Preferred Stock arise, certificates for fractional parts of shares and bonds will be granted by the underwriters in order that the same may be adjusted between the Shareholders.

It is understood that the Syndicate may withdraw from the purchase of any of the stock deposited, should it not ne able to acquire a majority of the stock in each of the aforesaid Companies within 30 days from this date.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY.

Montreal, 29th December, 1904.

It is understood that the Syndicate may withdraw from the purchase of any of the stock deposited, should it not be able to acquire a majority of the stock in each of the aforesaid Companies within 30 days from this date.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY.

Montreal, 29th December, 1904.

We the undersigned shareholders on the Merchants' Cotton Company, Limited, hereby agree to sell to The Royal Trust Company or its nominess, the number of shares of Capital Stock in said The Merchants' Cotton Company, Limited, owned by us and set opposite our respective names, at any time within three months from this date, at the price and on the terms and conditions specified in the foregoing circular letter, and we hereby constitute and appoint Hugh Robertson or A.E.Holt, of The Royal Trust Company, our irrevocable attorney with power of substitution with full power to transfer said stock to The Royal Trust Company or its nominees, and to receive from it the securities to which we are entitled under the provisions of the said circular letter in exchange for such stock, and to grant the said The Royal Trust Company a full discharge therefor; and we hereby ratify and confirm all our said attorney or his substitute may do in virtue hereof.

We further agree on demand to sign all such other documents as may be deemed necessary to give effect hereto.

WITNESS OUR HANDS at the place and on the date set opposite our respective names:-

NAME	PLACE	DATE	NUMBER OF SHARES	WITNESS

We the undersigned shareholders on the Merchants' Cotton Company, Limited, hereby agree to sell to The Royal Trust Company or its nominees, the number of shares of Capital Stock in said The Merchants' Cotton Company, Limited, owned by us and set opposite our respective names, at any time within three months from this date, at the price and on the terms and conditions specified in the foregoing circular letter, and we hereby constitute and appoint Hugh Robertson or A.E.Holt, of The Royal Trust Company, our irrevocable attorney with power of substitution with full power to transfer said stock to The Royal Trust Company or its nominees, and to receive from it the securities to which we are entitled under the provisions of the said circular letter in exchange for such stock, and to grant the said The Royal Trust Company a full discharge therefor; and we hereby ratify and confirm all our said attorney or his substitute may do in virtue hereof.

We further agree on demand to sign all such other documents as may be deemed necessary to give effect hereto.

WITNESS OUR HANDS at the place and on the date set opposite our respective names:-

NAME	PLACE	DATE	NUMBER OF SHARES	WITNESS

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

of

THE DOMINION COTTON MILLS CO., LIMITED.

Dear Sirs,

With reference to the annexed offer of The Royal Trust Co'y, we have carefully considered same in all its bearings, and have come to the conclusion that it is a reasonable offer, backed by responsible parties, and we consider its acceptance in the best interests of our shareholders.

We have, therefore, as individual shareholders, accepted same and recommend all our shareholders to do the same.

Montreal, 16th December,1904.

(signed) L.J.Forget, President.
S.H.Ewing,
C.E.Gault,
S. Carsley,
A.B.Mole,
J. Grenier.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

of

THE DOMINION COTTON MILLS CO., LIMITED.

Dear Sirs,

With reference to the annexed offer of The Royal Trust Co'y, we have carefully considered same in all its bearings, and have come to the conclusion that it is a reasonable offer, backed by responsible parties, and we consider its acceptance in the best interests of our shareholders.

We have, therefore, as individual shareholders, accepted same and recommend all our shareholders to do the same.

Montreal, 16th December, 1904.

(signed) L.J.Forget, President.

S.H.Ewing,

C.E.Gault,

S. Carsley,

A.B.Mole,

J. Grenier.

Exhibit No.333.

To the Shareholders
of
THE DOMINION COTTON MILLS CO., LIMITED.

Dear Sirs,-

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY is authorized to make the following offer on behalf of a syndicate, of which Mr. David Yuile is Chairman, which has been formed for the purpose of acquiring capital stock in the following companies:-

The Dominion Cotton Mills Company,Limited.
The Merchants' Cotton Company, Limited.
The Montmorency Cotton Mills Company, Limited.
The Colonial Bleaching & Printing Company Limited.

In accorsance with the above authority we offer to purchase shares of your Company,namely,The Dominion Cotton Mills Company, Limited, at 50% of their par value, and agree to pay for them as follows:-50% of the purchase price in 6% Bonds and 50% in 7% Preferred Stock of a new Company to be formed.

The shares of your Company which are deposited with us will be held in trust as security for the payment of your Bonds, and so soon as all the shares of your Company are deposited and the real estate of the Dominion Cotton Mills Company,Limited, transferred to the new Company, a mortgage deed will be executed and registered by the new Company against such real estate to secure the payment of your Bonds so that they will be secured not only by the assets of the new Company, but also by such real estate.

The issue of such Bonds will be limited to the amount required to pay for the stock to be bought in the four above mentioned Cotton Companies.

The issue of Preferred Stock of such Company will be limited to the amount required topay for the stock to be bought in the four above mentioned Companies plus $500,000 which will be subscribed for at par by the Syndicate.

The Syndicate will also invest $500,000 in the Common Stock of the new Company.

All Shareholders wishing to avail themselves of the foregoing offer are requested to deposit their stock with us in order to receive in exchange therefor the securities above mentioned, so soon as the transaction can be given effect.

All stock deposited on or before 10th January, 1905, will be entitled to receive interest as per above plan from that date.

As an earnest of their good faith and their ability to carry out the undertaking, the Syndicate have deposited to our order in the Bank of Montreal the sum of $1,000,000.

The Bonds herein mentioned will be 6% twenty year Bonds redeemable any time at the new Company's option at a premium of 10 per cent. The Preferred Stock will be preferred both as to capital and dividends, which dividends will be non-cumulative.

The proportions of payment to individual shareholders, i.e., ½ in Bonds, and ½ in Preferred Stock, will be adhered to as closely as possible, but wherever equal distribution in this ratio is impossible, and fractions of Bonds or Preferred Stock arise, certificates for fractional parts of shares and bonds will be granted , in order that the same may be adjusted between the Shareholders.

It is understood that the Syndicate may withdraw from the purchase of any of the stock deposited,should it not be able to acquire a majority of the stock in each of the aforesaid Companies within 30 days from this date.

THE ROYAL TRUST CONPANY.

Montreal, 29th December,1904.

Exhibit No. 338.

To the Shareholders
of
THE DOMINION COTTON MILLS CO., LIMITED.

Dear Sirs,-

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY is authorized to make the following offer on behalf of a syndicate, of which Mr. David Yuile is Chairman, which has been formed for the purpose of acquiring capital stock in the following companies:-

The Dominion Cotton Mills Company, Limited.
The Merchants' Cotton Company, Limited.
The Montmorency Cotton Mills Company, Limited.
The Colonial Bleaching & Printing Company Limited.

In accordance with the above authority we offer to purchase shares of your Company, namely, The Dominion Cotton Mills Company, Limited, at 80% of their par value, and agree to pay for them as follows:-80% of the purchase price in 6% Bonds and 20% in 7% Preferred Stock of a new Company to be formed.

The shares of your Company which are deposited with us will be held in trust as security for the payment of your Bonds, and so soon as all the shares of your Company are deposited, and the real estate of the Dominion Cotton Mills Company, Limited, transferred to the new Company, a mortgage deed will be executed and registered by the new Company against such real estate to secure the payment of your Bonds so that they will be secured not only by the assets of the new Company, but also by such real estate.

The issue of such Bonds will be limited to the amount required to pay for the stock to be bought in the four above mentioned Cotton Companies.

The issue of Preferred Stock of such Company will be limited to the amount required to pay for the stock to be bought in the four above mentioned Companies plus $300,000 which will be subscribed for at par by the Syndicate.

The Syndicate will also invest $300,000 in the Common Stock of the new Company.

All Shareholders wishing to avail themselves of the foregoing offer are requested to deposit their stock with us in order to receive in exchange therefor the securities above mentioned, so soon as the transaction can be given effect.

All stock deposited on or before 10th January, 1909, will be entitled to receive interest as per above plan from that date.

As an earnest of their good faith and their ability to carry out the undertaking, the Syndicate have deposited to our order in the Bank of Montreal the sum of $1,000,000.

The Bonds herein mentioned will be 6% twenty year Bonds redeemable any time at the new Company's option at a premium of 10 per cent. The Preferred Stock will be preferred both as to capital and dividends, which dividends will be non-cumulative.

The proportions of payment to individual shareholders, i.e., ¼ in Bonds, and ¼ in Preferred Stock, will be adhered to as closely as possible, but wherever equal distribution in this ratio is impossible, and fractions of Bonds or Preferred Stock arise, certificates for fractional parts of shares and bonds will be granted, in order that the same may be adjusted between the Shareholders.

It is understood that the Syndicate may withdraw from the purchase of any of the stock deposited, should it not be able to acquire a majority of the stock in each of the aforesaid Companies within 30 days from this date.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY.

Montreal, 29th December, 1908.

We, the undersigned, shareholders of The Dominion Cotton Mills Company, Limited, hereby agree to sell to The Royal Trust Company or its nominees, the number of shares of capital stock in said The Dominion Cotton Mills Company, Limited, owned by us and set opposite our respective names, at any time within three months from this date, at the price and on the terms ans conditions specified in the foregoing circular letter, and we hereby constitute and appoint Hugh Robertson or A.E.Holt, of The Royal Trust Company, our irrevocable attorney with power of substitution with full power to transfer said stock of The Royal Trust Company or its nominees, and to receive from it the securities to which we are entitled under the provisions of the said circular letter in exchange for such stock, and to grant the said The Royal Trust Company a full discharge therfor; and we hereby ratify ans confirm all our said attorney or his substitute may do in virtue hereof.

We further agreeon demand to sign all such other documents as may be deemed necessary to give effect hereto.

WITNESS OUR HANDS at the place and on the date set opposite our respective names:-

NAME	PLACE	DATE	NUMBER OF SHARES	WITNESS

We, the undersigned, shareholders of The Dominion Cotton Mills Company, Limited, hereby agree to sell to The Royal Trust Company or its nominees, the number of shares of capital stock in said The Dominion Cotton Mills Company, Limited, owned by us and set opposite our respective names, at any time within three months from this date, at the price and on the terms and conditions specified in the foregoing circular letter, and we hereby constitute and appoint Hugh Robertson or A.E.Holt, of The Royal Trust Company, our irrevocable attorney with power of substitution with full power to transfer said stock of The Royal Trust Company or its nominees, and to receive from it the securities to which we are entitled under the provisions of the said circular letter in exchange for such stock, and to grant the said The Royal Trust Company a full discharge therefor; and we hereby ratify and confirm all our said attorney or his substitute may do in virtue hereof.

We further agreeon demand to sign all such other documents as may be deemed necessary to give effect hereto.

WITNESS OUR HANDS at the place and on the date set opposite our respective names:-

NAME	PLACE	DATE	NUMBER OF SHARES	WITNESS

Exhibit No.334.

To the Shareholders

of

THE MONTMORENCY COTTON MILLS CO., LIMITED

Dear Sirs,-

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY is authorized to make the following offer on behalf of a Syndicate, of which Mr. David Yuile is chairman, which has been formed for the purpose od qcauiring capital stock in the following companies:-

The Dominion Cotton Mills Company,Limited.
The Merchants' Cotton Company,Limited
The Montmorency Cotton Mills Company,Limited.
The Colonial Bleaching & Printing Company,Limited.

In accorance with the above authority, we offer to purchase shares of your Company, namely, The Montmorency Cotton Mills Company, Limited, at one hundred and twenty per cent of their par value, and agree to pay for them as follows:-

$1,000,000.00 of the purchase price in 6% Bonds, and $200,000.00 in 7% Preferred Stock of a new Company to be found.

The shares of your Company which are deposited with us will he held in trust as security for the payment of your Bonds, and so soon as all the shares of your Company are deposited and the real estate,plant, machinery and eater privileges of the Montmorency Cotton Mills Company, Limited, transferred to the new Company, a mortgage deed will be executed and registered by the new Company against such real estate,plant, machinery and water privileges, in so far as the same can be legally done, to secure the payment of your Bonds so that they will be secured not only by the assets of the new Company, but also by such real estate. The shares of your Company will thereupon be released to the new Company. Said mortgage deed to be approved of by Mr. J.N. Greenshields, the solicitor of The Montmorency Cotton Mills Company, Limited.

The issue of such bonds will be limited to the amount required to pay for the stock to be bought in the four above mentioned Cotton Companies.

The issue of Preferred Stock of such Company will be limited to the amount required to pay for the stock to be bought in the four above mentioned Companies, plus $500,000.00, which will be subscribed for at par by the Syndicate.

The Syndicate will also invest $500,000.00 in the Common Stock of the new Company.

All Shareholders wishing to avail themselves of the foregoing offer, are requested to deposit their stock with us in order to received in exchange therefor the securities above mentioned, so soon as the transaction can be given effect.

All stock so deposited on or before the 10th January,1905, willbe entitled to receive interest as per above plan from that date.

As an earnest of their good faith and their ability to carry out the undertaking, the Syndicate have deposited to our order in the Bank of Montreal, the sum of $1,000,000.00.

The Bonds herein mentioned will be Six Per Cent.20 Year Bonds, redeemable at any time at a premium of 5%, at the option of the new Company, and will rank immediately after an amount of $550,000.00 of existing bonded indebtedness maturing 2nd January, 1921,

Exhibit No. 354.

To the Shareholders

of

THE MONTMORENCY COTTON MILLS CO., LIMITED

Dear Sirs,-

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY is authorized to make the following offer on behalf of a Syndicate, of which Mr. David Yuile is chairman, which has been formed for the purpose of acquiring capital stock in the following companies:-

The Dominion Cotton Mills Company, Limited.
The Merchants' Cotton Company, Limited
The Montmorency Cotton Mills Company, Limited.
The Colonial Bleaching & Printing Company, Limited.

In accordance with the above authority, we offer to purchase shares of your Company, namely, The Montmorency Cotton Mills Company, Limited, at one hundred and twenty per cent of their par value, and agree to pay for them as follows:-

$1,000,000.00 of the purchase price in 6% Bonds, and $500,000.00 in 7% Preferred Stock of a new Company to be formed.

The shares of your Company which are deposited with us will be held in trust as security for the payment of your Bonds, and so soon as all the shares of your Company are deposited and the real estate, plant, machinery and water privileges of the Montmorency Cotton Mills Company, Limited, transferred to the new Company, a mortgage deed will be executed and registered by the new Company against such real estate, plant, machinery and water privileges, in so far as the same can be legally done, to secure the payment of your Bonds so that they will be secured not only by the assets of the new Company, but also by such real estate. The shares of your Company will thereupon be released to the new Company. Said mortgage deed to be approved of by Mr. J.K. Greenshields, the solicitor of The Montmorency Cotton Mills Company, Limited.

The issue of such bonds will be limited to the amount required to pay for the stock to be bought in the four above mentioned Cotton Companies.

The issue of Preferred Stock of such Company will be limited to the amount required to pay for the stock to be bought in the four above mentioned Companies, plus $500,000.00, which will be subscribed for at par by the Syndicate.

The Syndicate will also invest $500,000.00 in the Common Stock of the new Company.

All Shareholders wishing to avail themselves of the foregoing offer, are requested to deposit their stock with us in order to receive in exchange therefor the securities above mentioned, so soon as the transaction can be given effect.

All stock so deposited on or before the 10th January, 1905, willbe entitled to receive interest as per above plan from that date.

As an earnest of their good faith and their ability to carry out the undertaking, the Syndicate have deposited to our order in the Bank of Montreal, the sum of $1,000,000.00.

The Bonds herein mentioned will be Six Per Cent. 30 Year Bonds, redeemable at any time at a premium of 5%, at the option of the new Company, and will rank immediately after an amount of $350,000.00 of existing bonded indebtedness maturing 2nd January, 1921.

1921, which indebtedness may be renewed or replaced by a new issue of bonds with like priority of security, and the new Company will comply with the necessary formalities to make application, and will use their best endeavors, to have the said bonds listed on the Montreal Stock Exchange.

The Preferred Stock will be preferred both as to capital and dividends, which dividends will be non-cumulative.

It is understood that the Syndicate may withdraw from the purchase of any of the stock deposited, should it not be able to acquire a majority of the stock in each of the aforesaid Companies within 30 days from this date.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY.

Montreal, 16th December, 1904.

1921, which indebtedness may be renewed or replaced by a new issue of bonds with like priority of security, and the new Company will comply with the necessary formalities to make application, and will use their best endeavors, to have the said bonds listed on the Montreal Stock Exchange.

The Preferred Stock will be preferred both as to capital and dividends, which dividends will be non-cumulative.

It is understood that the Syndicate may withdraw from the purchase of any of the stock deposited, should it not be able to acquire a majority of the stock in each of the aforesaid Companies within 30 days from this date.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY.

Montreal, 16th December, 1924.

We, the undersigned Shareholders in The Montmorency Cotton Mills Company, Limited, hereby agree to sell to the Royal Trust Company, or its nominees, the number of shares of capital stock in said The Montmorency Cotton Mills Company, Limited, owned by us and set opposite our respective names, at any time within three months from this date, at the price and on the terms and conditions specified in the foregoing circular letter, and we hereby constitute and appoint Hugh Robertson or A.E.Holt, of The Royal Trust Company our irrevocable attorney with power of substitution, with full power to transfer said stock to The Royal Trust Company ot its nominees, and to receive from its ~~xxxxxxxx~~ the securities to which we are entitled under the provisions of the said circular letter in exchange for such stock, and to grant the said The Royal Trust Company a full discharge therefor; and we hereby ratify and confirm all our said attorney or his substitute may do in virtue hereof.

We further agree on demand to sign all such other documents as may be deemed necessary to give effect hereto.

WITNESS OUR HANDS, at the place and on the date set opposite our respective names.

NAME	PLACE	DATE	NUMBER OF SHARES	WITNESS

Exhibit No.335.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY

MONTREAL.

To the Shareholders of

The Montmorency Cotton Mills Co.

Dear Sirs,

Referring to our Circular Letter of the 16th December,1904, we beg to advise you that the Syndicate of which MR. DAVID YUILE was Chairman has been dissolved, it having turned over to us, in Trust for the Dominion Textile Company, Limited, all the Shares of your Company's Stock which were acquired by this Company under the terms of our said Circular Letter, and consequently our offer contained therein is hereby withdrawn.

On behalf of the DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED, we hereby advise you that it, the said Textile Company, has authorized us to continue the offer to purchase your Shares at 120% of their par value, and pay for them as follows:-

100% of the par value in 6% Bonds, and

20% " " " " in 7% Preferred Stock of their Company.

This offer is to remain open until the close of business on the afternoon of Wednesday the 8th day of February, proximo, after which date no further Stock is to be accepted by us.

We may say that 93.63 per cent of the Stock of your Company has already been transferred under the terms of the Textile Company's offer.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY.

Montreal, 27th January,1905.

Exhibit No. 385.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY

MONTREAL.

To the Shareholders of

The Montmorency Cotton Mills Co.

Dear Sirs,

Referring to our Circular Letter of the 16th December, 1904, we beg to advise you that the Syndicate of which MR. DAVID YULEE was Chairman has been dissolved, it having turned over to us, in Trust for the Dominion Textile Company, Limited, all the Shares of your Company's Stock which were acquired by this Company under the terms of our said Circular Letter, and consequently our offer contained therein is hereby withdrawn.

On behalf of the DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED, we hereby advise you that it, the said Textile Company, has authorised us to continue the offer to purchase your Shares at 120% of their par value, and pay for them as follows:-

100% of the par value in 6% Bonds, and

20% " " " " in 7% Preferred Stock of their Company.

This offer is to remain open until the close of business on the afternoon of Wednesday the 8th day of February, proximo, after which date no further Stock is to be accepted by us.

We may say that 93.65 per cent of the Stock of your Company has already been transferred under the terms of the Textile Company's offer.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY.

Montreal, 27th January, 1905.

335

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY

MONTREAL.

To the Shareholders of

The Merchants Cotton Co.,Limited.

Dear Sirs,

Referring to our Circular Letter of the 29th December, 1904, we beg to advise you that the Syndicate of which MR. DAVID YUILE was chairman has been dissolved, it having turned over to us, in Trust for the Dominion Textile Company, Limited, all the shares of your Company's Stock which were acquired by this Company under the terms of our said Circular Letter, ans consequently our offer contained therein is hereby withdrawn.

On behalf of the DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED, we hereby advise you that it, the said Textile Company, has authorized us to continue the offer to purchase your Shares at 85% of their par value, and pay for them as follows:-

66 2/3% of the par value in 6% Bonds, and

18 1/3% " " " in 7% Preferred Stock of their Company.

This offer is to remain open until the close of business on the afternoon of Wednesday the 8th day of February,proximo, after which date no further Stock is to be accepted by us.

We may say that 94.12 per cent of the Stock of your Company has already been transferred under the terms of the Textile Company's offer.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY.

Montreal, 27th January, 1905.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY

MONTREAL.

To the Shareholders of

The Merchants Cotton Co., Limited.

Dear Sirs,

Referring to our Circular Letter of the 29th December, 1904, we beg to advise you that the Syndicate of which MR. DAVID YUILE was chairman has been dissolved, it having turned over to us, in Trust for the Dominion Textile Company, Limited, all the shares of your Company's Stock which were acquired by this Company under the terms of our said Circular Letter, and consequently our offer contained therein is hereby withdrawn.

On behalf of the DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED, we hereby advise you that it, the said Textile Company, has authorized us to continue the offer to purchase your Shares at 85% of their par value, and pay for them as follows:-

66 2/3% of the par value in 6% Bonds, and

19 1/3% " " " in 7% Preferred Stock of their Company.

This offer is to remain open until the close of business on the afternoon of Wednesday the 8th day of February, proximo, after which date no further Stock is to be accepted by us.

We may say that 94.12 per cent of the Stock of your Company has already been transferred under the terms of the Textile Company's offer.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY.

Montreal, 27th January, 1905.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY

MONTREAL.

To the Shareholders of

The Colonial Bleaching and Printing Co.Limited.

Dear Sirs,

Referring to our Circular Letter of the 29th December, 1904, we beg to advise you that the Syndicate of which MR. DAVID YUILE was chairman has been dissolved, it having turned over to us, in Trust for the Dominion Textile Company, Limited, all the Shares of your Company's Stock which were acquired by this Company under the terms of our said Circular Letter, and consequently our offer contained therein is hereby withdrawn.

On behalf of the DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED, we hereby advise you that it, the said Textile Company, has authorized us to continue the offer to purchase your Shares at 166 2/3% of their par value, and pay for them as follows:-

Three-fifths of the purchase price in 6% Bonds, and

Two-fifths " " " " in 7% Preferred Stock of their Company.

This offer to remain open until the close of business on the afternoon of Wednesday the 8th day of February,proximo, after which date no further Stock will be accepted by us.

We may say that 77.84 per cent of the Stock of your Company has already been transferred under the terms of the Textile Company's offer.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY.

Montreal, 27th January,1905.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY
MONTREAL.

To the Shareholders of

The Colonial Bleaching and Printing Co.Limited.

Dear Sirs,

Referring to our Circular Letter of the 29th December, 1904, we beg to advise you that the Syndicate of which MR. DAVID YUILE was chairman has been dissolved, it having turned over to us, in Trust for the Dominion Textile Company, Limited, all the Shares of your Company's Stock which were acquired by this Company under the terms of our said Circular Letter, and consequently our offer contained therein is hereby withdrawn.

On behalf of the DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY, LIMITED, we hereby advise you that it, the said Textile Company, has authorized us to continue the offer to purchase your Shares at 166 2/3% of their par value, and pay for them as follows:-

Three-fifths of the purchase price in 6% Bonds, and
Two-fifths " " " " in 7% Preferred Stock of their Company.

This offer to remain open until the close of business on the afternoon of Wednesday the 8th day of February,proximo, after which date no further Stock will be accepted by us.

We may say that 77.84 per cent of the Stock of your Company has already been transferred under the terms of the Textile Company's offer.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY.

Montreal, 27th January,1905.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY

MONTREAL.

To the Shareholders of

The Dominion Cotton Mills Company, Limited.

Dear Sirs,

Referring to our Circular Letter of the 29th December, 1904, I beg to advise you that the Syndicate of which MR. DAVID YUILE is chairman had been dissolved, it having turned over to us, in Trust for the Dominio Textile Company, Limited, all the Shares of your Company's Stock which were acquired by this Company under the terms of our said Circular Letter, and consequently our offer contained therein is hereby withdrawn.

On behalf of the DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY,LIMITED, we hereby advise you that it, the said Textile Company, has authorized us to continue the offer to purchase your Shares at 50% of their par value, and for pay for them as follows:-

50% of the purchase price in 6% Bonds, and

50% in 7% Preferred Stock of their Company.

This offer is to remain open until the close of business on the afternoon of Wednesday the 8th day of February,proximo, after which date no further Stock is to be accepted by us.

I may say that 80.65 per cent of the Stock of your Company has already been transferred under the terms of the Textile Company's offer.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY.

Montreal,27th January,1905.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY

MONTREAL.

To the Shareholders of

The Dominion Cotton Mills Company, Limited.

Dear Sirs,

Referring to our Circular Letter of the 29th December, 1904, I beg to advise you that the Syndicate of which MR. DAVID YULEE is chairman had been dissolved, it having turned over to us, in Trust for the Dominio Textile Company, Limited, all the Shares of your Company's Stock which were acquired by this Company under the terms of our said Circular Letter, and consequently our offer contained therein is hereby withdrawn.

On behalf of the DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY,LIMITED, we hereby advise you that it, the said Textile Company, has authorized us to continue the offer to purchase your Shares at 80% of their par value, and xxx pay for them as follows:-

30% of the purchase price in 6% Bonds, and

30% in 7% Preferred Stock of their Company.

This offer is to remain open until the close of business on the afternoon of Wednesday the 8th day of February,proximo, after which date no further Stock is to be accepted by us.

I may say that 80.65 per cent of the Stock of your Company has already been transferred under the terms of the Textile Company's offer.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY.

Montreal,27th January,1905.

Exhibit No.336.

This is the letter from the Syndicate to the Royal Trust Company authorizing the Royal Trust Company to make the offer to sell shares in the four cotton companies to the Dominion Textile Company.

Montreal, 27th January, 1905.

The Royal Trust Company,

M O n t r e a l.

Dear Sirs,

We, the undersigned, members of the Syndicate in whose behalf you have obtained transfers of shares in the Dominion Cotton Mills Company, Limited, Merchants Cotton Company, Limited, Montmorency Cotton Mills Company, and Colonial Bleaching & Printing Company, Limited, hereby request and authorize you, acting as such trustee in our behalf to make the offer to the Dominion Textile Company, Limited, embodied in the accompanying draft letter, whereby the sum of $1,000,000, which has been placed by the said Syndicate to your credit, and the said shares which have been transferred to you in the said four cotton companies may be acquired by the said Dominion Textile Company, Limited, upon the terms and conditions set forth in the enclosed draft letter.

David Yuile.

Yours truly,

S. Carsley
D. Williamson
H.V.Meredith
G.A.Grier
D. Morrice
John Baillie
Jas. Rodger

Charles B. Gordon
Fred C. Henshaw
H.S.Holt
John P. Black
Robert Mackay
George Caverhill

Exhibit No. 886.

This is the letter from the Syndicate to the Royal Trust Company authorizing the Royal Trust Company to make the offer to sell shares in the four cotton companies to the Dominion Textile Company.

Montreal, 27th January, 1903.

The Royal Trust Company,

M o n t r e a l.

Dear Sirs,

We, the undersigned, members of the Syndicate in whose behalf you have obtained transfers of shares in the Dominion Cotton Mills Company, Limited, Merchants Cotton Company, Limited, Montmorency Cotton Mills Company, and Colonial Bleaching & Printing Company, Limited, hereby request and authorize you, acting as such trustee in our behalf to make the offer to the Dominion Textile Company, Limited, embodied in the accompanying draft letter, whereby the sum of $1,000,000, which has been placed by the said Syndicate to your credit, and the said shares which have been transferred to you in the said four cotton companies may be acquired by the said Dominion Textile Company, Limited, upon the terms and conditions set forth in the enclosed draft letter.

Yours truly,

David Yuile.

S. Oxley
D. Williamson
H.V.Meredith
G.A.Grier
D. Morrice
John Bellie
Jas. Rodger

Charles B. Gordon
Fred C. Henshaw
H.S.Holt
John P. Black
Robert Reford
George Caverhill

This is the letter making the offer on behalf of the Syndicate to the Dominion Textile Company.

Montreal, 27th January, 1905.

Dominion Textile Company, Limited ,

M o n t r e a l .

Dear Sirs,

On behalf of a Syndicate, of which Mr. David Yuile is Chairman, we submit the following proposition for your consideration:-

To subscribe for and take 5,000 shares amounting to $500,000.00 of the preferred stock of your Company, at par, and to pay for the same in cash forthwith out of the $1,000,000.00 on deposit in the hands of the Royal Trust Company, upon the allotment and issue of such shares to the following persons in the following proportions, to wit:-

David Yuile	450	Shares	John P. Black	450	Shares
G.A.Grier	450	"	D. Williamson	450	"
C.B.Gordon	496	"	Don.L.J.Forget	500	"
Rudolph Forget	200	"	H.V.Meredith	500	"
H.S.Holt	500	"	S. Carsley	250	"
Hon R. Mackay	250	"	D. Morrice	200	"
Fred C. Henshaw	100	"	Jas. Rodger	100	"
George Caverhill	50	"	John Baillie	50	"
James N. Laing	2	"	A.J.Brown	2	"

the said shares to include the two shares each subscribed for by the following persons to procure the incorporation of your Company, to wit:-

David Yuile
John P. Black
H.V.Meredith
H.S.Holt
Robert Mackay
D. Morrice
Chas. B. Gordon
D. Williamson
L.J.Forget
Fred C. Henshaw
G.A.Grier
James N. Laing.

AND FURTHER TO SELL TO YOU

24,467 shares of the capital stock of the Dominion Cotton Mills Company, Limited, out of a total issue of 30,336 shares of the said Company;

14,118 shares of the capital stock of the Mercants Cotton Company, Limited, out of a total issue of 15,000 shares of the said Company;

This is the letter making the offer on behalf of the Syndicate to the Dominion Textile Company.

Montreal, 27th January, 1909.

Dominion Textile Company, Limited,

Montreal.

Dear Sirs,

On behalf of a Syndicate, of which Mr. David Yuile is Chairman, we submit the following proposition for your consideration:-

To subscribe for and take 3,000 shares amounting to $300,000.00 of the preferred stock of your Company, at par, and to pay for the same in cash forthwith out of the $1,000,000.00 on deposit in the hands of the Royal Trust Company, upon the allotment and issue of such shares to the following persons in the following proportions, to wit:-

David Yuile	450 Shares	John F. Black	450 Shares
G.A.Grier	450 "	D. Williamson	450 "
C.B.Gordon	436 "	Don.L.J.Forget	300 "
Rudolph Forget	200 "	H.V.Meredith	300 "
H.S.Holt	300 "	S. Oraley	250 "
Hon R. Laoksy	250 "	D. Morrice	200 "
Fred C. Henahaw	100 "	Jas. Rodger	100 "
George Caverhill	50 "	John Baillie	50 "
James M. Laing	2 "	A.J.Brown	2 "

the said shares to include the two shares each subscribed for by the following persons to procure the incorporation of your Company, to wit:-

David Yuile	Chas. B. Gordon
John F. Black	D. Williamson
H.V.Meredith	L.J.Forget
H.S.Holt	Fred C. Henahaw
Robert Mackay	G.A.Grier
D. Morrice	James M. Laing.

AND FURTHER TO SEAL TO YOU

24,467 shares of the capital stock of the Dominion Cotton Mills Company, Limited, out of a total issue of 30,336 shares of the said Company;

14,119 shares of the capital stock of the Morgants Cotton Company, Limited, out of a total issue of 15,000 shares of the said Company;

9,693 shares of the capital stock of the Montmorency Cotton Mills Company, Limited, out of a total issue of 10,000 shares of the said Company;

2,368 shares of the capital stock of the Colonial Bleaching & Printing Company, Limited, out of a total issue of 3,042 shares of the said Company;

All the shares of the said four cotton companies being of the par denomination of value of $100.00 each.

The said shares in the said four cotton companies so offered for sale constituting a majority of controlling interest in each of the said companies;

AND FURTHER to pay to your Company the sum of $500,000.00 in cash, being the balance of the $1,000,000 on deposit with the Royal Trust Company;

THE WHOLE in consideration of your Company issuing, allotting and delivering to the Royal Trust Company as nominees of the said syndicate, 12,222 fully paid up and non-assessable preferred shares of this company of the par value of $100.00 each (in addition to the 5,000 shares above mentioned) $2,759,000 of your Cpmpany's 6%, twenty year Bonds, forming a portion of a total issue of Bonds amounting to $3,370,500, to be made by your Company in the form and secured in the manner hereinafter indicated to the said Syndicate or its nominees and/ 50,000 shares equivalent to $5,000,000 of ~~this~~ your Company's fully paid up and non-assessable common stock.

The Bonds above mentioned and the Trust Deed securing the same to be drawn in such manner and to contain the necessary provisions to comply with the following conditions:-

The said Bonds shall consist of four Series, and shall be known as Series A, B, C and D, and each of said Series shall be subdivided to include Bonds of the respective denominations of $1,000.00, $500.00 and $250.00.

SERIES A shall consist of Bonds to the face value of $758,500.00 redeemable at any time at a premium of 10%. Of this series, the said Syndicate shall be entitled to receive Bonds to the value of $600,750.00 which bonds shall be secured by the deposit with The Trustee of all the shares of the Dominion Cotton

9,698 shares of the capital stock of the Montmorency Cotton Mills Company, Limited, out of a total issue of 10,000 shares of the said Company;

2,368 shares of the capital stock of the Colonial Bleaching & Printing Company, Limited, out of a total issue of 3,042 shares of the said Company;

All the shares of the said four cotton companies being of the par denomination of value of $100.00 each.

The said shares in the said four cotton companies so offered for sale constituting a majority of controlling interest in each of the said companies;

AND FURTHER to pay to your Company the sum of $500,000.00 in cash, being the balance of the $1,000,000 on deposit with the Royal Trust Company;

THE WHOLE in consideration of your Company issuing, allotting and delivering to the Royal Trust Company as nominee of the said syndicate, 12,222 fully paid up and non-assessable preferred shares of this company of the par value of $100.00 each (in addition to the 5,000 shares above mentioned) $2,759,000 of your Company's 6%, twenty year Bonds, forming a portion of a total issue of Bonds amounting to $3,370,500, to be made by your Company in the form and secured in the manner hereinafter indicated to the said Syndicate or its nominee and 50,000 shares equivalent to $5,000,000 of your Company's fully paid up and non-assessable common stock.

The Bonds above mentioned and the Trust Deed securing the same to be drawn in such manner and to contain the necessary provisions to comply with the following conditions:-

The said Bonds shall consist of four Series, and shall be known as Series A, B, C and D, and each of said Series shall be subdivided to include Bonds of the respective denominations of $1,000.00, $500.00 and $250.00.

SERIES A shall consist of Bonds to the face value of $758,500.00 redeemable at any time at a premium of 10%. Of this series, the said Syndicate shall be entitled to receive by the deposit with The Trustee of all the shares of the Dominion

Cotton Mills, Company, Limited, which are to be acquired from the said Syndicate under this offer, and which bonds shall, in the event of the said Dominion Textile Company, Limited, avquiring all the sahres of the said Dominion Cotton Mills Company,Limited, so that the real estate of the said Company can be transferred to the Dominion Textile Company, Limited, be secured by a deed of mortgage and hypothec, to be executed and registered against the real estate so acquired from the said Dominion Cotton Mills Company, Limited.

SERIES B shall consist of Bonds to the face value of $1,162,000 redeemable at par after five years. Of this Series the said syndicate shall be entitled to receive Bonds to the face value of $941,250.00, which bonds shall be secured by the deposit with the trustee of all the shares of the Merchants Cotton Company, Limited, which are to be acquired from the said syndicate under this offer and which bonds shall, in the event of the said Dominion Textile Company, Limited, acquiring all the shares of the said Merchants Cotton Company, Limited, so that the real estate of the said company can be transferred to the Dominion Textile Company, Limited, be secured by a deed of mortgage ~~and hypothec of the said~~ which will be registered against the real estate of the said Merchants Cotton Company, Limited, and will rank immediately after $162,000.00 of that Company's presently outstanding bonds which will be redeemed by the said Dominion Textile Company,Limited, at maturity with a like amount of Bonds included in and forming part of this Series.

SERIES C shall consist of bonds to the face value of $1,000,000, redeemable at any time at a premium of 5%. Of this series the said syndicate shall be entitled to receive Bonds to the face value of $969,250.00 which bonds shall be secured by the deposit with the trustee of all the shares of the Montmorency Cotton Mills Company, which are to be acquired from the said syndicate under this offer, and which bonds shall in the event of the said Dominion Textile Company, Limited, acquiring all the shares of the said Montmorency Cotton Mills Company, so that the

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Cotton Mills, Company, Limited, which are to be acquired from the said Syndicate under this offer, and which bonds shall, in the event of the said Dominion Textile Company, Limited, acquiring all the shares of the said Dominion Cotton Mills Company, Limited, so that the real estate of the said Company can be transferred to the Dominion Textile Company, Limited, be secured by a deed of mortgage and hypothec, to be executed and registered against the real estate so acquired from the said Dominion Cotton Mills Company, Limited.

SERIES B shall consist of Bonds to the face value of $1,165,000 redeemable at par after five years. Of this Series the said syndicate shall be entitled to receive Bonds to the face value of $941,250.00, which bonds shall be secured by the deposit with the trustee of all the shares of the Merchants Cotton Company, Limited, which are to be acquired from the said syndicate under this offer and which bonds shall, in the event of the said Dominion Textile Company, Limited, acquiring all the shares of the said Merchants Cotton Company, Limited, so that the real estate of the said company can be transferred to the Dominion Textile Company, Limited, be secured by a deed of mortgage xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx which will be registered against the real estate of the said Merchants Cotton Company, Limited, and will rank immediately after $165,000.00 of that Company's presently outstanding bonds which will be redeemed by the said Dominion Textile Company, Limited, at maturity with a like amount of Bonds included in and forming part of this Series.

SERIES C shall consist of bonds to the face value of $1,000,000, redeemable at any time at a premium of 5%. Of this series the said syndicate shall be entitled to receive Bonds to the face value of $959,250.00 which bonds shall be secured by the deposit with the trustee of all the shares of the Montmorency Cotton Mills Company, which are to be acquired from the said syndicate under this offer, and which bonds shall in the event of the said Dominion Textile Company, Limited, acquiring all the shares of the said Montmorency Cotton Mills Company, so that the

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real estate, plant, machinery and water privileges of the said Company can be transferred to the Dominion Textile Company, Limited, be secured by a deed of mortgage and hypothec to be executed and registered in so far as the same can be legally done against such real estate, plant, machinery and water privileges of the said Montmorency Cotton Mills Company, so that the same will rank immediately after an amount of $550,000 of existing Bonded indebtedness, which may be renewed or replaced by a new issue of Bonds with like priority of security.

SERIES D shall consist of Bonds to the face value of $450,000 redeemable at any time at a premium of 5%, Of this series the said syndicate shall be entitled to receive bonds to the face value of $236,750.00 which bonds shall be secured by the deposit with the trustee of all the shares of the Colonial Bleaching & Printing Company, Limited, which are to be acquired from the said syndicate under this offer, and which bonds shall in the event of the said Dominion Textile Company,Limited, acquiring all the shares of the said Colonial Bleaching & Printing Company, Limited, so that all the assets of the said Company can be transferred to the Dominion Textile Company, Limited, be secured by a deed of Mortgage and Hypothec against the property of the said Colonial Bleaching & Printing Company, Limited.

In this Series of bonds, (Series D) provision is made for sufficient bonds to provide for the redemption and cancellation of the present outstanding bond issue of the said Colonial Bleaching & Printing Company, Limited, which presently outstanding bonds are subject to redemption at 5% premium at any time and amount to the sum of $150,000, in order that this series of bonds shall, so soon as all the assets can be transferred to the said Dominion Textile Company, Limited, constitute first mortgage bonds against the property of the said Colonial Bleaching & Printing Company,Limited. The present officers of the said Colonial Bleaching & Printing Company will arrange for the exchange of the new Bonds for the old, but ex the Dominion Textile Company will pay said premium of 5 per cent on the old bonds.

real estate, plant, machinery and water privileges of the said Company can be transferred to the Dominion Textile Company, Limited, be secured by a deed of mortgage and hypothec to be executed and registered in so far as the same can be legally done against such real estate, plant, machinery and water privileges of the said Montmorency Cotton Mills Company, so that the same will rank immediately after an amount of $350,000 of existing Bonded indebtedness, which may be removed or replaced by a new issue of Bonds with like priority of security.

SERIES D shall consist of Bonds to the face value of $450,000 redeemable at any time at a premium of 5%. Of this series the said syndicate shall be entitled to receive bonds to the face value of $236,750.00 which bonds shall be secured by the deposit with the trustee of all the shares of the Colonial Bleaching & Printing Company, Limited, which are to be acquired from the said syndicate under this offer, and which bonds shall in the event of the said Dominion Textile Company,Limited, acquiring all the shares of the said Colonial Bleaching & Printing Company, Limited, so that all the assets of the said Company can be transferred to the Dominion Textile Company, Limited, be secured by a deed of Mortgage and Hypothec against the property of the said Colonial Bleaching & Printing Company, Limited.

In this Series of bonds, (Series D) provision is made for sufficient bonds to provide for the redemption and cancellation of the present outstanding bond issue of the said Colonial Bleaching & Printing Company, Limited, which presently outstanding bonds are subject to redemption at 5% premium at any time and amount to the sum of $130,000, in order that this series of bonds shall, so soon as all the assets can be transferred to the said Dominion Textile Company, Limited, constitute first mortgage bonds against the property of the said Colonial Bleaching & Printing Company,Limited. The present officers of the said Colonial Bleaching & Printing Company will arrange for the exchange of the new Bonds for the old, but xx the Dominion Textile Company will pay said premium of 5 per cent on the old bonds.

So soon as all the shares in any of the aforesaid four cotton companies have been acquired by the said Dominion Textile Company, Limited, and the series of bonds applicable to any of the said companies shall have been secured by a deed of mortgage and hypothec registered against the property of such company as hereinabove provided, then the said trustee will release and deliver to the said Dominion Textile Company, Limited, or its nominee, the shares theretofore and then held by the said trustee as security for such series of bonds.

So long as the shares of any of the said four companies shall remain in the hands of the said trustee as security for any of the said series of bonds, the said trustee shall be bound on demand to give ~~an irrevocable~~ proxy to the nominee, or nominees, of the said Dominion Textile Company, Limited, to vote on such shares at any and all meetings of shareholders of the said four cotton companies or any of them.

Yours truly,

So soon as all the shares in any of the aforesaid four cotton companies have been acquired by the said Dominion Textile Company, Limited, and the series of bonds applicable to any of the said companies shall have been secured by a deed of mortgage and hypothec registered against the property of such company as hereinabove provided, then the said trustee will release and deliver to the said Dominion Textile Company, Limited, or its nominee, the shares therefore and then held by the said trustee as security for such series of bonds.

So long as the shares of any of the said four companies shall remain in the hands of the said trustee as security for any of the said series of bonds, the said trustee shall be bound on demand to give an irrevocable proxy to the nominee, or nominees, of the said Dominion Textile Company, Limited, to vote on such shares at any and all meetings of shareholders of the said four cotton companies or any of them.

Yours truly,

Exhibit No.337.

Montreal 17th Aug.1905.

Messrs. The Royal Trust Company,

Montreal.

Dear Sirs:-

In consideration of your accepting the offer which your Company is making on behalf of a Syndicate, dated the 10th. August 1905, by which you agree to accept for the Estate late James Wilson, in exchange for 500 shares of the stock of the Montreal Cotton Co:-

$100.00 for each share in 6% Bonds of the North American Cotton Co Ltd.

37,50 " " " " 7% Preferred stock of the same Company.

and for each share transferred $37.50 par value of the Common stock of the North American Cotton Co.may be acquired on the payment of $9.37½ in cash.

It is hereby agreed that your name will be withdrawn from the offer made by your Company on behalf of the Syndicate, which you accepted for the 500 shares belonging to the Estate late James Wilson on the 26th.May last.

Yours truly,

C.E.Hanna

for the Syndicate,

Exhibit No.337.

Montreal 17th Aug.1908.

Messrs. The Royal Trust Company,

Montreal.

Dear Sirs:-

In consideration of your accepting the offer which your Company is making on behalf of a Syndicate, dated the 10th. August 1908, by which you agree to accept for the Estate late James Wilson, in exchange for 500 shares of the stock of the Montreal Cotton Co:-

$100.00 for each share in 6% Bonds of the North American Cotton Co Ltd.
37.50 " " " 7% Preferred stock of the same Company.

and for each share transferred $37.50 par value of the Common stock of the North American Cotton Co.may be acquired on the payment of $9.37½ in cash.

It is hereby agreed that your name will be withdrawn from the offer made by your Company on behalf of the Syndicate, which you accepted for the 500 shares belonging to the Estate late James Wilson on the 26th.May last.

Yours truly,

C.E.Hanna

for the Syndicate.

Montreal, May,1905.

The Royal Trust Company,
Montreal,
P.Q.

Gentlemen,

I beg to enclose herewith Two (2) Circulars which have been drawn up with the view of having the Company offer to purchase Stock of the Montreal Cotton Company upon the terms and conditions as stated herein. These circulars are dated 20th day of May,1905, and are initialled by us for identification. In consideration of your Company agreeing to issue these Circulars, making the offer as stated therein, we, the undersigned members of the Syndicate, individually and collectively, hereby undertake to deliver to you the amount of 6% Bonds, and 7% Preferred Stock, which will be sufficient to fulfill your offer should the necessary majority of Stock be deposited, and the proposed plan become operative; and we further agree and oblige ourselves to reimburse to you any expenses to which you may be put hereunder, and to pay to you a reasonable remuneration for your services.

David Yuile,
Chairman.

D. Williamson.

Montreal, May 1908.

The Royal Trust Company,

Montreal.

P.M.

Gentlemen,

I beg to enclose herewith Two (2) Circulars which have been drawn up with the view of having the Company offer to Purchase Stock of the Montreal Cotton Company upon the terms and conditions as stated herein. These Circulars are dated 30th day of May, 1908, and are initialled by me for identification. In consideration of your Company agreeing to issue these Circulars, making the offer as stated therein, the undersigned members of the Syndicate, individually and collectively, hereby undertake to deliver to you the amount of 6% Bonds, and 7% Preferred Stock, which will be sufficient to fulfill your offer should the necessary majority of Stock be deposited, and the proposed plan become operative; and we further agree and oblige ourselves to reimburse to you any expenses to which you may be put hereunder, and to pay to you a reasonable remuneration for your services.

David Yeile.
Chairman.

D. Hilliamson.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS of THE MONTREAL COTTON COMPANY.

Dear Sirs:-

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY is authorized to make the following offer on behalf of a Syndicate which has been formed for the purpose of acquiring the capital stock of THE MONTREAL COTTON COMPANY.

In accordance with the above authority we offer to purchase shares of your Company at 133 1/3% of their par value, and agree to pay for them as follows:-

$100.00 for each share in 6% Bonds and
$ 33.33 " " " " 7% Preferred Stock of a new Company to be formed.

The shares of your Company which are deposited with us will be held in trust as security for the payment of your Bonds, and so soon as all the shares of your Company are deposited and its real estate transferred to the new Company, a mortgage deed will be executed and registered by the new Company against such real estate to secure the payment of your Bonds so thay they will be secured not only by the assets of the new Company, but also by such real estate.

All Shareholders wishing to avail themselves of the foregoing offer are requested to deposit their stock with us on or before 31st.May 1905 in order to receive in exchange therefor the securities above mentioned, so soon as the transaction can be given effect to.

The Bonds herein mentioned will be 6% twenty year Bonds redeemable any time at the new Company's option at a premium of 5 per cent. The Preferred Stock will be preferred both as to capital and dividends, which dividends will be non-cumulative.

The proportions of payment to individual shareholders i.e. $100. in Bonds and $33.33 in Preferred Stock will be adhered to as closely as possible, but wherever equal distribution in this ratio is impossible and fractions of bonds or Preferred Stock arise, certificates for fractional parts of shares and bonds will be granted, and these fractional parts must be adjusted between the Shareholders.

So soon as your stock is transferred to The Royal Trust Company, a cheque in payment of the quarterly dividend of 1¾% due 15th.June on the Montreal Cotton Co.stock will be handed to you, and the interest upon the new Bonds given you in exchange for your stock will immediately begin to accrue, as from the date of transfer of same.

It is understood that the Syndicate may withdraw from the purchase of any of the stock deposited, should it not be able to acquire a majority of the stock in the aforesaid Company within 30 days from this date.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY.

Montreal 20th May 1905.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS of THE MONTREAL COTTON COMPANY.

Dear Sirs:-

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY is authorized to make the following offer on behalf of a Syndicate which has been formed for the purpose of acquiring the capital stock of THE MONTREAL COTTON COMPANY.

In accordance with the above authority we offer to purchase shares of your Company at 133 1/3% of their par value, and agree to pay for them as follows:-

$100.00 for each share in 6% Bonds and
$ 33.33 " " " 7% Preferred Stock of
a new Company to be formed.

The shares of your Company which are deposited with us will be held in trust as security for the payment of your Bonds, and so soon as all the shares of your Company are deposited and its real estate transferred to the new Company, a mortgage deed will be executed and registered by the new Company against such real estate to secure the payment of your Bonds so that they will be secured not only by the assets of the new Company, but also by such real estate.

All Shareholders wishing to avail themselves of the foregoing offer are requested to deposit their stock with us on or before 31st.May 1903 in order to receive in exchange therefor the securities above mentioned, so soon as the transaction can be given effect to.

The Bonds herein mentioned will be 6% twenty year Bonds redeemable any time at the new Company's option at a premium of 5 per cent. The Preferred Stock will be preferred both as to capital and dividends, which dividends will be non-cumulative.

The proportions of payment to individual shareholders i.e. $100. in Bonds and $33.33 in Preferred Stock will be adhered to as closely as possible, but wherever equal distribution in this ratio is impossible and fractions of bonds or Preferred Stock arise, certificates for fractional parts of shares and bonds will be granted, and these fractional parts must be adjusted between the Shareholders.

So soon as your stock is transferred to The Royal Trust Company, a cheque in payment of the quarterly dividend of 1¾% due 15th.June on the Montreal Cotton Co.stock will be handed to you, and the interest upon the new Bonds given you in exchange for your stock will immediately begin to accrue, as from the date of transfer of same.

It is understood that the Syndicate may withdraw from the purchase at any of the stock deposited, should it not be able to acquire a majority of the stock in the aforesaid Company within 30 days from this date.

THE ROYAL TRUST COMPANY.

Montreal 30th May 1903.

We, the undersigned Shareholders of the Montreal Cotton Company, hereby agree to sell to The Royal Trust Company or its nominees, the number of shares of capital stock in said The Montteal Cotton Company, owned by us and set opposite our respective names at any time within three months from this date, at the price and on the terms and conditions specified in the foregoing letter, and we hereby constitute and appoint Hugh Robertson or A.E.Holt, of The Royal Trust Company, our irrevocable attorney with power of substitution with full powerto transfer said stock to The Royal Trust Company or its nominees, and to receive from it the securities to which we are entitled under the provisions of the said circular letter in exchange for such stock, and to grant the said The Royal Trust Company a full discharge therefor; and we hereby ratify and confirm all our said attorney or his substitute may do in virtue hereof.

We further agree on demand to sign all such other documents as may be deemed necessary to give effect hereto.

WITNESS OUR HANDS at the place and on the date set opposite our respective names:-

NAME	PLACE	DATE	NUMBER OF SHARES	WITNESS

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We, the undersigned Shareholders of the Montreal Cotton Company, hereby agree to sell to The Royal Trust Company or its nominees, the number of shares of capital stock in said The Montreal Cotton Company, owned by us and set opposite our respective names at any time within three months from this date, at the price and on the terms and conditions specified in the foregoing letter, and we hereby constitute and appoint Hugh Robertson or A.T.Holt, of The Royal Trust Company, our irrevocable attorney with power of substitution with full powers transfer said stock to The Royal Trust Company or its nominees, and to receive from it the securities to which we are entitled under the provisions of the said circular letter in exchange for such stock, and to grant the said The Royal Trust Company a full discharge therefor; and we hereby ratify and confirm all our said attorney or his substitute may do in virtue hereof.

We further agree on demand to sign all such other documents as may be deemed necessary to give effect hereto.

WITNESS OUR HANDS at the place and on the date set opposite our respective names:-

NAME	PLACE	DATE	NUMBER OF SHARES	WITNESS

QUANTITIES OF PRINCIPAL TEXTILE COMMODITIES EXPORTED FROM JAPAN

Year	Cotton yarn	Waste Silk Floss	Raw Silk	Artificial Silk	Cotton Piece Goods	Habutae	Other Silk Piece Goods	Undershirts & drawers	Gloves	Socks & Stockings	Short Drawers
	piculs	piculs	piculs	kin	000 sq.yd.	kin	sq.yds.	doz.	doz.	doz.	Doz.
1913	1,360,503	83,897	202,287		235,177	2,662,777	6,397,765	5,475,128	268,373	2,295,541	
1914	1,652,909	40,126	171,487		337,312	2,387,036	5,006,022	5,240,875	228,051	2,229,236	
1915	1,647,611	60,029	178,142		403,430	3,181,876	6,930,995	5,692,043	224,038	1,805,374	
1916	1,563,033	92,275	217,421		535,079	2,730,842	11,247,118	11,309,991	1,037,088	2,906,239	37,708
1917	1,329,768	100,762	258,288		794,430	2,702,618	11,399,262	6,643,084	2,155,601	3,542,076	25,174
1918	1,225,381	114,534	243,445		1,006,399	3,259,216	22,578,432	4,221,658	2,458,677	2,903,535	72,242
1919	642,870	60,797	286,224		882,964	3,135,961	26,074,560	3,685,629	1,215,596	2,926,495	36,077
1920	898,171	68,533	174,687		826,888	2,697,097	20,940,819	3,522,364	403,459	2,214,730	32,331
1921	876,783	59,927	262,028		689,251	2,042,040	41,104,810	2,309,497	143,048	669,898	24,266
1922	1,182,186	80,938	344,192		780,552	2,065,312	45,239,294	3,452,821	172,539	750,900	24,769
1923	742,975	47,378	263,280		811,529	1,288,751	42,595,907	4,477,612	221,995	1,122,618	30,620
1924	811,082	89,128	372,564		1,008,653	1,966,978	54,592,445	4,717,281	227,622	830,322	16,202
1925	932,408	97,840	438,449		1,297,542	1,416,611	75,473,641	6,193,779	203,411	1,151,985	27,883
1926	616,653	62,012	442,978		1,424,880	1,475,744	93,420,998	5,961,483	280,052	1,308,237	31,224
1927	352,968	65,388	521,773		1,482,876	1,736,779	106,930,797	7,533,887	293,368	1,639,909	102,774
1928	214,947	65,382	547,964	51,116	1,418,703	1,803,640	105,526,592	8,225,151	252,229	2,768,632	153,382
1929	202,203	53,502	574,849	116,096	1,790,560	1,862,876	118,138,333	8,856,288	323,221	2,954,847	194,199
1930	178,848	22,915	469,896	2,403,272	1,571,825	1,174,153	72,303,483	8,575,159	457,863	3,641,771	237,000
1931	95,117	4,811	555,925	1,931,619	1,413,780	692,136	67,363,692	6,709,466	255,012	3,438,116	172,889
1932	268,816	3,603	546,590	5,558,706	2,031,722	707,761	82,679,177	8,883,128	186,765	4,352,860	298,259
1933	144,916	4,223	483,276	6,696,524	2,090,225	663,154	95,776,634	10,670,912	241,741	5,257,332	478,110
1934	194,533	9,118	505,998	16,792,508	2,577,233	911,281	105,063,598	10,111,121	602,966	6,625,139	678,070
an-June/35	140,414	1,997	253,493	9,755,900	1,388,877	9,873,188	56,302,244	5,180,983	665,588	3,225,372	329,124

from: Tenth Annual Bulletin of the Financial & Economic Statistics of Nippon,
Kobe University of Commerce 1935.

% of 1913

234 149% 251% 1097% 33% 1695% 212%

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June 6th, 1936.

COTTON SPINDLES IN THE FAR EAST

	TOTAL	INDIA	JAPAN	CHINA
1900[x]	6,769,000	4,945,000	1,274,000	550,000
1914[x]	10,250,000	6,500,000	2,750,000	1,000,000
1925[x]	17,142,000	8,500,000	5,292,000	3,350,000
1930[x]	19,808,000	8,907,000	7,072,000	3,829,000
1934[x]	23,367,000	9,572,000	9,115,000	4,680,000
1935[xx]			9,305,000	
1936[xx]			10,296,000	

Source:

[x] Commerce Year Book

[xx] Textile Weekly, Feb. 14th, 1936.

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"TEXTILE WEEKLY" - Dec. 1st, 1933

"INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN JAPAN

A Boom in Industry - Budget at Record of Yen 2,017,000,000

There has recently been great rejoicing in Japan to celebrate the fact that Japanese exports of cotton textiles have now exceeded those from Great Britain for the first time. The Monthly Circular of the Mitsubishi Economic Research Bureau, Japan, contains a detailed investigation of the recent tendencies in industrial production in Japan, and records the remarkable activity in Japanese industry since last autumn; in other words, since the currency devaluation commenced, for inflation has not yet officially taken place.

Table 1 - Japanese Production

Jan-Aug	Cotton Yarn	Cotton Tissues	Raw Silk (a)	Silk Tissues (b)	Rayon (c)
	000 B's	000 yds.	000 bales	000 hiki	ooo lbs.
1929	1,196	1,004,905	356.8	2,246	-
1930	[illegible]1,716	951,146	360.1	2,035	[illegible]
1931	1,665	919,342	365.7	2,129	[illegible]
1932	1,866	997,860	307.3	2,186	[illegible]
1933	2,011	1,110,471	334.4	3,031	64500

(a) Arrivals at Yokohama and Kobe silk markets.
(b) Volume of exported silk piece-goods.
(c) January to September.

In general, reports this economic survey, improvement manifested itself in higher commodity and share prices, the latter reaching the highest record since February, 1927. Taking 1927 as 100, the index of production for producers' goods in September, 1933, stood at 141, with retail prices at 147. Cotton yarn prices averaged 233.89 yen in September, 1933, compared with 171.13 yen in September, 1932, for a bale of 20's ring counts of 400 lbs. weight. Extreme activity characterized the cotton yarn and rayon markets; prices registered a sharp advance, and consumption and exports were active. Nevertheless, it is admitted that the weaving of fabrics for export is now becoming unprofitable through rising prices. The Monthly Circular enumerates the primary causes of the great increase in the index of production as:

(1) Requirements of military service.
(2) Government relief works.
(3) The increase in export trade and decrease in imports due to the lower exchange rates.

Table 2 - Curtailment of Production.

	September 1932	September 1933
COTTON YARN	20%	20%
SPUNSILK YARN	18%	33%
COTTON TISSUES:	Monthly outputs fixed at:	
Cotton crepe (for export)	185,000 pieces	210,000 pieces
Cotton crepe (for domestic supply)	30,000 "	30,000 "
Cotton flannel (grey)	325,000 "	225,000 "
Cotton flannel (manufactured)	500,000 "	450,000 "
Cotton striped tissues	780,000 "	500,000 "
SILK TISSUES		
Habutae (for export)	53,000 hiki	55,000 hiki

The actual figures of production during the first eight months of this year, compared with previous years, for certain textiles, are shown in Table 1. This phenomenal expansion appears very singular in view of serious curtailment of production, still officially reported, and reflected in summary form in Table 2.

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RAYON YARN PRODUCTION

	Canada		Great Britain		Japan		United States		Total World Production
	000 lbs.	%	000 lbs.	%	000 lbs.	%	000 lbs.	%	000 lbs.
1925	510	-	29,500	16	3,200	2	51,900	28	186,545
1926	1,925	1	25,500	12	5,000	3	62,690	29	214,810
1927	2,510	1	38,800	13	10,500	4	75,555	26	297,965
1928	3,500	1	52,100	15	16,500	5	97,230	27	361,185
1929	3,750	1	52,700	12	27,000	6	121,285	28	438,010
1930	5,400	1	47,000	11	36,600	8	126,805	28	450.285
1931	5,350	1	52,700	11	48,950	10	150,880	30	501,370
1932	7,100	1	69,900	13	69,600	13	134,815	26	525,720
1933	7,720	1	80,000	12	98,300	15	208,530	32	665,975
1934	8,700	1	88,900	11	153,100	20	210,330	27	775,010
1935*	12,750	1	123,770	13	224,000	24	256,659	27	950,000

from: Textile Organon: 1935, page 83
1936, pages 15a, 15, 41.

* Estimates.

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RAYON YARN PRODUCTION

	Canada		Great Britain		Japan		United States		Total World Production
	000 lbs.	%	000 lbs.	%	000 lbs.	%	000 lbs.	%	000 lbs.
1928	810	-	89,300	16	3,200	2	81,000	28	186,648
1929	1,955	1	88,800	15	5,000	3	082,890	29	214,810
1927	2,210	1	86,800	15	10,800	4	75,885	26	287,905
1928	3,200	1	82,100	15	16,800	5	97,250	27	341,186
1929	3,780	1	82,700	15	27,000	6	121,885	28	436,010
1930	3,400	1	67,000	11	36,800	8	180,805	28	650,285
1931	3,880	1	82,700	11	46,850	10	180,880	30	801,870
1932	7,100	1	69,900	13	69,800	13	184,815	26	825,720
1933	7,780	1	80,000	12	98,800	15	208,850	32	665,975
1934	8,700	1	88,800	11	182,100	20	310,250	37	775,010
1935*	12,780	1	123,770	13	224,000	24	284,859	27	980,000

From: Textile Organon: 1935, Page 88
1930, Pages 18a, 19, 42.

* Estimates.

Berry 346

+ Graph

MANCHESTER GUARDIAN - Jan. 30th, 1936

RAYON: NEW PRODUCTION RECORDS

The remarkable progress of the rayon industry continues. Last year British production increased by a third over the 1934 figure. United States production increased by a fourth, Japanese by a half. The accompanying chart shows the rise in the volume of production in these three countries since 1929, which has continued in spite of the general economic depression.

Japan has made the most rapid advance, and now stands only a little below the United States. Great Britain advanced rapidly last year, but not at the same pace as Japan. Italy (whose production increased only 2% in the first six months of 1935) marks time. Germany increased her production last year by a fourth. Her output of rayon and staple fibre for 1935 is estimated at 138,000,000 lb., which exceeds Britain's. France is the sixth largest producer, followed by Holland.

(Chart)

Rayon Production: 1929 - 1935
U.S.A., Italy, U.K., Japan.

From:
"The Textile Weekly", Manchester
February 28, 1936.

JAPAN - RAYON PRODUCTION INCREASING

In our issue of December 20, 1935 (page 692) we reported that the rate of curtailment (20%) in the Japanese rayon industry might be increased this year in view of the expected large increase in production. It is now estimated that a monthly output may be reached in March of some 25,000,000 lb. Although this figure may be regarded as being on the high side (total output in 1935 was about 224,000,000 lb.), the anticipated heavy increase would appear to be having its effect on the yarn market, where a low price was recently recorded of 52.20 yen on the Sampin yarn market. Moreover the first-class companies will probably resort to dumping in March, the month when production is expected to attain its record level. In addition the prices of high-grade and ordinary yarns are tending to become closer, and it is thought that the large companies will commence producing ordinary yarn in greater volumes when the margin is too small to make manufacture of the high-grade yarn a profitable procedure.

EXHIBIT 348 (Copy)
June 9, 1936

MANCHESTER GUARDIAN - March 30, 1936

THE RAYON OUTLOOK.

The following figures of the Japanese rayon position (published in the "Japan Times") show that in the opinion of the market Japanese productive capacity in rayon will reach 23,500,000 lb. a month in June, and that demand will be only 22,500,000 lb., even if an expansion of 20 per cent in exports is allowed for. In January, of a consumption of 19,500,000 lb., 8,000,000 was consumed in the domestic piece goods market, 4,500,000 lb. was exported as yarn, and 7,000,000 was exported in woven goods. The estimates of production and demand in the coming months are:

	Est. Productive capacity of Federated Firms lb.	Outsiders lb.	Estimated Demand lb.
January ..	23,500,000	1,600,000	19,500,000
February ..	23,500,000	1,700,000	19,500,000
March	25,100,000	2,100,000	20,500,000
April	26,100,000	2,400,000	21,000,000
May	26,700,000	3,000,000	21,500,000
June	28,900,000	4,600,000	22,500,000

It is not surprising in view of these figures, that there should be doubts whether an increase in the curtailment of active plant from 20 to 30 per cent will be sufficient. Export conditions are regarded pessimistically. In January exports at 30,074,000 sq. yds. were more than in January 1935, when the total was 29,225,000, but less in value - 8,616,000 yen, against 9,477,000 yen. Exports of rayon yarn were also greater (4,276,000 lb., against 1,784,000 lb.) but the average price fell heavily (the totals being 2,835,000 yen in January, 1936, and 1,664,000 yen in January 1935). (average price cloth 8.3¢)
(January 1936, average price yarn 19.23¢)

EXHIBIT 349 (Copy)
June 9,1936
From Textile Organon
May, 1935, p.70.

EXPORT OF RAYON TEXTILES AND RAYON YARN FROM JAPAN BY COUNTRIES.

	RAYON TEXTILES - in Square Yards				Rayon Yarn in Pounds
	1934	1933	1932	1931	1934
China	123,302	54,440	101,082	943,824	950,000
Kwantung Prov.	14,807,502	5,003,865	1,192,662	395,726	8,244,016
Hongkong....	2,299,836	763,315	274,539	3,968,166	1,549,664
Siam	6,145,272	2,113,367	1,268,944	1,126,797	No detail
Str.Settlements	10,734,927	11,641,132	8,542,367	7,433,792	49,600
Br. India ..	76,283,383	62,002,315	92,571,888	61,354,039	8,494,223
Philippines.	6,075,181	2,919,802	6,673,696	8,689,416	12,700
Dutch India	46,726,189	60,801,942	59,393,121	27,496,490	302,313
Other Asia	14,946,273	6,368,070	24,384	84,893	638,521
TOTAL ASIA	178,042,865	151,668,248	170,042,683	111,493,143	20,241,037
Gr.Britain	2,090,999	No detail	---------	---------	241
France	1,144,626	No detail	---------	---------	Nodetail
Other European	2,066,114	4,579,233	----------	---------	121,920
TOTAL EUROPEAN	5,301,739	4,579,233	---------	----------	122,161
Canada	345,794	124,149	797,863	5,128,332	No detail
U.S.A.	461,225	No detail	No detail	No detail	No detail
Other North America	45,298	507,964	1,395,472	268,175	952
TOTAL NORTH AMERICA	852,317	632,113	2,193,335	5,396,507	952
Central America.....	20,743,843	9,930,729	--------	--------	1,544,576
South America	13,382,506	4,813,900	--------	--------	50,416
Egypt.....	26,611,933	16,205,479	19,795,091	--------	Nodetail
South Africa	13,768,328	9,538,585	12,189,626	9,544,205	No detail
East Africa	3,858,983	2,861,387	5,101,117	2,591,033	No detail
Other Africa	23,917,737	21,790,869	8,559,045	2,637,719	322,267
TOTAL AFRICA	68,156,981	50,396,320	45,644,879	14,772,957	322,267
Australia...	42,987,787	21,144,909	8,319,111	1,258,024	45,288
New Zealand	3,414,418	1,594,882	--------	-------	--------
TOTAL OCEANIA....	46,402,205	22,739,791	8,319,111	1,258,024	45,288
All Others ..	12,773,332	15,282,315	15,364,773	6,596,347	18,432
Total Quantity	345,655,788	260,042,649	241,564,781	139,516,978	22,345,129
Total Yen Value------	¥113,467,270	¥ 77,365,540	¥60,539,195	¥ 39,712,918	¥22,397,268
Equiv. Dollars	$33,722,472	$19,844,261	$17,017,567	$ 19,399,760	$ 6,656,468
Value Unit in Yen	0.328	0.297	0.241	0.284	1.003
Value Unit-Cents	9.76	7.63	6.77	13.9	29.8
Yen Rate in Cents	29.72	25.65	28.11	48.85	29.72

EXHIBIT 649 (Copy)
June 9,1936
From Textile Organon
May, 1936, p.70.

EXPORT OF RAYON TEXTILES AND RAYON YARN FROM JAPAN BY COUNTRIES.

RAYON TEXTILES - in Square Yards

	1934	1935	1936	Rayon Yarn in Pounds 1934
China				
Kwantung Prov.	14,807,802	6,002,865	1,192,862	8,244,016
Hongkong....	2,295,836	764,816	274,859	1,649,664
Siam	6,146,276	2,113,867	1,268,964	1,126,797
Str.Settle-				
ments	10,734,927	11,641,122	8,642,807	49,600
Br. India ..	76,282,283	62,002,816	92,871,888	61,264,029
Philippines.	6,076,181	2,912,802	6,672,696	8,689,416
Dutch India	46,726,189	60,801,942	59,298,181	27,496,490
Other Asia	14,946,272	6,868,070	24,284	84,893
TOTAL ASIA	179,042,805	181,886,248	170,042,683	111,492,142
Gr.Britain	2,099,999	No detail	No detail	241
France	1,144,656	No detail	No detail	Nodetail
Other European	5,066,114	4,879,228	----------	121,980
TOTAL EUROPEAN	8,301,769	4,879,228	----------	122,121
Canada	245,794	124,149	797,868	6,120,282
U.S.A.	461,225	No detail	No detail	No detail
Other North				
America	45,298	807,964	1,299,472	868,178
TOTAL NORTH				
AMERICA	882,317	682,112	2,198,356	8,296,807
Central				
America.....	20,142,842	9,930,725	----------	1,364,870
South America	12,282,806	4,845,900	----------	80,416
EGYPT.....	26,811,923	16,208,479	19,728,081	Nodetail
South Africa	12,728,828	9,828,886	12,189,828	9,644,208
West Africa	8,008,968	2,861,867	6,101,117	2,891,082
Other Africa	28,917,727	21,790,869	6,869,048	2,827,719
TOTAL AFRICA	66,126,981	50,896,820	46,644,879	14,772,807
Australia...	42,987,787	21,144,909	8,819,111	1,208,084
New Zealand	3,414,418	1,994,882	----------	----------
TOTAL				
OCEANIA....	46,402,208	23,139,791	8,819,111	1,208,084
All Other ..	12,772,852	10,282,812	16,864,772	6,896,847
Total Quantity	340,688,788	260,042,649	241,664,781	139,816,976
Total Yen				
Value------	¥112,467,270	¥ 77,286,840	¥60,889,198	¥ 89,712,918
Equiv. Dollars	$32,722,472	$19,844,261	$17,017,867	$ 19,299,760
Value Unit in Yen	0.328	0.297	0.251	0.284
Value Unit-Cents	9.76	7.68	6.77	12.9

Yen Rate in Cents 29.72 26.66 28.11 46.85 29.72

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RAYON EXPORTS FROM JAPAN

1935

RAYON YARN

Total.....30,672,400 lbs.

	(million lbs.)
British India.....	10.2
Kwantung.....	7.2
China.....	3.2
Mexico.....	2.4
Australia.....	1.6
Others.....	6.0

RAYON PIECE GOODS

Total.....442,193,000 sq.yds.

	(million Sq.Yds.)
British India.....	75.
Australia.....	66.
Dutch India.....	50.
Kwantung Province.....	27.
Egypt.....	20.
Philippines.....	19.
Uruguay.....	18.
Hong Kong.....	13.
Federation of South Africa.	13.
Siam.....	12.
New Zealand.....	9.
United States.....	0.9
Canada.....	0.4

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from:
Rayon Organon, March 1936,
page 55.

From:
Women's Wear Daily, New York.
Feb. 13th, 1936.

JAPANESE RAYON FABRIC EXPORTS

UP SHARPLY IN 1935

Yokohama. - Exports of Japanese rayon textiles for 1935 totaled 421,141,000 square yards, gaining 78,485,000 square yards or 22.8 per cent over 1934, according to the Japan Rayon Association. As with cotton textiles, the extent of gain was smaller. The gain of 1931 over 1930, for example, was 55.3 per cent, while 1932 showed a gain of 73.2 per cent over 1931. In yards, it will be noticed that the 1935 gain was 78,486,000 while that in 1934 was 85,600,000.

The same association has made known that Japan's exports of rayon yarn last year were 30,427,000 pounds, rising 36.9 per cent over 1934. This was caused by general expansion of the European and Oriental outlets for the fiber, due to the withdrawal of Italy from the field following the outbreak of trouble in Ethiopia. Japanese yarn found its way to Latin America, Africa and Australia in large quantities. Exports of yarn were especially pronounced to Australia and to Argentina.

TOTAL COTTON PIECE GOODS EXPORTS

Million Square Yards

Year	Great Britain	Japan
xx1924	4,440	960
xx1925	4,436	1,213
xx1926	3,835	1,348
xx1927	4,117	1,395
xx1928	3,867	1,419
x1929	3,672	1,791
x1930	2,407	1,572
x1931	1,716	1,414
x1932	2,198	2,032
x1933	2,031	2,090
x1934	1,993	2,577
x1935	1,949	2,710

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xx Economic & Statistical Department,
Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organisations

x Manchester Guardian, Jan. 17th, 1936.

TOTAL COTTON PIECE GOODS EXPORTS

Million Square Yards

Year	Great Britain	Japan
xx1924	4,440	960
xx1925	4,458	1,815
xx1926	3,880	1,946
xx1927	4,117	1,395
xx1928	3,887	1,429
x1929	3,672	1,791
x1930	2,407	1,572
x1931	1,718	1,414
x1932	2,180	2,028
x1933	2,021	2,960
x1934	1,902	2,877
x1935	1,940	2,710

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xx Economic & Statistical Department,
Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organisations

x Manchester Guardian, Jan. 17th, 1936.

MANCHESTER GUARDIAN - Jan. 17, 1936

Cotton Piece Goods Exports

For the third year in succession Japan's exports of cotton piece goods have exceeded the United Kingdom's and for the second year in succession the excess was a substantial one. As recently as 1929 the British exports were more than double the Japanese, but last year the British exports were only 71.9 per cent of the Japanese, the British figure having contracted by 46.9 per cent during the period, while the Japanese increased by 51.3 per cent. The trends are shown in the following table:-

(ooo's omitted)

	U.K. Sq.Yds.	Japan Sq.Yds.
1935	1,949	2,710
1934	1,993	2,577
1933	2,031	2,090
1932	2,198	2,032
1931	1,716	1,414
1930	2,407	1,572
1929	3,672	1,791

Although in 1935 the United Kingdom and Japan between them held a larger share of the total world trade in cotton piece goods than they did in 1929, the total of their exports, at 4,659,000,000 square yards last year, compares with a total of 5,463,000,000 square yards in the earlier year.

EXPORTS OF RAYON PIECE GOODS

(million square yards)

	United Kingdom[a]	Japan[b]
1930	7.40	
1931	6.15	139.5
1932	10.58	241.7
1933	10.85	260.1
1934	13.45	345.7
1935	13.60	421.1

(a) Trade & Navigation of U.K.

(b) Rayon Organon, May, 1935.

EXPORTS OF RAYON PIECE GOODS

(million square yards)

	United Kingdom[a]	Japan[b]
1950	7.40	
1951	6.15	1380.5
1952	10.88	861.7
1953	10.85	880.1
1954	18.45	845.7
1955	19.80	481.1

(a) Trade & Navigation of U.K.

(b) Rayon Organon, May, 1955.

DATE OF IMPOSITION OF TEXTILE QUOTAS IN BRITISH COLONIES

1934

June 7 - Jamaica

June 11 - Straits Settlements

June 12 - Bahamas

" " - Gold Coast

" " - Malta

" " - Nigeria

June 15 - Trinidad & Tobago

June 26 - Fiji

" " - Mauritius

by Aug. 31 - Cyprus; Dominica; Sierra Leone; Gambia; British Guiana; Barbados; St.Vincent; St.Lucia; Seychelles; Somaliland; Federated Malay States.

by Sept.31 - Antigua; Bermuda; Brunei; Ceylon; Grenada; Sarawak; Unfederated Malay States; Virgin Islands.

by Oct. 31 - Solomon Islands; Gilbert & Ellice Islands; Monsterrat; St.Christopher & Nevis.

By Dec. 31 - British Honduras

(From Manchester Chamber of Commerce Record)

DATE OF IMPOSITION OF TEXTILE QUOTAS

IN BRITISH COLONIES

1934

June 7 - Jamaica

June 11 - Straits Settlements

June 15 - Bahamas

" " - Gold Coast

" " - Malta

" " - Nigeria

June 19 - Trinidad & Tobago

June 26 - Fiji

" " - Mauritius

by Aug. 31 - Cyprus; Dominica; Sierra Leone; Gambia; British Guiana; Barbados; St.Vincent; St.Lucia; Seychelles; Somaliland; Federated Malay States.

by Sept.31 - Antigua; Bermuda; Brunei; Ceylon; Grenada; Serawak; Unfederated Malay States; Virgin Islands.

by Oct. 31 - Solomon Islands; Gilbert & Ellice Islands; Montserrat; St.Christopher & Nevis.

By Dec. 31 - British Honduras

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MANCHESTER GUARDIAN - Mar.2, 1936.

BRITISH TRADE IN THE SUDAN

Japan's Competition

(From a correspondent)

In view of the important part which the Sudan will play in the forthcoming Anglo-Egyptian negotiations - since the 1930 discussions broke down on this point - the foreign trade of the Sudan is of particular interest.

In common with most countries, the Sudan benefited from the general recovery, and for twelve months ending December, 1935, had a favourable trade balance of £E4,616,954. The total imports at £E5,185,835 showed an increase of £E1,443,660 over the previous year, while exports at £E9,801,789 were also up £E1,941,138. This improvement owed little to the East African hostilities. Although there was a good demand for Sudanese cattle and sheep from Eritrea in the late summer, the alleged discovery of disease among some of the cattle led the Italian authorities to prohibit the further entry of cattle from the Sudan. Since then sanctions have been applied and trade with Eritrea is at a standstill.

The improved export figures were mainly due to the better prices and to a slight increase in exports of raw cotton, cotton-seed, and gum. The main increase in imports was an additional £E361,207 for Government machinery (probably for the Gebel Awlia dam), and £E164,161 for arms and explosives.

Britain still remains the Sudan's best customer, taking just under 50 per cent of the total exports, as compared with the 13 per cent taken by Egypt, which is second on the list; the actual figures were Britain £E2,137,184 and Egypt £E564,546. On the other hand, while Britain supplied 32 per cent of the Sudan's total imports, she was followed closely by Egypt, 20 per cent, and Japan, 19 per cent - the figures being £E1,687,873, £E1,040,854, and £E991,403 respectively. The last figure is of interest, for it shows that while Japan was able to find a market for nearly one million pounds (Egyptian) worth of goods in the Sudan, the latter sold to Japan only £E64,839 or 1.5 per cent of her total exports.

Textile Imports

The textile returns make rather dismal reading from the Lancashire point of view:

	Cotton piece goods Quantity in tons	Value in £E	Piece goods of cotton or rayon tons	£E
Great Britain	285	56,115	~~Zero~~ -	177
Egypt	282	43,601	309	100,542
Japan	7,742	745,235	27	3,058

	Silk Metres	£E	Rayon Metres	£E
Great Britain	24	4	2,017	164
Egypt	887	307	4,738	126
Japan	909,274	34,609	7,359,957	80,799

	Cotton Yarn Kilos	£E	Cotton Thread Kilos	£E
Great Britain	5,826	1,037	13,113	6,952
Egypt	724	87	292	49
Japan	20,513	1,973	1,235	158

The British Chamber of Commerce in Khartum has repeatedly drawn the Government's attention to this unsatisfactory state of affairs in which Japan floods the Sudan with goods without taking anything in exchange while Britain is left with an unfavourable balance. When Egypt took action against Japan last autumn there was a strong demand for similar steps to be taken in the Sudan since Japanese goods were smuggled into Egypt via the Sudan. The Government increased the duties on rayon and silk in December by 25 and 15 per cent, but the Sudan still lags behind Egypt.

At the moment everyone is wondering what will be the outcome of the Angle-Egyptian negotiations, since Egyptians have been assiduously cultivating the Sudan in recent years to find an outlet for the products of the new Egyptian industries.

Textile Imports

The textile returns make rather dismal reading from the Lancashire point of view:

	Cotton piece goods (Quantity in Value)		Cotton yarn or thread	
	Piece	In £E	Lbs	£E
Great Britain	285	55,118	8ans -	177
Egypt	2852	45,601	309	100,842
Japan	7,742	748,258	87	8,058

	Silk		Rayon	
	Metres	£E	Metres	£E
Great Britain	84	4	7,017	164
Egypt	897	307	4,738	128
Japan	909,274	64,806	7,359,987	80,799

	Kilos	£E	Kilos	£E
Great Britain	5,858	1,057	13,112	6,958
Egypt	784	87	892	49
Japan	80,812	1,975	1,858	158

The British Chamber of Commerce in Khartum has repeatedly drawn the Government's attention to this unsatisfactory state of affairs in which Japan floods the Sudan with goods without taking anything in exchange while Britain is left with an unfavourable balance. When Egypt took action against Japan last autumn there was a strong demand for similar steps to be taken in the Sudan. Japanese goods were smuggled into Egypt via the Sudan. The Government increased the duties on rayon and silk in December by 25 and 15 per cent, but the Sudan still lags behind Egypt.

At the moment everyone is wondering what will be the outcome of the Anglo-Egyptian negotiations, since Egyptians have been unanimously outlawing the Sudan in recent years to find an outlet for the products of the new Egyptian industries.

TEXTILE MERCURY & ARGUS, Manchester

Jan. 31st, 1936.

"The following statement showing the quantities of rayon piece-goods imported into Tanganyika Territory during the period January-October, 1935 and 1934 respectively, has been received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in East Africa:-

Country of Origin	Jan.-Oct. 1935 Yards	Jan.-Oct. 1934 Yards
Total.....	1,453,630	1,046,049
United Kingdom....	7,378	5,524
India.....	24,252	---
Germany.....	3,349	95
Japan.....	1,406,693	1,023,008

During October, 1935, imports of rayon piece-goods totalled 161,848 yards, of which Japan supplied 148,235 yards value Shs. 49,318, and the United Kingdom 1,789 yards value Shs. 2,346.

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From:
Manchester Guardian,
April 12/~~36~~
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AUSTRALIA AND JAPAN

While the Australian Ministers are negotiating with the British Government trade negotiations are taking place in Australia between the Australian and Japanese Governments. These are being watched with much interest and expectancy in Japan. In a message to a newspaper supplement the Japanese Minister of Commerce explains in familiar phrases why the trade of the two countries is not "satisfactory" - "the reason is plain: the trade balance is one-sided, the ratio being three to one, or even four to one, against Japan." Japan therefore feels strong enough to indulge in a little plain speaking on another familiar subject, the Australian tariff. A "Japan-Australia Trade Discussion Council" has been formed at Osaka, and at its first meeting speakers complained that Lancashire cotton goods had a preferential advantage over Japanese of 26.5 per cent, which they thought was "going rather far, even in consideration of the spirit of Ottawa". The tariff on Japanese silks, they said, was prohibitive, and Australians were buying Japanese silk goods through the United Kingdom instead of shipping them direct from Japan. The speakers had no complaints to make about the trade in rayon goods, which has grown from 2,500,000 yen in 1932 to 16,000,000 yen last year, and permitted themselves the extraordinary boast that Japan can produce rayon yarn at a third of the British and American price, and rayon piece goods at even greater advantage. As in all bilateral discussions each side must be equipped with a stick to use against the other, the Japanese hint that they may turn to South Africa and South America for their wool, and Australia is invited to make haste before barter bargains on wool and wheat are made with her rivals. The Australian Government is, however, taking its time. Perhaps the delay is not unconnected with the London discussions.

ARTIFICIAL SILK FABRICS

TARIFF RATES AND IMPORTS

Australia

	Customs	Primage
General tariff	40%	10% ad valorem
Preferential tariff	20%	10%

Imports - Calendar year 1935:

From Japan.....65,800,000 yds.
From Great Britain.. 7,184,000 yds.

1931 1,850,550

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Manchester Guardian,
Apr. 1, 1936

AUSTRALIA AND LANCASHIRE

Japan's Competition in Cotton and Rayon

The conditions of the trade in cotton textiles with Australia have been discussed in Manchester during the last two days with Dr. Page, the Deputy Prime Minister of Australia. The accompanying diagram shows the relative positions of Lancashire and Japan in the Australian market during the last five years. Since 1933 Lancashire's exports have declined both in actual quantity and in proportion to Australia's total imports. In part this is the result of the development of the Australian industry, but in a large measure because of the competition of Japan.

The first section of the diagram shows the course of the trade in cotton piece-goods. Last year Lancashire exported even less than in the bad year 1931; Japan exported more than four times as much as she did in 1931. In the majority of classes of cotton piece-goods the British margin of preference is from 20 to 25 per cent ad valorem.

In rayon piece-goods and mixtrues of cotton and rayon (shown as one total in the second diagram) Japan has captured and created a large market. Some of the fall in the consumption of cotton goods must be attributed to the substitution of rayon and rayon mixtures for cotton. In spite of a margin of preference of 20 per cent in favour of British goods, British exports have shown little change. British rayon piece-goods have made some small advance - from 1,170,000 square yards in 1931 to 2,840,000 yards in 1935, but rayon and cotton mixtures have fallen from 7,000,000 yards in 1934 to 4,344,000 yards last year (they were 4,500,000 yards in 1931).

Japanese rayons, almost entirely pure rayon, with few mixtures, have risen steadily from 1,300,000 yards in 1931 to 65,800,000 yards last year.

In rayon yarns the course of trade has been less consistent. British yarn exports in 1934 and 1935 were much higher than in the three preceding years. Japanese exports have been capricious, jumping from 371,000 lb. in 1931 to 1,057,000 lbs. in 1932, dropping to 364,000 lb. in 1933 and to 46,000 lb. in 1934. But since Japan is now under great pressure to export rayon yarn, as her production is increasing more rapidly than the world consumption of her rayon piece-goods, she may become a still more formidable competitor.

Negotiations for a trade agreement between Australia and Japan have been going on for months, but no conclusion has been arrived at. Japan has been trying hard to secure an assured market for her textiles as the condition of taking a large part of Australia's wool clip.

(Chart)

36B

From:
Manchester Guardian,
Apr. 14, 1936.

AUSTRALIA TO RAISE TARIFFS AGAINST JAPAN?

Tokio Prepares to Protest

FEARS OF HEAVY DUTIES ON IMPORTS OF RAYON GOODS

The result of the trade negotiations between Australia and Japan, which have been proceeding for many months, is not yet known. But it is significant that the Japanese papers should be publishing reports that Australia is contemplating the imposition of stiff duties on Japanese rayons.

According to the "Osaka Mainichi", the Foreign Office at Tokio received a dispatch on March 20 stating that the Australian Government was contemplating an increase in the import duty, and it was decided to lodge a protest through Mr. Kuramatsu Murai, the Japanese Consul General at Sydney. At the same time Japanese exporters met to consider the reported decision.

No confirmation has been received in this country of the Australian Government's reported dicision, and all that is known is that the trade negotiations between Japan and Australia are still going on. The Japanese reports, however, go the length of mentioning the amount of the proposed increase in the duty. The following, which appeared in the "Osaka Mainichi" of March 22, summarizes the position from the Japanese angle:-

> The Japanese Government finds the new move on the part of the Australian Government most regrettable. The negotiations for the conclusion of a new treaty of commerce have made good progress and an agreement has been reached on the major principles. Further, apart from the treaty of commerce, the principle has been established of the freedom of the Japanese in Australia as regards their travelling and residence and also of freedom of navigation.

Control of Exports

Meanwhile the Foreign Office has notified the Commerce Office of the new development in Australia with a view to exercising an all-round control over the export of rayon yarn and textiles, in consideration of the fact that similar and other troubles are developing subsequent to the advent of Japanese rayon manufactures in the Philippines and Canada. Standardisation of the export price is regarded as necessary among the exporters themselves.

As regards the Australia-Japan trade negotiations, the prospects are now clouded. Australia's attitude toward Germany, Belgium, and France, with whom trade negotiations are pending, is gradually hardening, and this change as well as the present negotiations between Canberra and London inevitably have a significant bearing upon the present Australia-Japan trade talks. It is evident that the delicate relations between Australia and the United Kingdom are having unfavourable effects upon the Japanese exports to Australia.

The situation is turning unfavourably for Germany, France, and Belgium in their negotiations with Australia, as a result of the United Kingdom's firm attitude toward Australia.

Exporters' Protest

The paper says that the rayon textile exporters' associations in Tokio, Osaka, Nagoya, and Kobe are considering the suspension of trade with Australia in protest against the raising of the rayon duty. It adds:

"The suspension of the rayon textile export to Australia has been decided by the federation of the associations, which was considerably irritated upon being fnformed of the intention of the Australian Government, particularly because a movement has been going on in Japan for some time past to readjust the lopsided balance of trade between Australia and Japan, the proposed levying of high tariff being in direct conflict with such a movement.

It is alleged that the Australian Government decided on the present tariff manipulation in accordance with Britain's suggestion.

It is learned, moreover, that the Australian Government is secretly proceeding with the programme of levying an additional duty on the Japanese rayon textiles, stopping the press reports on the subject within the country, presumably in consideration of the far-reaching effect on consumers' circles.

According to a report received by a certain Japanese firm the present ad valorem duty is to be changed into a specific tax of one shilling per pound.

If this is correct the new specific duty will prove exceedingly high in ad valorem terms. For instance one "hiki" of Shioze, or about 50 yards, weighing 7.7 pounds, which is worth about 9 yen, will become subject to a duty of 7 yen."

77.7%

Cheap Goods

Japanese rayon piece goods exports to Australia have been increasing steadily. The totals in the last five years have been:

	Million Sq.Yds.
1931.....	1,300,000
1932.....	8,300,000
1933.....	21,200,000
1934.....	43,000,000
1935.....	65,800,000

The cheapness of Japanese rayon goods is shown by the illustrations given by the "Osaka Mainichi". This brand would work out at 2½d. a yard; the suggested duty would be equivalent to an addition of 2d. per yard.

The present duty on rayons is 45 per cent ad valorem on Japanese and other foreign goods and 25 per cent on British goods. A specific duty would fall more heavily on the cheaper kinds of goods such as are supplied by Japan. The cheap rayons, as Sir Ernest Thompson pointed out in his speech at Canberra (reported in the "Manchester Guardian" of April 3), have already lessened the market for British and Australian cotton piece goods.

The cheapness of Japanese rayon goods is shown by the illustrations given by the "Daily Mail". This bread would work out at 2½d. a yard; the suggested duty would be equivalent to an addition of 5d. per yard.

The present duty on rayons is 45 per cent ad valorem on Japanese and other foreign goods and 25 per cent on British goods. A specific duty would fall more heavily on the cheaper kinds of goods such as are supplied by Japan. The cheap rayons, as Sir Ernest Thompson pointed out in his speech at Canberra (reported in the "Manchester Guardian" of April 3), have already lessened the markets for British and Australian cotton piece goods.

From:
Montreal Gazette,
May 23rd, 1936.

AUSTRALIA WIDENS MART TO BRITAIN;

RAISES TARIFFS ON U.S. AND JAPAN

By R. L. Curthoys

(Special Cable to The New York Times and The Gazette)

Canberra, May 22. - Drastic tariff increases and a licensing system on a wide range of foreign goods are important features of a new trade policy announced today in the House of Representatives by Sir Henry Gullett, Assistant Minister for Trade. Under this system, £2,290,000 worth of imports will be diverted to "favored" nations; to the United Kingdom, £1,310,000; to Australian manufacturers, £845,000; and £135,000 to good customer nations.

No mention was made of the countries against which this tariff action was taken, but the United States and Japan will be unmistakably affected. Gullett explained that the Government hoped to reduce unemployment and to encourage migration which would also be helpful to industry. It is also hoped that the manufacture of motor chassis will be commenced here within five years. For this reason, ad additional duty of 0.7 pence per pound has been imposed on all imported chassis.

Thomas White, Minister for Trade and Customs, announced a new schedule fixing new duties on cotton, artificial silk, imported tobacco. Oregon timber, electric refrigerators, typewriters, roller and ball bearings, and many other items from the United States. Sir Henry Gullett, whose speech occupied four newspaper columns, said that there is room for a substantial increase in primary exports to Great Britain, provided that Australia gives Britain an increased market. At present there is a disproportionate share of imports into Australia from countries taking small quantities of Australian exports. "We have reluctantly taken the course adopted by many countries of diverting certain imports from indifferent purchasers," he said. "With the exception of motor chassis, all Empire goods will be exempted from the licensing system. Licences will be granted freely to imports from good customers."

The Government has decided to enter into conversations with Canada immediately, to reach an agreement under which goods subject to licence will not be diverted from the present Canadian source of supply. If a friendly arrangement is not reached, the matter will be further considered. Imports not included in the selected list applying to other countries will be freely admitted.

While the licensing system will substantially reduce Australia's adverse trade balance with some countries, it will still leave them

with a heavy favorable balance. The licensing system has been generally adopted against Australia. The Government, however, is not acting in a spirit of retaliation, but is unwillingly driven by very pressing national interests. The textile duties have been decided upon to preserve a reasonable proportion of the imports from Britain, which have gone elsewhere owing to the difference in price.

Similarly, in the case of artificial silk, which can be purchased in Australia cheaper than cotton, the Government has exhaustively attempted to reach a friendly arrangement with Japan under which cotton and artificial silk exports to Australia will be curtailed to an agreed basis, but after weeks of effort, negotiations were unsuccessful. Practically all other important countries have controlled these imports. Japan herself imposes a duty of 100 per cent on artificial silk. Japan will continue to be the principal supplier of rayon to Australia, as well as sending a substantial proportion of the cottons. The duties are to be in no way discriminatory, but will be applied on the principle of "the most-favored national.

Lower intermediate tariff rates have been inserted, enabling Australia to negotiate with good customer countries interested in supplying these textiles. Last year, £4,500,000 worth of motor chassis were imported. The time has arrived when this great industry will have to be established locally as a contribution to existing protected industry. Australia has the market, raw materials, and engineering direction second to none. She is already manufacturing 80 per cent. of many types of complete cars now on the market. The Government hopes that 80 per cent. of the engine requirements will be produced within five years. At the same time, the Government is submitting to Parliament bounty proposals for local engine production, commencing with £30 sterling in the first year. The Government is inviting foreign engine manufacturers to participate in this great new venture, and meanwhile endeavoring to treat the British motor industry as fairly as possible. Chassis imports from other countries will be restricted to the imports for the year which ended on April 30.

The Australian Association of British Manufacturers is delighted that 50 per cent. of the diverted trade is going towards increasing the reciprocal trade between Britain and Australia. A leading Australian industrialist, fearing that the proposals will prove a two-edged sword, especially in view of the sudden secret manner in which this major change in Australia's trade policy was introduced, adds: "It will at least show that Australia is not to be made a dumping-ground for anybody. Australia's trouble is that she imports too much."

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IMPORTS OF COTTON PIECE GOODS INTO EGYPT

(million square yards)

	Total	U.K.	Japan
1925	279.02	200.57	16.05
1926	201.63	133.21	19.35
1927	260.22	167.54	35.66
1928	241.49	133.43	42.59
1929	265.21	139.21	50.52
1930	228.36	110.01	55.09
1931	175.85	73.81	53.72
1932	208.63	82.14	81.14
1933	235.41	64.32	139.75
1934	217.74	43.37	148.20

Are these grey + bleached goods? Style fabrics may be purchased from Lyle.

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from:
Economic & Statistical Department,
Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organisations,
Manchester.

IMPORTS OF COTTON PIECE GOODS INTO EGYPT

(million square yards)

	Total	U.K.	Japan
1952	479.02	300.67	16.06
1956	301.63	139.81	19.36
1957	280.22	147.04	89.66
1958	241.49	138.63	48.89
1959	268.21	130.31	80.82
1960	220.36	110.01	69.09
1961	179.89	78.81	83.78
1962	206.63	88.14	81.14
1963	220.41	94.34	128.79
1964	217.74	45.37	148.80

From:
Economic & Statistical Department,
Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organisations,
Manchester.

3 b l e.

from:
Manchester Guardian
Apr. 22, 1936

JAPAN'S TRADE WITH EGYPT

Quantities and Prices

The long-drawn-out negotiations for a new trade agreemtnt wzth between Egypt and Japan, it appears, have reached a critical stage, and Lancashire manufacturers and merchants who are interested in the Egyptian market are anxiously awaiting developments. The final Japanese offer, that Japan should export to Egypt cotton goods to the value of the Egyptian cotton purchased by Japan is one which, it is felt here, should be regarded with suspicion, because such terms would be especially advantageous to Japan, whose low prices have been the principal reason for all the barriers that have been erected against its trade. Those terms, moreover, would give a strong incentive to Japan to maintain low prices in order to retain a large yardage for its trade, and they seem to be at variance with the suggestion made by Dr. Kasama, the leader of the Japanese delegation in Egypt, that Japan is likely to abandon "dumping" and to adopt a new trade policy.

what is dumping?/

Another consideration is that if, as is not unlikely, prices of Egyptian cotton should rise in comparison with those of American and of Indian cotton, the Japanese quote for cotton goods would increase doubly in yardage, in the first place because of the higher value of a given quantity of Egyptian cotton, and in the second place because of the lower value of a given quantity of cotton goods made from American or Indian cotton. This is one reason why the use of values as a basis for quotas is regarded as dangerous, and it is felt that a quantitative basis is better from all points of view.

from:
New York Daily News Record
May 26, 1936.

Egyptian pound = 1000 Millièmes
current exchange rate $5.14

EGYPT INCREASES DUTY ON RAYONS

Duties on rayon products have been materially advanced in Egypt, according to a decree signed in Cairo. Customs duties on rayon yarns and fabrics entering Egypt now are:

Rayon yarn:

Per Pound		New Duty Milliemes per kilog.	Former Duty Milliemes per kilog.
27.7d	Undyed	120	22
35.8	Dyed	150	25
41.	Staple fiber yarn and beaded or looped yarn (dyed or not)	180	32
	Waste yarn	100	15
23	Staple fiber, unspun	50	6
$1.16	Rayon fabrics, including those containing over 10% of rayon	500	200-250

Japanese piece goods pay 40 per cent advalorem currency surtax.

From:
New York Daily News Record
May 29, 1936.

IMPORTS OF PIECE GOODS INTO INDIA

(million yards)

	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935
COTTON PIECE GOODS											
Total	1,640.7	1,784.0	1,965.1	1,880.7	1,910.4	1,253.6	741.4	1,155.2	860.1	918.5	
U.K.	1,378.7	1,479.3	1,532.5	1,455.8	1,275.9	797.2	356.3	551.5	456.4	524.6	485.6*
Japan	200.7	232.0	331.6	306.7	520.9	390.4	336.4	552.2	379.5	369.8	514.8*
RAYON PIECE GOODS											
Total	13.5	35.8	44.6	55.9	47.1	54.2	71.8	105.6	60.6	58.1	
U.K.	6.11	14.2	13.3	16.2	7.4	3.9	.4	.4	.4	.5	
Japan	-	-	.6	2.1	16.2	33.0	70.6	104.6	59.7	57.1	

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from:
Economic & Statistical Department
Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organisations, Manchester.
except:
*"Textile Mercury & Argus, Manchester, Mar. 27th, 1936.

(milhões Kcals)

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
Total	1.630.000	1.680.000	1.730.000	1.780.000	1.830.000	1.880.000	1.930.000	1.980.000
Produtos Animais	230.000	240.000	250.000	260.000	270.000	280.000	290.000	300.000
Produtos Vegetais	1.400.000	1.440.000	1.480.000	1.520.000	1.560.000	1.600.000	1.640.000	1.680.000
Produtos Vegetais Diretos	1.170.000	1.200.000	1.230.000	1.260.000	1.290.000	1.320.000	1.350.000	1.380.000
Cereais	1.000.000	1.020.000	1.040.000	1.060.000	1.080.000	1.100.000	1.120.000	1.140.000
Arroz	70.000	72.000	74.000	76.000	78.000	80.000	82.000	84.000
Feijão	30.000	31.000	32.000	33.000	34.000	35.000	36.000	37.000
Milho	600.000	610.000	620.000	630.000	640.000	650.000	660.000	670.000
Trigo	300.000	307.000	314.000	321.000	328.000	335.000	342.000	349.000
Outros Cereais	70.000	72.000	74.000	76.000	78.000	80.000	82.000	84.000
Raízes e Tubérculos	170.000	180.000	190.000	200.000	210.000	220.000	230.000	240.000
Mandioca	120.000	128.000	136.000	144.000	152.000	160.000	168.000	176.000
Batata Doce	50.000	52.000	54.000	56.000	58.000	60.000	62.000	64.000
Outros Produtos Diretos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Produtos Vegetais Indiretos	230.000	240.000	250.000	260.000	270.000	280.000	290.000	300.000
Açúcar	70.000	74.000	78.000	82.000	86.000	90.000	94.000	98.000
Óleos Vegetais	160.000	166.000	172.000	178.000	184.000	190.000	196.000	202.000
Soja	30.000	32.000	34.000	36.000	38.000	40.000	42.000	44.000
Amendoim	20.000	21.000	22.000	23.000	24.000	25.000	26.000	27.000
Algodão	110.000	113.000	116.000	119.000	122.000	125.000	128.000	131.000
Outros Óleos	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Fonte: Estimativa baseada nos dados básicos do Censo Agrícola de 1960.

Nota: Considerou-se, também, a produção de subsistência.

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RAYON TARIFFS & IMPORTS

1935

INDIA

1 Rupee = 16 annas
current exchange rate
37.8 d
4 annas = 9.455 d

General Tariff - 50% ad valorem, or 4 annas per sq.yd., whichever is greater.

Preferential Tariff - 30% ad valorem, or 2½ annas per sq. yd., whichever is greater.

Imports - Nine months, April - December 1935:

Total.....	51,600,000	yards
From Japan.....	51,028,000	"
From Great Britain.	225,000	"

From:
The Journal of Commerce & Commercial,
New York,
March 31, 1936.

JAPANESE METHODS OF SEELING TEXTILES IN INDIA ARE DRAWING SHARP CRITICISM

by N. Viswanath

BOMBAY, Feb. 20 - Japan has recently startled to employ varied tactics in selling her cotton goods in the Indian market. The Osaka Manufacturers' Association has offered a Calcutta mill (Mohini Cotton Mills), sales of Japanese cotton goods which could later on be labeled and sold in India as the manufactured goods of the Mohini Mills. Goods from Jauan would bear the mark 'Made in Japan' in such a manner that the moment they reach the local mill, the seal could be easily erased, and in its place 'Made in India" seal could be stamped.

Japanese manufacturers have also offered to cut up perfect goods into lengths of 3 to 4 yards in order that they may be shipped to India as fents and thereby save a large amount of duty and in some cases even over-step the quota, stipulated by the Indo-Japanese Trade Agreement. Some mills in Japan are even manufacturing fents, particularly in artificial silk goods, to be imported into India at a lower rate of duty. It would not be a difficult matter for the weaver to cause a defect every 3 or 4 yards so that pieces would be cut up and passed as fents because they contained certain defects.

Avoid Heavy Duties.

With a limit of four yards pieces of cloth can be used for many purposes. It only requires three yards for a shirt, three to four yards for a lady's dress and two pieces can be made into an Indian saree. In fact, pieces of four yards can be used for almost every form of wearing apparel. Since Japan came into this fent business, it has seriously interfered with the business in perfect goods from all countries other than Japan.

The reasons why the Japanese have taken to this fent business, particularly in artificial silk piece goods, is to avoid the heavy duty that has to be paid on perfect goods or goods over four yards in length. All the Japanese artificial silk piece goods shipped as fents pay duty at the rate of 35 per cent ad valorem on the C.I.F. price. Therefore, if these artificial silk piece goods are shipped as fents at say, Rs. 1-2 per pound C.I.F., the duty will be about 6¼ annas per pound. If they are shipped as piece goods over four yards in length, the duty is 50 per cent ad valorem, or 4 annas per square yard, whichever is higher. This would work out at about Rs. 1-8 per pound.

.....(re Afghanistan & Japan)

IMPORTS OF COTTON PIECE GOODS INTO UNITED STATES

(million Square Yards)

	TOTAL	from JAPAN
1925x	109.25	5.37
1926x	60.68	2.27
1927x	63.00	1.86
1928x	61.30	1.71
1929x	61.19	1.22
1930x	35.52	1.02
1931x	34.73	.77
1932x	29.44	.79
1933x	41.35	1.12
1934xx	41.53	7.29
1935xx	63.67	36,48

[illegible] domestic consumption?
6978. 65 millions

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from: x Economic & Statistical Department, Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organisations, Manchester.

xx "Textiles & Allied Products", U.S. Department of Commerce.

Production Total 7,101,542,029
Exp. 1,826,565 [illegible]
6,978,651,509

IMPORTS OF COTTON PIECE GOODS INTO UNITED STATES

(million Square Yards)

	TOTAL	From JAPAN
1928x	109.83	8.87
1929x	60.88	2.87
1929x	66.00	1.08
1930x	61.30	1.71
1930x	61.19	1.82
1930x	13.30	1.08
1931x	34.73	.77
1932x	30.44	.70
1933x	41.35	1.18
1934xx	41.65	7.39
1935xx	65.67	36.48

From: x Economic & Statistical Department,
Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organisations,
Manchester.

xx "Textiles & Allied Products",
U.S.Department of Commerce.

EXHIBIT 374 (COPY)
June 9, 1936.

TEN YEARS OF COTTON TEXTILES

DATE ASSEMBLED BY THE ASSOCIATION OF COTTON TEXTILE MERCHANTS OF NEW YORK FROM BUREAU OF THE CENSUS REPORTS AND INFORMATION OBTAINED THROUGH THE COURTEST OF MACHINERY MANUFACTURERS.

CLOTH PRODUCTION FOR THE NON-CENSUS OR EVEN YEARS AND FOR 1935 HAS BEEN ESTIMATED TO CORRESPOND TO SPINDLE HOUR ACTIVITY DURING THE PRECEDING CENSUS YEARS.

EQUIPMENT	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936
Spindles in place at beginning of year...	37,871,936	37,364,730	36,463,276	35,267,086	34,541,486	33,608,494	32,326,526	31,442,174	30,958,340	30,889,484	29,253,444
Increase or decrease from preceding year.	67,856	507,206	898,754	1,198,890	725,600	932,992	1,281,968	884,352	503,834	48,856	1,636,040
New Installation, additions and replacemts.	217,264	496,122	255,912	320,784	251,936	205,068	143,908	348,568	529,840	214,874	-
OPERATION											
Spindles active at any time during year ending July 31st.....	34,750,266	34,409,910	33,569,792	32,417,036	31,245,078	28,979,646	27,271,938	26,894,860	27,742,462	26,700,946	-
Spindles idle during same period	3,121,670	2,954,820	2,896,184	2,850,050	3,298,408	4,628,848	5,054,588	4,547,314	3,195,878	4,188,538	-
Average number of active spindles based on twelve mthly.reports	32,352,262	32,547,119	29,961,648	30,408,548	27,269,470	25,674,107	23,250,757	24,873,270	25,119,435	23,421,150	-
Intermittent spindles (being the difference between avg.active spindles and those active at some time during year)	2,398,004	1,862,791	3,608,144	2,008,488	3,975,608	3,305,539	4,021,181	2,021,590	2,623,027	3,279,796	-
Percentage relation of average active spindles to spindles in place.....	85.43%	87.11%	82.18%	86.22%	78.95%	76.39%	71.92%	79.11%	81.19%	75.82%	-
Spindle hours run....97,028,629,898		104,450,215,778	92,728,880,678	99,899,724,476	76,702,655,168	77,793,298,853	70,218,347,911	86,580,232,828	75,711,412,882	76,017,361,934	-
Hours run per average active spindle ...	2,999	3,209	3,095	3,285	2,813	3,030	3,020	3,481	3,014	3,246	-
MARKET											
Production in Sq.Yds. 7,936 942,900		8,980,415,000	7,972,551,000	8,541,546,000	6,558,154,000	7,141,904,000	6,446,466,000	8,088,846,000	7,072,960,000	7,101,542,000	-
Exports in Sq.yards	513,299,000	565,021,000	546,847,000	564,444,000	416,285,000	366,959,000	375,446,000	302,042,000	226,306,000	186,565,000	-
Imports in Sq.yards	60,680,000	63,002,000	61,295,000	61,185,000	35,517,000	34,732,000	29,436,000	41,348,000	41,533,000	63,674,000	-
Textile Consumption Available for Per-	7,484,323,000	8,478,396,000	7,486,999,000	8,038,287,000	6,177,386,000	6,809,677,000	6,100,456,000	7,828,152,000	6,888,187,000	6,978,651,000	-
Population at July 1st	116,483,000	118,197,000	119,798,000	121,526,000	123,091,000	124,113,000	124,974,000	125,770,000	126,626,000	127,521,000	-
Available for per capita consumption in square yards	64.25	71.73	62.50	66.14	50.19	54.87	48.81	62.24	54.40	54.73	

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from: Textile World, New York
issue of Feb.28, 1936

"JAPAN"

The cold figures reveal that Japan shipped us 7,286,000 sq.yd.of cotton goods in 1934, and 36,474,000 sq.yd.in 1935, which makes a nice little gain no matter how you look at it. The only encouraging feature is that imports dropped during the last six months of the year as compared with the first, the figures being 14,985,000 sq.yd. and 21,491,000 sq.yd. respectively. As has been pointed out many times, the total volume of imports is not as important as the fact that Japan has concentrated on certain lines and dominates the price situation in these categories. Further, the industry has reason to worry about what is going to happen next. In velveteens, for example, Japan did not send us a single yard in 1934, only 3,944 sq.yd. in January, 1935, but by October the total for the month had jumped amazingly to 470,841 sq.yd. It has been estimated that imports in this line have been running about 70% of domestic production for an average year.

So far, all that the industry has been able to secure in the line of protection is a "gentlemen's agreement" limiting Japanese shipments to the Philippine Islands, and an announcement by the State Department that Japanese manufacturers and exporters had agreed to limit shipments to this country on a voluntary basis. The first is regarded as giving Japan more than an equitable share of the Philippine market, and the second is regarded with skepticism. There does not seem to be much chance of the industry getting anything more at this time. Government officials take the position that nothing should be done until actual importations reach the point where it can be proven that the American industry is severely damaged. The industry doesn't like the idea of having to wait until it is knocked flat before receiving any help.

It was not only the cotton branch that heard the rumbling of Japanese competition. Worsteds from the Land of the Rising Sun made their appearance in the New York market last fall. Although no large volume was sold and the lines were more in competition with British fabrics, the market was nervous when it was revealed that prices were 30% below those for comparable domestic products. Similarly, whenever imports of cotton hosiery took a jump some month, knit goods manufacturers were up in arms to guard against further inroads. Altogether, the Japanese situation received a pretty thorough going-over in 1935. Japanese business men rather plaintively complained during the midst of the storm that their country was being subjected to "harmful progaganda".

From:
New York American
June 2, 1936.

JAP DUMPING

Effect on U.S. Textiles

Here is a partial answer to the querry: Why are 12,000,000 workers unemployed in the United States?

In 1932, we imported 58,036 square yards of bleached cotton cloth from Japan; in 1935, 30,042,000 square yards.

Japan now offers woolens at half the price the American manufacturers is forced to ask, according to an analysis.

Japanese-made textile products are shown in an exhibit sponsored by the Pennsylvania Protective Union. The exhibit shows that cotton velveteen costs 45¼ cents per yard to market. Japan is selling it in our markets for 30¼ cents.

The Japanese maker can sell, in New York City, at 11 cents a yard ginghams that would xost a domestic maker 14½ cents a yard to produce.

In 1929, the United States imported from Japan 1,908 pairs of cotton knit hosiery. In 1935, 7,386,049 pairs. American industries using linen thread can buy the Japanese product for 65 cents per pound; from an American manufacturer it would cost $3.60 per pound.

Japanese woolens, exhibited by the Pennsylvania Protective Union, in contrast with American woolens of the same quality, reveal the following difference in prices: No.1, Japanese, $1.87 per yard, American $2.35; No. 2, Japanese, $1.50 per yard, American, $2.32½¢;No. 3, Japanese, $1.92½ per yard, American, $3; No. 4, Japanese, $1.66 per yard, American $2.22½¢

From:
Daily News Record,
March 31, 1936.

U.S. IMPORTS OF JAPANESE CLOTH SHOW BIG JANUARY RISE

Nearly Doubled Compared with December - Total Imports 6,813,286 Sq. Yards

Washington, - United States imports of Japanese cloth nearly doubled in January as compared with the preceding month, Fairchild Publications learned through an examination of preliminary Department of Commerce figures.

Total U.S. Imports of Japanese cloth in January amounted to ≠ 6,813,286 square yards valued at $287,376 ƒompared with 2,491,525 square yards valued at $123,016 in December, 1935, and 3,340,953 square yards valued at $156,965 in January, 1935.

Of the January total 5,842,933 square yards were bleached cloth valued at $231,642. This is viewed as an alarming increase because of the fact that in the preceding month imports of bleached cloth totaled only 1,820,997 square yards valued at $22 $80,498. Imports of bleached cloth for January, 1935, amounted to 2,633,977 square yards valued at $112,682.

Imports of unbleached cloth in January amounted to 53,815 square yards valued at $2,010 compared with 57,302 square yards valued at $1,844 in December, 1935, and zero in January, 1935. Imports of printed cloth in January amounted to 916,538 square yards valued at $53,724 compared with 613,226 square yards valued at $40,674 in December, 1935, and 707,658 square yards valued at $44,283 in January, 1935.

Meanwhile tariff commission officials reported that their investigation of Japanese imports has been just about completed and may be ready for presidential scrutiny by the end of the month.

From:
Daily News Record,
May 22, 1936.

PRESIDENT RAISES DUTIES 50%

ON TEXTILE GOODS FROM JAPAN;

Order on Controversial Imports is Made Effective June 20 - Action Follows Breakdown of Negotiations for New Gentlemen's Agreement

Washington Bureau
Daily News Record

Washington, May 21, - Following announcement from the State Department that negotiations with Japan for a satisfactory gentlemen's agreement with respect to cotton textile imports from Japan to this country had completely broken down, President Roosevelt with unexpected suddennexx today ordered an increase of the rate on duties on controversial textile imports from Japan to this country of approximately 50 per cent. effective June 20.

The President's order follows discussion on the floor of the House yesterday led by Congresswoman Rogers, of Massachusetts, which was mainly to the effect that the time had passed for playing with "gentlemen's agreements" on a matter of such import to the domestic textile industry.

The increases, covering certain types of bleached, unbleached and printed cotton goods, were recommended by the Tariff Commission after a Senate-authorized investigation as to whether present tariff duties were sufficient to equalize foreign and American costs or pfo-duction.

Duty on bleached goods lower than grey

Increased U.S. duty is approximately the same rate as Canadian dumping duty

U.S. IMPORTS FROM JAPAN

IN POUNDS

Total Rayon Products

(page 73)

1933.....	736,427
1934.....	1,358,458

Rayon Woven Goods

(page 131)

1933.....	7,272
1934.....	10,078
(six months) 1935.....	18,667

Rayon Waste

(page 23 supplement)

1931.....	135,000
1932.....	35,000
1933.....	354,000
1934.....	406,000
1935.....	1,600,000

Source: Textile Organon

See P72

Textile Organon

U.S. EXPORTS FROM JAPAN

IN POUNDS

Total Rayon Products

(page 93)

1923..... 726,427

1924.....1,336,498

Rayon Yarn Goods

(page 123)

1923..... 7,879

1924..... 10,079

(six months) 1925..... 18,997

Rayon Waste

(page 33 supplement)

1921..... 139,000

1922..... 88,000

1923..... 384,000

1924..... 606,000

1925.....1,800,000

Source: Textile Organon

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IMPORTS OF PIECE GOODS INTO PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

(million square yards)

COTTON PIECE GOODS

	Total	U.S.	Japan
1924	120.46	69.85	14.82
1925	136.12	84.12	24.75
1926	141.58	96.00	23.29
1927	123.11	75.44	25.07
1928	149.45	94.58	29.17
1929	139.76	93.24	23.61
1930	100.47	49.41	32.28
1931	113.23	55.85	39.19
1932	146.40	105.32	24.66
1933	120.70	80.98	28.33
1934	128.15	51.80	67.40
1935		47.11*	87.48

RAYON PIECE GOODS

	Total	U.S.	Japan
1932	7.71	.50	7.07
1933	6.95	.63	6.07
1934	9.73	.95	8.70
1935		.70	19.00

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from: Economic & Statistical Department,
Joint Committee of Cotton Trade Organisations.

* Foreign Trade Statistics,
U.S.Department of Commerce.

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RAYON TARIFF & IMPORTS

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

General Tariff.....40%

Tariff from U.S.....Free

Imports - Calendar Year 1935

From Japan.....19,000,000 sq.yds.

From United States.. 700,000 sq.yds.

RAYON TARIFF & IMPORTS

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

General Tariff.....50%

Tariff from U.S.....Free

Imports - Calendar Year 1935

From Japan.....15,000,000 sq.yds.

From United States.. 700,000 sq.yds.

393

From:
Manchester Guardian,
Mar. 30/36

COTTONS FROM JAPAN

Increase in Imports

A remarkable increase in the imports into the United Kingdom of grey unbleached cotton piece goods consigned from Japan (including Formosa) during the past three years is disclosed by Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, in a written reply to Sir Percy Harris. It is generally understood that the goods are sent here to be finished, and that many of them are re-exported. Mr. Runciman's figures are:

Year	Sq.Yds.	£	Year	Sq.Yds.	£
1926	15,865	465	1931	59,171	1,326
1927	8,950	245	1932	-	-
1928	8,000	195	1933	124,647	1,040
1929	25,332	1,300	1934	853,624	7,354
1930	42,250	753	1935	8,061,698	76,151

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From:
Montreal "Star"
April 2, 1936.

COTTONS FROM JAPAN FOUND INVADING N.Z.

Manufacturers Seek Higher Tariffs on Goods

AUCKLAND, April 2 - (B.U.P.) New Zealand clothing manufacturers are becoming very concerned about the influx of Japanese textiles, especially cotton and rayon, of grades suitable for the manufacture of garments for the New Zealand market.

Hitherto they have used British fabrics almost exclusively, but now they are being offered, for example, Japanese shirtings which they say are indistinguishable from some of the products of Lancashire, and at very much lower prices.

They want to keep on "buying British", but fear that the pressure of local competition will compet them to become customers of Japan.

Pound depreciate
Debt currency

By 1935 total imports from Japan rose from $2,548,500, in 1932, to $4,923,500.

Recently a deputation from the New Zealand Manufacturers' Association and the New Zealand Clothing Trade Workers' Federation, visited the new Ministers of Customs and Commerce in the Labor Government, W. Nash and D.G.Sullivan.

(?)
Do they compete textiles?

? Yen

REPORTED PRESENT COST OF RAYON YARN PRODUCTION
IN FIVE LEADING COUNTRIES

In Yen and Cents (at 30¢ Yen) per Pound

	Pulp & Chemicals			Wages & Power			Bus. Expenses			Total Cost		
	Yen	Cents	%	Yen	Cents	%	Yen	Cents	%	Yen	Cents	%
U.S.A.	.478	14.3	32	.736	22.1	50	.270	8.1	18	1.484	44.5	100
Great Britain	.462	13.8	36	.578	17.4	45	.240	7.2	19	1.280	38.4	100
Germany	.412	12.3	37	.509	15.1	45	.200	6.0	18	1.121	33.4	100
Italy	.353	10.6	46	.328	9.7	43	.088	2.7	11	.769	23.0	100
Japan	.270	8.1	50	.200	6.0	37	.070	2.1	13	.540	16.2	100

Source: Report of The Japan Cellulose Industry Reporters, Ltd., January, 1935.

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from: Textile Organon 1935
Page 61.

? Consdr sells at 70¢ lb?

EXHIBIT 395. (COPY)

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June 11,1936.

THE JAPANESE RAYON INDUSTRY.

The rapid growth of Japan in recent years to the second largest producer of rayon in the world, and claims that her production soon will take first place in the world from the United States, amply warrants a review of the Japanese rayon industry at this time. After exhaustive study of the subject and with the invaluable help of many persons and agencies in this country and abroad, the Organon presents here the first of two articles on the Japanese rayon industry; the second article will appear in the May issue.

INTRODUCTION

The industrial growth of Japan during the past fifteen years particularly has been nothing short of astounding. This growth has taken place fairly uniformly in all branches of industrial activity from basic industrial goods such as chemicals to the production of consumer goods such as textiles.

The geographical nature of Japan, together with its large population, makes a comparison of Japan and Great Britain interesting. With few natural resources of her own and with agriculture the main occupation, it is understandable why Japan has tried to become an industrial nation so as to maintain her economic balance. But whereas this transfer from an agricultural nation into an industrial nation took well over a century in Great Britain, we are witnessing the same type of transfer in Japan from an agricultural economy to an industrial economy taking place in a very short period of time.

The more goods that Japan can import, fabricate, and export in the form of finished goods, the better off she is from the point of view of her national economy. By the same token it is clear that if on a given import of raw material Japan can perform say two or more industrial operations to transfer it into a finished good, this is better than performing but a single industrial operation.

Thus to make rayon Japan could import woodpulp, manufacture her own chemicals, combine these two to make the rayon yarn, then fabricate the rayon, and eventually export it. This process added considerable value to the original raw material imported, and therefore was of more importance to the national economy than as though Japan say imported wool from Australia, did the single industrial operation of weaving this wool, and them immediately exported itin the finished form. Some such line of reasoning as this probably indicated the desirability of expanding the rayon producing facilities of Japan.

Japan's indicated function is that of a fabricator rather than a raw material supplier, and cheap labor is a most important factor in reducing the cost of this fabrication below that of other industrial nations in the world. For this reason one authority has pointed out that Japan's real export consists not of the thousand and one items of physical export reported, but rather it consists of exported labor. That this concept is essentially correct will be shown later when it is demonstrated that insofar as basic raw materials are concerned, Japan has no advantages over other countries.

GROWTH OF THE JAPANESE RAYON INDUSTRY

The first commercial production of rayon in Japan took place in 1918 and the subsequent growth was very modest up until the year 1923 when only 780,000 pounds were produced (see June

1934 Organon for annual production data from 1918 to 1933). From that time forward, however, the industry has grown rapidly, increasing its production by approximately 50% each year. Preliminary figures for 1934 indicate a production of about 150,000,000 pounds, as compared with 99,500,000 pounds produced in 1933. Thus in the 10 years from 1924-1934 Japan has increased its importance relative to world production from about 1% of the total to approximately 20% of the world total.

A further interesting point to note is that the bulk of the rayon companies in Japan have been formed as supply subsidiaries of existing cotton spinning and weaving companies. In this sense the sponsorship of the Japanese rayon industry has differed from that of practically every other country in the world where the production of rayon has taken place on the basis of a separate producing entity. The Japanese have been textile-minded for centuries because of their connection with silk culture, and more recently with cotton spinning and weaving. Perhaps it was logical therefore that the rayon industry should have been developed under textile sponsorships, rather than say under the sponsorship of the chemical industry.

CAPACITY AND PROFITS OF THE INDUSTRY

The productive capacity of the Japanese rayon industry has continued to grow ahead of actual production, of course. Estimates of this capacity as of January 1, 1935 vary from 200,000,000 to 250,000,000 pounds annually while estimates of the capacity at the end of the current year range from 250,000,000 to 350,000,000 pounds per annum.

Interest in the production of rayon staple in Japan has increased rapidly during the last 12 to 18 months. And while the 1934 production of staple is understood to be only in the neighborhood of 3,000,000 pounds, it is reported that the productive capacity of the industry in the near future will approximate 50,000,000 pounds per year.

One reason for the stimulation to increased capacity and production in the Japanese rayon industry has been the margin of profit involved. Based on dollar values, the average 1932 selling price of 120 denier Japanese rayon was 36 cents per pound, the estimated cost of producing this size was 22 cents a pound, and selling expenses were approximately 5 cents a pound, thus leaving a net profit of 9 cents per pound or 33¢ based on over-all cost that year.

AVERAGE SELLING PRICE PER POUND OF 120 DENIER JAPANESE RAYON YARN

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Yen per pound	2.89	2.55	2.88	1.76	1.28	0.96	1.27	1.23	1.01
Dollars per pound at then current Exchange rates.....	1.36	1.21	1.06	0.81	0.63	0.47	0.36	0.37	0.30

Similar 1934 data on 120 denier rayon shows a selling price of

	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Yen per pound	2.89	2.85	2.88	1.76	1.28	0.96	1.27	1.28	1.01
Dollars per pound at then current exchange rates.....	1.36	1.31	1.06	0.81	0.62	0.47	0.56	0.57	0.50

Similar 1934 data on 150 denier rayon above a selling price of

30 cents per pound, a production cost of 17 cents, a sales cost of 4 cents, and thus a 9 cent margin or 42% over-all profit. These data indicate not only the reason for the current rapid expansion of the Japanese rayon industry, but also the fact that rayon selling prices could be reduced substantially and still show the producing companies a very neat profit.

OTHER FACTORS BEARING ON GROWTH

The growth of the rayon industry in Japan has been accomplished in three main channels as follows: (a) fabrication of rayon for domestic consumption, (b) fabrication of rayon for export purposes, and (c) the export of rayon yarn itself. The following table has been taken from a Japanese publication and shows the approximate distribution of rayon yarn among these channels for the past few years; it should be noted that the data on poundage of yarn exported as fabric was calculated on the basis of yardage figures, plus the assumption that this fabric averaged six yards per pound over the entire period. Counting the fact that an indeterminate proportion of these rayon textile fabric exports are mixed goods, the figure of six yards per pound may be considered typical or possibly slightly high.

From the foregoing data it would appear that the Japanese rayon industry is growing fairly equally as between

DISTRIBUTION OF JAPANESE RAYON PRODUCTION BY OUTLET IN PERCENT- 1929 to 1934.

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Exported as Yarn	-	8	5	11	9	15
Exported as Fabric	29	40	45	57	44	38
Sub-total of all exports	29	48	50	68	53	53
Consumed Domestically	71	52	50	32	47	47
Total Yarn Production	100	100	100	100	100	100

total exports and domestic consumption. In the export picture, the increasing percentage of yarn sent out of Japan, as opposed to rayon fabric, is noteworthy. As noted, we surmise that the poundage of yarn shown as exported in fabric form tends to be low, but as a measure of trends by outlet the table has value and significance.

JAPANESE RAYON YARN PRODUCTION BY DENIER IN PERCENT OF TOTAL.

Year	100 denier and less	120 Denier	150 Denier	Greater than 150 denier	Total Production
1931	1.2	49.5	35.0	14.3	100
1932	2.0	58.0	30.0	10.0	100
1933	2.0	62.0	27.0	9.0	100
1934	1.7	68.0	19.9	10.4	100

The trend of rayon production by denier size is shown in the accompanying table and indicates an increasing specialization on the 120 denier size to the detriment of practically all other denier sizes. In the United States, it will be recalled, the most popular denier size has been 150 denier, followed in importance by 100 denier.

THE JAPANESE RAYON INDUSTRY. (Cont'd)

20 cents per pound, a production cost of 17 cents, a sales cost of 4 cents, and thus a 9 cent margin or 45% over-all profit. These data indicate not only the reason for the current rapid expansion of the Japanese rayon industry, but also the fact that rayon selling prices could be reduced substantially and still show the producing companies a very neat profit.

CERTAIN FACTORS BEARING ON GROWTH

The growth of the rayon industry in Japan has been accomplished in three main channels as follows: (a) fabrication of rayon for domestic consumption, (b) fabrication of rayon for export purposes, and (c) the export of rayon yarn itself. The following table has been taken from a Japanese publication and shows the approximate distribution of rayon yarn among these channels for the past few years; it should be noted that the data on poundage of yarn exported as fabric was calculated on the basis of yardage figures, plus the assumption that this fabric averaged six yards per pound over the entire period. Counting the fact that an indeterminate proportion of these rayon textile exports are mixed goods, the figure of six yards per pound may be considered typical or possibly slightly high.

From the foregoing data it would appear that the Japanese rayon industry is growing fairly equally as between

DISTRIBUTION OF JAPANESE RAYON PRODUCTION BY OUTLET IN PERCENT- 1925 to 1934.

	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934
Exported as Yarn	-	6	8	11	9	16
Exported as Fabric	39	40	45	47	44	38
Sub-total of all exports	39	46	53	58	53	54
Consumed Domestically	61	54	50	42	47	46
Total Yarn Production	100	100	100	100	100	100

total exports and domestic consumption. In the export picture, the increasing percentage of yarn sent out of Japan, as opposed to rayon fabric, is noteworthy. As noted, we surmise that the poundage of yarn shown as exported in fabric form tends to be low, but as a measure of trends by outlet the table has value and significance.

JAPANESE RAYON YARN PRODUCTION BY DENIER IN PERCENT OF TOTAL.

Year	100 denier and less	120 Denier	150 Denier	Greater than 150 denier	Total Production
1931	1.3	49.5	35.0	14.3	100
1932	2.0	58.0	30.0	10.0	100
1933	3.0	63.0	27.0	7.0	100
1934	1.7	68.0	19.9	10.4	100

The trend of rayon production by denier size is shown in the accompanying table and indicates an increasing specialization on the 150 denier size to the detriment of practically all other denier sizes. In the United States, it will be recalled, the most popular denier size has been 150 denier, followed in importance by 100 denier.

THE JAPANESE RAYON INDUSTRY.(Cont'd)

SIGNIFICANCE OF LABOR IN JAPAN AND IN THE JAPANESE RAYON INDUSTRY.

Labor continues to be one of the chief reasons for low industrial costs in Japan. Historically an agrarian country, Japan gradually is taking on industrial characteristics, the nearest analogy to which is England's development of the 19th. century. Industrial development in Japan has been much more rapid than that of England, of course. Industrial labor has been drawn mainly from the agricultural classes and low wages prevail. And these low wage rates are logical at the present stage of industrial evolution in Japan, because practically the only cash crop these ex-farmers ever had was raw silk; their existence for centuries has depended mainly on the rice they could raise, and on the fish they could catch, for their own consumption.

This historic situation throws light not only on the low wages which this newly-transferred agricultural labor is willing to accept in industrial establishments, but also explains the prevalence of the dormitory and subsistence plans so widely offered by the Japanese manufacturers. The agricultural laborer is accustomed to this type of existence, namely his food and shelter plus a small cash income. There may be a question, however, as to how long this paternalistic method of the manufacturers can be used, even though centuries of this type of existence by the agricultural laborers do leave deep roots of habit.

As to labor costs in rayon plants, data shows that male laborers in different occupations receive from 3 cents to 5.5 cents per hour, or from 24 cents (¥.80) to 45 cents (¥1.50) per day. Female labor rates vary from 2 cents to 3 cents per hour, or from 15 cents (¥.50) to 25 cents (¥.80) per day. Generally speaking, female labor is supplied dormitory service, food and medical attention in addition to the cash wages shown.

JAPANESE RAYON PRODUCTION COSTS AND COMPARISONS

Referring to the small table showing the cost breakdown of Japanese rayon yarn production for 1934, it will be noted that direct labor accounts for but 12% of the total of 16.64 cents, or less than 2 cents per pound. In the American rayon industry, on the other hand, it is estimated that direct labor accounts for between 40% and 45% of the cost of rayon production.

Reported Japanese Cost of Rayon Yarn Production in 1934.

	Yen Per Pound.	Cents Per Pound	% of Total Cost
Woodpulp & Chemicals	0.285	8.47	51%
Power	0.070	2.08	13%
Labor	0.065	1.93	12%
Operating Expenses	0.075	2.23	13%
Depreciation	0.055	1.63	10%
Packing	0.010	0.30	1%
Total cost	0.560	16.64	100%

The main item of Japanese rayon cost is the Woodpulp and Chemicals item at 51% of the total. The bulk of the wood cellulose used for rayon manufacture in Japan is imported by that country, and thus the cost of this woodpulp to Japanese producers is about the same as in the United States. Most of the chemicals used in the Japanese rayon industry, however, are now made in Japan and the resultant cost of these chemicals is correspondingly much lower than in the United States because of low labor costs, and in spite of the necessary importation of raw materials for the manufacture of these chemicals.

The table below showing reported rayon production costs in various countries of the world comes from a different source

and yet the comparison of items for Japan in this table and the small table above is quite close.

One word of caution on the use of this table is opportune. As a measure of rayon production costs in the United States, we present the table with our tongue in our cheek. To those who are looking for a real measure of United States rayon production costs we can say frankly that we don't know what they are. Also we can say that many students of the tariff, who have tried to find the "foreign cost of production" of rayon and other items, have come to the conclusion that such costs are misleading and unreliable.

REPORTED PRESENT COST OF RAYON YARN PRODUCTION IN FIVE LEADING COUNTRIES.

In Yen and Cents (at 30¢ Yen) per pound

	Pulp & Chemicals			Wages & Power			Bus. Expenses			TOTAL COST		
	Yen	Cents	%	Yen	Cents	%	Yen	Cents	%	Yen	Cents	%
U.S.A.	.478	14.3	32	.736	22.1	50	.270	8.1	18	1.484	44.5	100
Gr.Britain	.462	13.8	36	.578	17.4	45	.240	7.2	19	1.280	38.4	100
Germany	.412	12.3	37	.509	15.1	45	.200	6.0	18	1.121	33.4	100
Italy	.353	10.6	46	.328	9.7	43	.088	2.7	11	.769	23.0	100
Japan	.270	8.1	50	.200	6.0	37	.070	2.1	13	.540	16.2	100

Source: Report of The Japan Cellulose Industry Reporters, Ltd. Jan. 193[illegible]

A moment's reflection will bring forth the reason for this fact. The cost of rayon production, for example, depends not only on the country in question, but also on the country's exchange-rate situation, the various companies involved, the process of manufacture used, the age of the spinning equipment, the rate of depreciation used, the efficiency of the management, the denier and filament size spun, the size of the producing unit, and the rate of operation to mention only a few. Any by the time this welter of fact is assembled and digested, the whole situation probably will have changed again because of a new set of conditions; the effect of the N.R.A. on costs in this country provides a pertinent illustration of the point made.

Let us conclude then that the "national cost of rayon production" is a will-of-the-wisp figure which just doesn't exist.

SIGNIFICANCE OF PRODUCTION COST DATA PRESENTED

After thus having cut the props away from the table of national rayon production costs, it is time to mention the reason for presenting the table. Outside of showing the phenomenally low cost of Japanese rayon production, whether judged on an absolute or relative basis, the main value of this table is a comparison of the percentages which the various cost items bear to total cost for the different countries.

With the countries arrayed essentially in their correct order as regards total cost of production, we note that the percentage which the cost of Pulp and Chemicals bears to total cost increase steadily from the low of 32% quoted for the United States on up to the 50% shown for Japan; in other words, this item tends to be a fairly fixed sum throughout the world.

For wages, however, we find the exact reverse to be true. The countries from the United States down to Japan show not only

and yet the comparison of items for Japan in this table and the small table above is quite close.

One word of caution on the use of this table is opportune. As a measure of rayon production costs in the United States, we present the table with our tongue in our cheek. To those who are looking for a real measure of United States rayon production costs we can say frankly that we don't know what they are. Also we can say that many students of the tariff, who have tried to find the "foreign cost of production" of rayon and other items, have come to the conclusion that such costs are misleading and unreliable.

REPORTED PRESENT COST OF RAYON YARN PRODUCTION IN FIVE LEADING COUNTRIES.

In Yen and Cents (at 50¢ Yen) per pound

	Pulp & Chemicals		Wages & Power		Bus.Expenses		TOTAL COST	
U.S.A.	Yen	Cents	¢	Yen Cents	¢	Yen Cents	¢	Yen Cents ¢
U.S.A.	.479	14.3	32	.756 22.1	50	.279 8.1	18	1.464 44.5
Gr.Britain								
	.462	13.8	36	.579 17.4	46	.240 7.2	19	1.880 56.4
Germany	.412	12.3	37	.509 15.1	46	.200 6.0	18	1.121 33.4
Italy	.388	10.6	46	.328 9.7	42	.088 2.7	11	.769 23.0
Japan	.270	8.1	50	.200 6.0	37	.070 2.1	13	.640 16.2

Source: Report of The Japan Cellulose Industry Reporters,Ltd.Jan.19

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For wages, however, we find the exact reverse to be true.

a lowering wage cost in cents, but also a declining trend for wages as a percentage of total cost.

Thus we may summarize the reasons for lower rayon production costs in Japan as follows: (a) lower power rates, (b) lower chemical costs, (c) substantially lower labor rates, (d) improving efficiency of skilled labor and improving manufacturing technique, (e) the increased capacity of the industry and the newer manufacturing equipment used.

The bearing of these points on the increase of Japanese rayon productive capacity is discussed in some detail above under the caption Growth of the Japanese Rayon Industry.

From: Textile Organon, April, 1935, pages 57 to 62.

THE JAPANESE RAYON INDUSTRY.

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From: Textile Organon, April, 1935, pages 57 to 62.

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JAPANESE RAYON YARN AND CLOTH PRICES

Figures reprinted by the Manchester Guardian (March 30, 1936) from the Japan Times show that the average price of Japanese rayon exports (at 29¢ to the yen) in January, 1936, were:

Yarn.....19.23¢ per pound
Fabrics... 8.3¢ per square yard.

7a

The article from the Manchester Guardian follows, -

"THE RAYON OUTLOOK

"The following figures of the Japanese rayon position (published in the "Japan Times") show that in the opinion of the market Japanese productive capacity in rayon will reach 23,500,000 lb. a month in June, and that demand will be only 22,500,000 lb., even if an expansion of 20 per cent in exports is allowed for. In January, of a consumption of 19,500,000 lb., 8,000,000 was consumed in the domestic piece goods market, 4,500,000 lb. was exported as yarn, and 7,000,000 was exported in woven goods. The estimates of production and demand in the coming months are:

	Est. Productive capacity of: Federated firms	Outsiders	Estimated demand
	lb.	lb.	lb.
January	23,500,000	1,600,000	19,500,000
February	23,500,000	1,700,000	19,500,000
March	25,100,000	2,100,000	20,500,000
April	26,100,000	2,400,000	21,000,000
May	26,700,000	3,000,000	21,500,000
June	28,900,000	4,600,000	22,500,000

"It is not surprising, in view of these figures, that there should be doubts whether an increase in the curtailment of active plant from 20 to 30 per cent will be sufficient. Export conditions are regarded pessimistically. In January exports at 30,074,000 sq.yd. were more than in January, 1935, when the total was 29,225,000, but less in value - 8,616,000 yen, against 9,477,000 yen. Exports of rayon yarn were also greater (4,276,000 lb., against 1,784,000 lb.), but the average price fell heavily (the totals being 2,835,000 yen in January, 1936, and 1,664,000 yen in January, 1935)."

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EXPORTS OF JAPANESE RAYON TEXTILES

BY CLOTH TYPE

Calendar Years	1935[a]			1934[b]		
	Sq. Yards	Yen Value	¢ per sq.yds @ 29¢	Sq. Yards	Yen Value	¢ per sq.yd. @ 29¢
Habutae	79,773,939	¥19,265,478	7.00¢	50,614,728	¥12,778,465	7.32¢
Taffeta and Poplin	9,853,173	2,499,625	7.36	6,223,913	1,696,688	7.90
Satin	63,696,805	16,421,129	7.48	59,086,702	17,311,625	8.49
Crepe & Kabe tissue	124,212,824	51,264,393	11.97	90,562,361	41,607,390	13.32
Voile	42,372,504	8,441,750	5.78	49,324,026	11,382,823	6.69
Figured Tissue	75,701,178	21,480,345	8.23	50,358,701	15,675,505	9.03
Checks	684,368	166,718	7.06			
Twills	4,514,676	1,083,806	6.96			
Oatmeal Crepe	667,845	155,055	6.73			
Other	22,664,125	7,464,478	9.55	39,485,357	13,014,774	9.56
TOTAL.....	424,141,437	¥128,242,777	8.77	345,655,788	¥113,467,270	9.52

(a) Monthly Record, Manchester Chamber of Commerce, March 31st, 1936. Page 107.

(b) Textile Organon, New York City, May, 1935. Page 70.

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From:
Daily News Record, New York,
Sept. 27th, 1935.

LOW LABOR COSTS SHOW CONTINUED PROFITS FOR JAPAN RAYON PRODUCERS

Although it was found necessary to curtail rayon yarn production in Japan, and despite the fact that prices have fallen, profits of the leading Japanese producers are substantial, reflecting low labor costs, according to statistics published in the British Textile Recorder.

According to the first half-yearly reports for 1935, prices of rayon yarns averaged 80 yen, which still leaves a fairly good margin of profit. The results of six big rayon firms for the first half of 1935 are reported as follows:

	Profit	Profit Rate	Dividend
	Yen	%	%
Teikoku Jinken.....	5,856,000	41.2	18
Asahi.....	5,231,000	32.1	10
Toyo Rayon.....	3,187,000	36.4	15
Nippon.....	1,716,000	22.9	12
Kurashiki.....	4,535,000	38.7	20
Tokyo.....	354,000	19.8	10

The average profits since 1932 of the five leading firms are tabulated below:

	Profit	Profit Rate	Dividend
	Yen	%	%
1932, first half.....	6,703,000	23.4	7.5
1932, second half.....	9,274,000	52.0	8.4
1933, first half.....	18,725,000	59.2	18.3
1933, second half.....	23,471,000	50.3	14.4
1934, first half.....	30,375,000	56.5	17.3
1934, second half.....	24,318,000	46.0	16.0
1935, first half.....	20,525,000	35.1	14.9

Compared with the last half of 1934, the profit for the first half of 1935 was reduced by 3,790,000 yen (15 per cent), and profit rate from 46 to 35 per cent. Nevertheless, the profit margin is even now about 50 yen per case, but it is doubtful if such a profit margin as this will be realized in the second half of 1935, for prices are now falling to as low as 60 yen for the 120 denier yarn. Yet the superior qualities are sold at far higher prices than are obtainable for the standard yarn and for these a profit of 20 yen per case will probably be realized.

Low Labor Costs Show Continued Profits for Japan Rayon Producers (Cont'd)

In the following table the estimated production for the second half of 1935 is compared with production figures of previous half-years, and it will be noticed that for each firm the estimate shows an increase over the figures for the first half of 1935.

	1934 Second half	1935 First half	1935 Second half
	Cases	Cases	Cases
Tekoku Jinken.....	161,000	232,000	260,000
Asahi.....	100,000	100,000	135,000
Toyo Rayon.....	149,000	158,000	165,000
Nippon.....	79,000	81,000	120,000
Kurashiki.....	120,000	147,000	180,000

(A box represents 100 pounds of rayon yarn - Ed.)

400

- COPY -

Samuel Courtauld & Co. Limited.

16 St. Martin's-le-Grand
LONDON, E.C.1.

SC-S/JH

11th February, 1936.

Messrs. Courtaulds (Canada) Ltd.,
159 Bay Street,
Toronto 2.

For the attention of Mr. B. Taylor.

Dear Mr. Taylor,

Mr. Gratwick has passed on your letter of the 16th January last for the writer's attention.

We note your remarks in paragraph two and appreciate all you say. We are sending under separate cover a range of Japanese Fabrics which the writer obtained whilst in Australia last year.

We notice that your letter refers in particular to 27" Japanese piece dyed all Rayon plain Taffeta. In the abaence of any sizeable pattern showing these qualities we would point out that owing to considerable over-production of taffetas by Japan, prices have been reduced to absurdity as qualities were being landed in Australia and New Zealand during 1935 having paid all duties, primage, commissions, and freight etc., at 3d. a yard in widths varying from 28" to 36".

Naturally these qualities are not comparable with British or continental manufacture being light in weight and very stripy, but on account of the ridiculously low prices, command large sales. The ultimate result being that competition of the fiercest kind was created by the Australian-making-up and over-counter trades. This competition eventually drove the prices of these taffetas down to such an extent, that firms were actually retailing regular goods at cost price.

X

Under what circumstances was this written?

11th February, 1936.

Messrs. Courtaulds (Canada) Ltd.,

It is not our opinion that fabrics of this type and price give rise to alarm, as to a very large extent, they only fulfil the requirements of that section of the trade whose outlet will always be for the cheapest, but they do, however, by reason of the prices on which they are sold tend to create a false standard of values.

It is, however, in connection with the amazing strides made by Japan during the last two years towards the reproduction of fashion and/or novelty goods that apprehension is felt, and in illustration of this would particularly call your attention to two Matelasse effects, (reference cuttings attached) in this collection, the clarity and development of figure together with good finish generally being most noticeable.

These two qualities land in Australia at approximately 3/6 per yard, the Japanese prices being approximately 1/9 per yard.

With kind regards

for SAMUEL COURTAULD & COMPANY LIMITED.

(Sgd.) S. Castle-Smith.

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March 3rd, 1936.

CANADIAN IMPORTS FROM JAPAN

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	Greige Silk Fabrics yds.		Finished Silk Fabrics yds.		Finished Silk Fabrics (26" & less) yds.		Artificial Silk Fabrics lbs.	
	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936	1935	1936
Jan.	8,147	9,349	29,689	29,955	12,783	---	5,558	6,045
Feb.	10,211	2,500	6,487	15,951	---	9,848	4,149	12,090
Mar.	---	21,895	8,030	14,439	7,860	8,759	6,637	29,933
Apr.	---	19,754	5,013	19,537	750	20,482	5,908	16,069
	18,358	53,498	49,219	79,882	21,393	39,089	22,252	64,137
May	8,535		11,122		6,250		3,681	
June	8,788		8,646		8,875		1,897	
July	2,941		1,251		3,750		2,508	
Aug.	2,502		30,570		15,000		21098	
Sept.	8,588		1,340		21,154		2,036	
Oct.	---		---		3,750		4,217	
Nov.	4,599		3,255		---		2,097	
Dec.	---		210		100		577	
	54,311		105,613		80,272		41,363	
Mthly. Average for yr.	4,526		8,801		6,691		3,447	
Mthly. Average 1st six months	5,947		11,498		6,086		4,638	

leap linings
neck-tie silks
umbrella...

from: Trade of Canada.

(4 mos. % increase 190% 62% 83% 188%)

92%

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L+D 3

"Manchester Guardian",
April 3rd, 1936.

RAYONS AT LESS THAN 2½d. A YARD

Canadian Reprisals?

Dept letter Jan 10/36

Japanese papers state that the Japanese Foreign Office has received information from Canada that anti-dumping duties are likely to be again imposed on Japanese rayon goods, and that the new rate will be based on the highest price of 1934. Canada is said to think it unreasonable that Japanese rayon cloth should be imported at only 17 sen a yard (2.38d.), when the highest rate in 1934 was 30 sen (4.2d.). Prices lower than that will cause an outcry from the Canadian rayon industry. The Foreign Office and the cloth exporters think that such a measure would be "unreasonable" as Japan has been booking heavy orders since the restoration of trade relations on January 1. But the Government is warning Japanese traders "not to sell at recklessly low prices".

Dept's interview with Jap Consul and Japan's Govt's reply to Consul's letter

From:
Manchester Guardian,
Apr. 15/36.

JAPANESE RAYON PRICES

According to the "Japan Chronicle" (Kobe), one result of the fears that Australia will impose a heavy specific duty on imports of Japanese rayon goods has been a hastening of efforts to control export prices. It is realised that one of the most serious problems that are now being confronted is that of avoiding business at such low prices as are liable to irritate overseas countries, and in some quarters is is thought that the best solution would be through a revision of the Export Guild Law. The Japanese Government is understood to be greatly concerned about the situation, believing that the question does not affect rayon alone but has undesirable effects on other trade. It is of opinion that the recent slowing down of exports of cotton cloth has been caused partly by reckless shipments of rayon goods. The authorities are in negotiation with the Federation of Rayon Export Guilds to devise suitable measures to adjust prices and to prevent ill-advised dealings.

Far-sighted traders, it is reported, admit the need for exercising stricter control of exports, especially as regards prices, though there are doubts as to whether effective arrangements could be made under the existing law. The present Export Guilds do not include all the firms, and, moreover, unless cloth manufacturers were brought in, control could not be exercised. The licence fees charged by guilds are seldom included in the prices charged to foreign customers, but are usually shouldered by the exporte s, who often work at bare cost or at a loss on individual orders in expectation of a rebate of licence fees at the end of the six months' period.

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from:
Montreal Gazette,
May 28, 1936.

JAPAN'S RAYON MAKERS

WILL STABILIZE SUPPLY

Tokyo, May 27-(CP)-Opposition in Canadian, Australian and other foreign markets and apprehension that this may aggravate a tendency toward an over-supplied domestic market, has led the Japan Rayon Association to attemtp stabilization of supply.

Under a programme approved by the Association for its member manufacturers which went into effect this month, new projects for mill expansion will be held up until the end of October. For one year from November increases of spindles are to be restricted on the basis of present capacity on a scale graduated from an increase of 75 per cent. for mills having less than 4,000 spindles to an increase of five per cent. for mills having more than 50,000 spindles.

New spindles going into operation from this month are to be subject to extra curtailment. New spindles going into operation in the larger mills after November are to be curtailed at a higher percentage. New member companies will be allowed full spindle production up to 5,000 but putput from spindles in excess of that figure will be drastically curtailed. Full information as to demand to supply will be exchanged among member companies.

Spindle Bill

#409

TABLE III

U.S. IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION OF RAYON AND RAYON-CONTAINING ITEMS
POUNDS AND DOLLAR VALUES OF TOTAL IMPORTS AND IMPORTS FROM JAPAN ONLY FOR 1933 AND 1934

SCHEDULE 0 MANUFACTURES OF RAYON OR OTHER SYNTHETIC TEXTILES	TARIFF CLASSIFICATION	FROM ALL COUNTRIES		FROM JAPAN ONLY		# % from Japan	FROM ALL COUNTRIES		FROM JAPAN ONLY		# % from Japan
RAW MATERIALS	Number	Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars		Pounds	Dollars	Pounds	Dollars	
Artificial Horsehair (Filaments over 30" long)	3800.0-.2	7,967	$ 9,578	None	None	0%	13,447	$ 15,544	None	None	0%
Yarns, Singles and Piles	3801 & 02	77,391	60,411	260	94	0.3	934,109	653,211	400	200	0.1
Waste (exc.Acetate 8250.1') Noils, Tops, Silver, etc	3805	1,327,884	184,019	405,951	55,180	30.5	2,548,119	426,049	337,138	38,736	13.2
Staple and Cut Fiber (Filaments less than 30" long)	3810	214,992	71,281	None	None	0.	3,301,894	1,072,941	None	None	0
Spun yarn, Singles and Piles	3812	7,533	8,118	23	28	0.3	19,479	19,633	25	17	0.1
Visca (Band and Strips less than 1" wide)	3815	27,143	26,969	None	None	0	81,882	64,881	None	None	0
WOVEN FABRICS											
Woven Fabrics (except Pile.)	383.01-.06	181,461	509,890	10,078	8,422	5.5	248,831	590,497	7,272	6,123	2.9
Pile Fabrics (Velvets, etc.)	383.11-.32	7,771	36,227	824	673	10.6	12,591	61,874	97	46	0.8
Knit Fabric in the Piece	383.50	115	730	None	None	0	406	1,404	8	4	2.0
WEARING APPAREL											
Knit or crocheted apparel	384.00-.05	49,407	176,330	16,914	14,619	34.2	74,663	274,867	6,181	7,836	8.3
Not Knit or Crochet. Apparel	384.06-.08	47,751	151,525	22,108	26,037	46.3	89,243	296,470	28,050	28,672	31.5
Embroidered and Lace Apparel	384.09-.10		321,470		309,381	96.4		134,717		114,488	85.1'
OTHER RAYON-CONTAINING ITEMS											
Handkercfs & Woven Mufflers	3850.0-.5	10,687	25,907	2,544	2,326	25.5	5,070	18,448	365	633	7.2
Laces and Embroideries and Articles thereof	386.00-.20		510,171		28,158	5.5'		390,449		24,867	6.4'
Narrow Fabrics, Incl.Elastic	386.30-.33	11,068	35,843	3,352	2,704	33.5	21,093	58,716	1,719	1,091	8.6
Rayon Tubing	386.34										
Cords and Tassels	386.35	121	409	64	44	53.0	197	275	43	43	21.8
Braids - Chief Value Rayon	386.40-.42	10,712	19,210	None	None	0	15,834	34,908	420	966	2.7
Bedspreads	386.45	731	658	1	5	0.1	155	455	None	None	0
Other manufactures N.S.P.F.	386.50	15,245	26,207	6,339	4,422	41.6	10,517	21,391	4,709	3,361	44.7

EXHIBIT 410 (COPY) Feb. 4, 1936.
June 10, 1936.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT LEGATION- TOKYO

IMPORTS OF PULP INTO JAPAN.

1935 (10 Months) - For rayon and paper combined:

	000 lbs.	000 $	¢ per lb.
Total-From-	516,447	13,614	2.64
From Canada -	75,656		
- For Paper:			
Total	273,106		
From Canada -	60,433		
- For Rayon:			
Total	243,341	8,411	3.46
6⅓% From Canada -	15,223	545	3.58
U.S.A. -	106,794		
Sweden -	7,600)		
Norway -	88,831)		
Other European Countries -	24,893)		

1934 - For Rayon and paper combined:

	000 lbs.	000 Yen	000 $	¢ Per Lb.
Total	508,621	44,256	12,834	2.52
From Canada -	90,660			
U.S.A. -	188,679			
Sweden -	106,754			
Norway -	89,234			
Other European Countries -	33,293			

EXHIBIT 410 (Copy)

JAPANESE IMPORTS OF Pulp and Paper

Figures for first eleven months of 1935.

	11 mos. 1935.	
Total paper imported (yen)	13,500,915	yenX
of which from Canada	6,132,658	yen

Most of Canada's exports of paper to Japan are of newsprint, there is also a small quantity of wrapping paper.

x Value in yen - quantities not available

Pulp Imports	11 Mos. 1935.	
Total chemical pulp imported	278,352	tons
of which from Canada	37,825	"

Imports of pulp are divided as follows:

Pulp for manufacture of paper		Pulp for manufacture of rayon	
From	Short Tons	From	Short Tons
Finland	12,526	Finland	13,338
Germany	1,885	Germany	-
Norway	325	Norway	48,684
Sweden	47,719	Sweden	4,325
U.S.A.	54,016	U.S.A.	56,923
Canada	30,214	Canada	7,611
All Others	614	All Others	172
	147,299		131,053

EXHIBIT 410 (Copy)

JAPANESE IMPORTS OF Pulp and Paper

Figures for first eleven months of 1938.

11 mos. 1938.

Total paper imported (yen)	18,800,918	yen
of which from Canada	6,152,886	yen

Most of Canada's exports of paper to Japan are of newsprint.

There is also a small quantity of wrapping paper.

x Value in yen - quantities not available

Pulp Imports

11 Mos. 1938.

Total chemical pulp imported	270,382	tons
of which from Canada	37,858	"

Imports of pulp are divided as follows:

Pulp for manufacture of paper		Pulp for manufacture of rayon	
From	Short Tons	From	Short Tons
Finland	12,826	Finland	18,389
Germany	1,885	Germany	-
Norway	826	Norway	49,884
Sweden	47,719	Sweden	4,826
U.S.A.	84,016	U.S.A.	86,829
Canada	30,214	Canada	7,611
All others	614	All others	172
	147,299		171,082

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EXHIBIT #411 (COPY)

June 10, 1936.

Corrected Minutes of the Organization Meeting of the Textile Institute of Canada Held in the Board Room of the Dominion Textile Company Ltd. at 710 Victoria Square on August the 2nd., at 9:30 a.m.

Mr. H.W.Lundy was asked to take the chair pending the election of officers.

It was resolved that the Textile Institute of Canada be formed, it to be comprised of the President, Vice-President, and Secretary of the Cotton Institute of Canada, the Silk Association of Canada and the Canadian Woollen and Knit Goods Manufacturers Association. This was concurred in unanimously by those present Mr. P.R.Watson, Mr. C. Tremblay, Mr. J.H.Marx, Mr. H.W.Lundy, Mr. R.G. Tolmie, and Mr. G. B. Gordon.

It was moved and passed unanimously that Mr. A. V. Young be Chairman of the Textile Institute of Canada.

A motion was passed unanimously that Major Douglas Hallam be Secretary of the Textile Institute of Canada.
A discussion then took place concerning the confidential report submitted by Major Hallem to the representatives present at the meeting of the Textile Institute, in which it was tentatively submitted:

1. That the last three months of 1933 and the first three months of 1934 be used as a basis for determining the wages paid in the industries associated with the Institute.

2. That the yardstick for wages be based on the minimum wage law covering female labor and that a comparison for the male labor be made with people occupied in similar inside work such as those employed in furniture factories.

3. It was suggested that if it is claimed there are excessive profits made in the Textile Industry to the detriment of the wage earners, these excess profits should be compared with the payroll to show the percentage of one to the other and whether they have any real bearing on the issue.

4. With regard to capital structure it was felt that this could only be considered from the point of view of individual treatment of each company concerned.

5. As far as cotton sales are concerned mass buying would only affect those goods which are for direct resale in mail order business, etc., not those for further manufacture in the factories of departmental stores. With the other industries concerned it was estimated that approximately 50% of their sales were for direct resale and the other 50% for further manufacture.

Sub-section A. Mass buying, it was considered did not have an effect in driving down wages, as the value received for goods manufactured was regulated by the flow of imports from other countries.

Sub-section B. It was believed that ordinary retailers were treated justly in prices and terms as compared to departmental stores and chain stores. Prices were regulated by the credit risk and the cost of selling.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Acting Secretary.
(Signed) (Not legible.)

Sub-section B. It was believed that ordinary retailers were treated justly in prices and terms as compared to department stores and chain stores. Prices were regulated by the credit risk and the cost of selling.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Acting Secretary.

(Signed) (Not legible)

EXHIBIT 413 (Copy)
June 10, 1936.

IMPORTATION OF "OTHER PULP" INTO JAPAN AS SUPPLIED BY COUNTRIES.

1935		FOR PAPER Total	FOR PAPER Canada	FOR RAYON Total	FOR RAYON Canada	Sweden	U. S. A.	Norway	Ger-many	Finland	Czecho-Slovakia
Jan.	Lb.	28,292,133	4,425,467	25,307,067	1,984,000	1,160,400	8,913,333	10,892,267	-	2,357,067	
	Yen	1,919,692	327,995	3,042,496	245,592	127,710	1,086,239	1,519,794	-	263,161	-
Feb.	lb.	25,995,467	3,967,200	30,769,333	1,966,132	198,400,	14,981,867	10,710,933	-	2,866,667	45,334
	Yen	1,745,472	281,654	3,717,062	246,125	24,003	1,825,080	1,291,719	-	325,594	4,541
Mar.	lb.	29,995,467	3,693,867	26,902,133	4,287,733	754,133	10,202,133	7,829,467	-	3,782,534	46,133
	Yen	2,010,999	263,409	3,232,565	518,331	86,436	1,251,823	947,710	-	423,645	4,620
Apr.	lb.	38,579,599	10,525,200	26,660,800	2,017,867	855,200	12,760,400	9,095,467	-	1,931,600	266
	Yen	2,609,852	709,481	3,237,072	256,904	98,993	1,567,555	1,099,144	-	214,456	20
May	lb.	32,057,066	9,684,133	29,500,266	2,157,333	723,333	11,523,200	12,379,867	-	2,716,533	-
	Yen	2,114,515	646,225	3,543,784	270,162	85,506	1,389,953	1,496,927	-	301,236	-
June	lb.	28,298,133	15,143,600	28,443,600	1,592,533	230,000	15,291,600	8,748,667	133	2,580,667	-
	Yen	1,856,702	977,824	3,320,877	192,918	25,727	1,751,113	1,061,581	11	289,527	-
July	lb.	14,067,733	4,654,200	18,385,866	1,216,933	697,600	6,864,400	6,019,066	-	3,587,867	-
	Yen	936,979	301,350	2,174,890	147,991	82,479	807,986	729,395	-	407,039	-
Aug.	lb.	28,855,866	8,339,600	16,643,866	-	1,524,933	6,775,600	7,819,866	-	523,467	-
	Yen	1,780,216	487,647	1,971,843	-	179,464	786,705	947,485	-	58,189	-
Sept.	lb.	18,326,799	-	20,346,667	-	1,274,533	9,245,200	5,809,067	-	4,017,867	-
	Yen	1,159,535	-	2,369,873	-	145,939	1,064,781	706,596	-	452,557	-
Oct.	lb.	28,637,334	-	20,380,933	-	181,733	10,236,533	9,526,000		183,200	253,467
	Yen	1,806,137	-	2,393,062	-	21,198	1,184,112	1,141,653	-	21,131	24,968
	lb.	273,105,597	60,433,267	243,340,531	15,222,531	7,600,265	106,794,266	88,830,667	133	24,547,469	345,200
	Yen	17,940,099	3,995,585	29,003,524	1,878,023	877,455	12,715,347	10,742,004	11	2,756,535	34,149

Surtax(put on(July 15th.x 1935.

413

414

EXHIBIT 414

Grouts Ltd.

PURCHASES OF RAYON YARNS FROM COURTAULDS (CANADA) LIMITED.

GROUTS LIMITED	1935	1936
January,	13,149	6,290
February,	10,990	7,795
March,	8,761	9,320
April,	6,400	7,750
May,	7,150	7,500
	46,450	38,655
VALLEYFIELD,		
January,	11,471	20,320
February,	999	17,005
March,	3,000	20,000
April,	5,750	17,610
May,	8,009	9,500
	29,229	84,435
Total,	75,679	123,090

1936 123,090 lbs.

1935 75,679 "

47,411 lbs.

EXHIBIT 414

PURCHASES OF RAYON YARNS FROM COURTAULDS (CANADA) LIMITED.

GROUPS LIMITED	1955	1956
January,	13,149	6,320
February,	10,990	7,725
March,	8,761	9,320
April,	6,400	7,750
May,	7,150	7,500
	46,450	38,638
VALLEYFIELD.		
January,	11,471	20,320
February,	999	17,003
March,	3,000	20,000
April,	5,750	17,610
May,	8,009	9,500
	29,229	84,433
Total,	75,679	123,070

1956 123,070 lbs.

1955 75,679 "

47,411 lbs.

Ex. 416

FILE: VANCOUVER BOARD OF TRADE (P.T.I.)

C O P Y.

November 1st, 1934.

Mr. R. H. Arnott,
Industrial Secretary,
Vancouver Board of Trade,
Vancouver, B. C.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of Oct. 27th regarding the advisability of setting up more silk machinery in Canada.

Cannot locate this report. Stallam said he will obtain copy from Bank, if required. ERW.

Attached is a confidential report I sent on October 19th to the Bank of Montreal at their request. The confidential part of this report I have marked, and my letter to the bank explains why this part is confidential. I do not mind letting you have the part marked confidential for your own personal information, but I would be obliged if you did not reveal these figures even to your Industrial Committee.

In essence, the bonanza days for the Silk Mills in Canada are over because there is no more silk fabric business to be taken away from foreign mills. In order to occupy machinery already installed, the silk mills are more and more making artificial silk fabrics, but here they run into the competition of Celanese Ltd. (with approximately 1,000 looms which were installed while the silk mills were busy on silk(and the Cotton Mills who are turning looms on to artificial silk.

If anybody with successful experience in the Silk Industry and ample capital to put in a modern plant and stand a two or three year fight to get established, wanted to start a mill in Eastern Canada at the present time, I would feel that he was taking greater capital risks than were warranted by the eventual return that could be made.

Such a plant if established in British Columbia, would have the following additional problems to face:

(1) It would have to be sufficiently large to warrant putting in a dye house, because of the distance from commission dyers, which means a very large production to sell.

(2) It might have to get along by producing piece dye fabrics without supplementing them with prints, because of the distance from commission printers.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary.

C.C. - Mr. P.R.Watson.
Mr. J.H.Marx.

DJ7

422 DJ7

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED

Japanese Landed Prices in Canada for Rayons

Japanese Style	Laid Down Value in Toronto all Duties & Charges Paid. Per Yard.	Per lb.	Dominion Textile Co's. corresponding Style as shown in Exhibit D-4.
1. (a) Rayon Crepe Dyed	29.39	$1.23	RA-1 Rayon Crepe - Dyed Dark Shades
(b) Rayon Crepe Printed	33.02	1.37	RA-1 Rayon Crepe - Printed
2. (a) Canton Crepe Dyed	28.08	1.16	RA-3 Rayon Crepe - Dyed Dark Shades
(b) Canton Crepe Printed	31.71	1.31	RA-3 Rayon Crepe - Printed
3. (a) Sand Crepe Dyed	32.43	1.32	RA-16 Rayon Crepe - Dyed Dark Shades
(b) Sand Crepe Printed	36.06	1.66	RA-16 Rayon Crepe - Printed
4. (a) Taffeta Dyed	19.39	1.3460	RA-2 Rayon Taffeta - Dyed Dark Shades
(b) Taffeta Printed	21.36	1.48	RA-2 Rayon Taffeta - Printed

4282

ITEMIZED COST OF CANADIAN RAYON CLOTHS

RA 1 - RAYON CREPE -DYED DARK SHADES

DJ 8
4.09 Yds/lb.

	Creige per yard.	Converting per yard.	Total per yard	Total per pound.
Raw Material	$ .2021	$ -	$ .2021	$ .8266
Labour - Wages	.0546	.0103	.0649	.2654
- Salaries	.0052	.0007	.0059	.0241
Mill Expenses	.0253	.0061	.0314	.1284
Dyes & Chemicals	-	.0401	.0401	.1640
Administration	.0033	.0002	.0035	.0143
Depreciation	.0093	.0012	.0105	.0429
Bond Interest	.0025	.0004	.0029	.0119
Preferred Dividend	.0016	.0002	.0018	.0074
Common Dividend	.0123	.0016	.0139	.0569
Income Tax	.0023	.0003	.0026	.0106
Total	.3185	.0611	.3796	1.5525
Selling & Merchandising Charges			.0266	.1088
Sale Value			.4062	1.6613
Sale Value Less Common Dividend and Income Tax			.3897	1.5938
Sale Value Less all Interest, Dividends and Income Tax.			.3850	1.5746

DJ 8
4.09 Yds/lb.

ITEMIZED COST OF CANADIAN RAYON CLOTHS

RA1 - RAYON CREPE - PRINTED

	Creige per yard.	Converting per yard.	Total Per yard.	Total per pound.
Raw material	$ .2021	$ -	$ .2021	$ .8266
Labour - Wages	.0564	.0533	.1079	.4413
Salaries	.0052	.0031	.0083	.0339
Mill Expenses	.0253	.0373	.0626	.2560
Dyes & Chemicals	-	.0387	.0387	.1583
Administration	.0033	.0008	.0041	.0168
Depreciation	.0093	.0040	.0133	.0344
Bond Interest	.0025	.0014	.0039	.0160
Preferred Dividends	.0016	.0006	.0022	.0090
Common Dividends	.0123	.0053	.0176	.0720
Income Tax	.0023	.0009	.0032	.0131
Total	.3185	.1454	.4639	1.8974
Selling & Merchandising Charges			.0325	.1329
Sale Value			.4964	2.0303
Sale Value Less Common Dividends and Income Tax			.4756	1.9452
Sale Value Less All Interest, Dividends and Income Tax			.4695	1.9202

ITEMIZED COST OF CANADIAN RAYON CLOTHS.

RA 2 - RAYON TAFFETA - DARK SHADES.

6.08 Yds. 1b.

	Greige per yard	Converting per yard	Total per yard	Total per pound
Raw Materials	$ .1501	$ -	$ .1501	$ .9126
Labor - Wages	.0361	.0103	.0464	.2821
Salaries	.0034	.0009	.0043	.0261
Mill Expenses	.0104	.0074	.0178	.1082
Dyes & Chemicals	-	.0290	.0290	.1763
Administration	.0014	.0003	.0017	.0103
Depreciation	.0038	.0016	.0054	.0328
Bond Interest	.0010	.0005	.0015	.0091
Preferred Dividend	.0006	.0003	.0009	.0055
Common Dividend	.0051	.0021	.0072	.0438
Income Tax	.0010	.0003	.0013	.0079
Total	.2129	.0527	.2656	1.6147
Selling & Merchandising Charges			.0186	.1131
Sale Value			.2842	1.7278
Sale Value less Common Dividend and Income Tax			.2757	1.6762
Sale Value less all Interest, Dividends, and Income Tax			.2733	1.6616

ITEMIZED COST OF CANADIAN RAYON CLOTHS.

RA 2 - RAYON TAFFETA - PRINTED.

6.08 yds.1b

	Greige per yard	Converting per Yard	Total per Yard	Total per Pound
Raw Materials	$.1501	$ -	$ .1501	$ .9126
Labor - Wages	.0361	.0453	.0814	.4949
Salaries	.0034	.0031	.0065	.0395
Mill Expenses	.0104	.0342	.0446	.2712
Dyes & Chemicals	-	.0344	.0344	.2092
Administration	.0014	.0009	.0023	.0140
Depreciation	.0038	.0043	.0081	.0492
Bond Interest	.0010	.0015	.0025	.0152
Preferred Dividend	.0006	.0007	.0013	.0079
Common Dividend	.0051	.0057	.0108	.0657
Income Tax	.0010	.0009	.0019	.0116
Total	.2129	.1310	.3439	2.0910
Selling & Merchandising			.0241	.1465
Sale Value			.3680	2.2375
Sale Value Less Common Dividend and Income Tax			.3553	2.1602
Sale Value Less All Interest, Dividends, and Income Tax			.3515	2.1371

ITEMIZED COST OF CANADIAN RAYON CLOTHS

RA 3 RAYON CREPE - DYED DARK SHADES

4.06 yds.lb.

	Greige per Yard	Converting per Yard	Total per Yard	Total per Pound.
Raw Material	$ .1804	$ -	$ .1804	$ .7324
Labor - Wages	.0490	.0102	.0592	.2404
Salaries	.0046	.0007	.0053	.0215
Mill Expenses	.0232	.0059	.0291	.1181
Dyes & Chemicals	-	.0394	.0394	.1600
Administration	.0031	.0002	.0033	.0134
Depreciation	.0085	.0012	.0097	.0394
Bond Interest	.0023	.0004	.0027	.0110
Preferred Dividend	.0014	.0002	.0016	.0065
Common Dividend	.0113	.0016	.0129	.0523
Income Tax	.0021	.0003	.0024	.0097
Total	.2859	.0601	.3460	1.4047
Selling & Merchandising Charges			.0242	.0983
Sale Value			.3702	1.5030
Sale Value Less Common Dividend and Income Tax			.3549	1.4409
Sale Value Less All Interest, Dividends, and Income Tax			.3506	1.4234

ITEMIZED COST OF CANADIAN RAYON CLOTHS

No. 3 RAYON CREPE - DYED DARK SHADES

4.05 yds./lb.

	Dyeing per Yard	Converting per Yard	Total per Yard	Total per Pound.
Raw Material	$ .1804	$ -	$ .1804	$ .7324
Labor - Wages	.0490	.0103	.0593	.2404
Salaries	.0046	.0007	.0053	.0213
Mill Expenses	.0232	.0059	.0291	.1181
Dyes & Chemicals	-	.0394	.0394	.1600
Administration	.0031	.0002	.0033	.0134
Depreciation	.0085	.0012	.0097	.0394
Bond Interest	.0023	.0004	.0027	.0110
Preferred Dividend	.0014	.0002	.0016	.0065
Common Dividend	.0113	.0016	.0129	.0523
Income Tax	.0021	.0003	.0024	.0097
Total	.2859	.0601	3460	1.4047
Selling & Merchandising Charges			.0242	.0983
Sale Value			.3702	1.5030
Sale Value less Common Dividend and Income Tax			.3549	1.4409
Sale Value less All Interest, Dividends and Income Tax			.3506	1.4234

ITEMIZED COST OF CANADIAN RAYON CLOTHS.

RA 3 - RAYON CREPE - PRINTED. 4.06 yds. 1b.

	Greige per Yard	Converting per Yard	Total per Yard	Total per Pound
Raw Material	$ .1804	$ -	$ .1804	$ .7324
Labor - Wages	.0490	.0529	.1019	.4137
Salaries	.0046	.0031	.0077	.0313
Mill Expenses	.0232	.0370	.0602	.2444
Dyes & Chemicals	-	.0384	.0384	.1559
Administration	.0031	.0008	.0039	.0158
Depreciation	.0085	.0040	.0125	.0508
Bond Interest	.0023	.0014	.0037	.0150
Preferred Dividend	.0014	.0006	.0020	.0081
Common Dividend	.0113	.0053	.0166	.0674
Income Tax	.0021	.0009	.0030	.0122
Total	.2859	.1444	.4303	1.7470
Selling & Merchandising Charges			.0301	.1222
Sale Value			.4604	1.8692
Sale Value Less Common Dividend and Income Tax			.4408	1.7896
Sale Value Less All Interest, Dividends and Income Tax			.4351	1.7665

ITEMIZED COST OF CANADIAN RAYON CLOTHS.

RA 16 - RAYON CREPE - PRINTED.

4.55 yds 1b.

	Greige per yard	Converting per yard	Total per yard	Total per pound
Raw Material	$ .1780	$ -	$ .1780	$ .8099
Labor - Wages	.0534	.0529	.1063	.4837
- Salaries	.0051	.0031	.0082	.0373
Mill expenses	.0209	.0370	.0579	.2634
Dyes & Chemicals	-	.0384	.0384	.1747
Administration	.0028	.0008	.0036	.0164
Depreciation	.0077	.0040	.0117	.0532
Bond Interest	.0021	.0014	.0035	.0159
Preferred Dividend	.0013	.0006	.0019	.0086
Common Dividend	.0102	.0053	.0155	.0705
Income Tax	.0019	.0009	.0028	.0127
Total	.2834	.1444	.4278	1.9463
Selling & Merchandising Charges			.0299	.1360
Sale Value			.4577	2.0823
Sale Value Less Common Dividend and Income Tax			.4394	1.9992
Sale Value Less All Interest, Dividends, and Income Tax			.4340	1.9747

DJ10

5th February 1936.

QUOTATIONS BY CABLE FROM KITAGAWA & CO. LTD., Osaka, JAPAN
TO FRED BUTTERFIELD COMPANY, NEW YORK.

- - - - - - - - -

TERMS: NETT C.I.F. New York, ex duty.

44205	Flat Crepe de Chine	36"	12 1/2¢
44206	Mixed Flat " "	"	18 1/2¢
44490	Plain Fancy Rayon	29"	8 5/8
44512	Rayon Satin Crepe	36"	47
44726	Fancy Morocain	"	11
45169	Rayon Flat Crepe	"	11

Samples analysed

Prices quoted
in US a market

To Fred Butterfield

No mention that any broker
paid.
Purchaser to pay duty

QUOTATIONS BY CABLE FROM KITAGAWA & CO. LTD., Osaka, JAPAN
TO FERN BUTTERFIELD COMPANY, NEW YORK.

- - - - - - - - - -

TERMS:- NETT C.I.F. New York, ex duty.

		£
44805	Plat Crepe de Chine 36"	12 1/2d
44806	Mixed Plat " "	12 1/2d
44480	Plain Fancy Rayon 39"	9 3/8
44512	Rayon Satin Crepe 36"	47
44756	Fancy Morocain "	11
45169	Rayon Plat Crepe "	11

427

Samples from Kitagawa & Co., Osaka, Japan.

Japanese # 44205	Landed Cost per Pound	$	1.5397
	Our Cost		1.7282
Japanese # 44490	Landed Cost per Pound	$	1.5394
	Our Cost		1.7509
Japanese # 44512	Landed Cost per Pound	$	2.9387
	Our Cost		1.8839
Japanese # 44726	Landed Cost per Pound	$	1.3484
	Our Cost		1.5690
Japanese # 45169	Landed Cost per Pound	$	1.6018
			1.9387
Japanese # 44206	Landed Cost per Pound	$	2.6739

428

JAPANESE SATIN RAYON.

Sold by A. Fisher & Company Toronto, @ 21½¢ per Yard,
delivered Montreal.

Purchased by Comfort Kimona & Dress Mfg. Company, Montreal.
(Mr. Fairman)

Montreal Cottons Limited Cost per Yard	26.00¢
Montreal Cottons Limited Cost per Pound	$ 1.3754
Japanese Cloth Cost per Pound	$ 1.1374

JAPANESE SATIN RAYON.

Sold by A. Fisher & Company Toronto, @ 21½¢ per Yard,
delivered Montreal.

Purchased by Comfort Kimono & Dress Mfg. Company, Montreal.
(Mr. Beltman)

Montreal Cottons Limited Cost per Yard	20.00¢
Montreal Cottons Limited Cost per Pound	$ 1.5756
Japanese Cloth Cost per Pound	$ 1.1574

MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED.

JAPANESE SATIN RAYON.

318) M.C.Ltd. Cost per Pound $ 1.3754

Japanese Cloth Cost per Pound $ 1.1374

JAPANESE SATIN RAYON.

Sold by A. Fisher & Company Toronto, @ 21½¢ per Yard,
delivered Montreal.

Purchased by Comfort Kimona & Dress Mfg. Company, Montreal.
(Mr. Fairman)

Montreal Cottons Limited Cost per Yard	26.00¢
Montreal Cottons Limited Cost per Pound	$ 1.3754
Japanese Cloth Cost per Pound	$ 1.1374

JAPANESE SATIN RAYON.

Sold by A. Fisher & Company Toronto, @ 81½¢ per Yard,
delivered Montreal.

Purchased by Comfort Kimona & Dress Mfg. Company, Montreal.
(Mr. Feirman)

Montreal Cottons Limited Cost per Yard	26.00¢
Montreal Cottons Limited Cost per Pound	$ 1.079¢
Japanese Cloth Cost per Pound	$ 1.17¢

JAPANESE SATIN RAYON.

Sold by A. Fisher & Company Toronto, @ 21½¢ per Yard,
delivered Montreal.

Purchased by Comfort Kimona & Dress Mfg. Company, Montreal.
(Mr. Fairman)

Montreal Cottons Limited Cost per Yard	26.00¢
Montreal Cottons Limited Cost per Pound	$ 1.3754
Japanese Cloth Cost per Pound	$ 1.1374

JAPANESE SATIN BLOUSE.

Sold by A. Maber & Company Toronto, @ $1.85 per Yard,
delivered Montreal.

Purchased by Comfort Hinton & Drews Mfg. Company, Montreal.
(Mr. Pattman)

Montreal Cottons Limited Cost per Yard	26.00¢
Montreal Cottons Limited Cost per Pound	$ 1.37¢
Japanese Cloth Cost per Pound	$ 1.37¢

MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED.

JAPANESE SATIN RAYON.

318) M.C.Ltd. Cost per Pound $ 1.3754

Japanese Cloth Cost per Pound $ 1.1374

MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED.

JAPANESE SATIN RAYON.

318) M.C.Ltd. Cost per Pound $ 1.3754

Japanese Cloth Cost per Pound $ 1.1374

Ex 428

JAPANESE SATIN RAYON.

Sold by A. Fisher & Company Toronto, @ 21⅛¢ per Yard,
delivered Montreal.

Purchased by Comfort Kimona & Dress Mfg. Company, Montreal.
(Mr. Fairman)

Montreal Cottons Limited Cost per Yard	26.00¢
Montreal Cottons Limited Cost per Pound	$ 1.3754
Japanese Cloth Cost per Pound	$ 1.1374

R A 7 - FLAT CREPE.

	WHITE	LIGHT SHADES	DARK SHADES	PRINTED.
Selling Price per Pound	$ 1.5172	$ 1.5725	$ 1.6076	$ 2.0123
Sale Value, Less Common Dividends and Income Tax	1.4361	1.4889	1.5240	1.9142
Sale Value, Less all Interest, Dividends and Income Tax	1.4133	1.4653	1.5004	1.8857

Ex 429

R A 7 - FLAT CREPE.

	WHITE	LIGHT SHADES	DARK SHADES	PRINTED.
Selling Price per Pound	$ 1.5172	$ 1.5725	$ 1.6076	$ 2.0123
Sale Value, Less Common Dividends and Income Tax	1.4361	1.4889	1.5240	1.9142
Sale Value, Less all Interest, Dividends and Income Tax	1.4133	1.4653	1.5004	1.8857

429

RATE - TAX - YIELD

	WHITE	LIGHT SHADES	DARK SHADES	PASTELS
Selling Price per Share	$ 1.0375	$ 1.0375	$ 1.0375	$ 1.0375
Safe Value, Less Common Dividends and Income Tax	1.0291	1.0289	1.0289	1.0289
Safe Value, Less all Interest, Dividends and Income Tax	1.0283	1.0281	1.0281	1.0281

4/29 ff

JAPANESE Y. R. 4395.

6.05 Yards per Pound.

	Cost	Duties	
Per Yard @ 29¢	8.75 ¢		
Per Yard @ 39 1/2¢	11.92		
Duty - currency		3.17	
- less excise adjustment 9%		.29	
			2.88
- ad valorem 36% on 11.92			4.29
- specific, 40¢ per Lb.			6.61
Excise, 3% on 22.82 (full duty paid value)			.68
			14.46
Total duties	14.46		
LANDED COST PER YARD	23.21 ¢		
LANDED COST PER POUND	$ 1.4042		

2321
870
14.46

875 | 1446 | 1.6529
875
5710
5250
3600

JAPANESE Y. R. 4395.

6.05 Yards per Pound.

	Cost	Duties
Per Yard @ 39¢	8.75 ¢	
Per Yard @ 39½¢	11.92	
Duty - current		5.17
- base excise adjustment 9%		.29
		5.89
- ad valorem 35% on 11.92		4.29
- specific, 40¢ per Lb.		6.61
Excise, 8% on 23.82 (full duty valid value)		.89
		14.48
Total duties	14.40	
LANDED COST PER YARD	25.21 ¢	
LANDED COST PER POUND	$ 1.4042	

JAPANESE Y. R. 4395.

6.05 Yards per Pound.

	Cost	Duties	
Per Yard @ 29¢	8.75 ¢		
Per Yard @ 39⅓¢	11.92		
Duty - currency		3.17	
- less excise adjustment 9%		.29	
			2.88
- ad valorem 36% on 11.92			4.29
- specific, 40¢ per Lb.			6.61
Excise, 3% on 22.82 (full duty paid value)			.68
			14.46
Total duties	14.46		
LANDED COST PER YARD	23.21 ¢		
LANDED COST PER POUND	$ 1.4042		

JAPANESE Y. B. 4393.

6.05 Yards per Pound.

	Cost	Duties
Per Yard @ 39¢	8.75 ¢	
Per Yard @ 39¢	11.92	
Duty - currency		3.17
- Less excise adjustment 9¢		.29
		2.88
- ad valorem 35% on 11.92		4.29
- specific, 40¢ per lb.		6.81
Excise, 3¢ on 22.82 (full duty paid value)		.68
Total duties		14.46
LANDED COST PER YARD	23.21 ¢	
LANDED COST PER POUND	¢ 1.4042	
	14.46	

JAPANESE Y. R. 4395.

6.05 Yards per Pound.

	Cost	Duties	
Per Yard @ 29¢	8.75 ¢		
Per Yard @ 39⅓¢	11.92		
Duty - currency		3.17	
- less excise adjustment 9%		.29	
			2.88
- ad valorem 36% on 11.92			4.29
- specific, 40¢ per Lb.			6.61
Excise, 3% on 22.82 (full duty paid value)			.68
			14.46
Total duties	14.46		
LANDED COST PER YARD	23.21 ¢		
LANDED COST PER POUND	$ 1.4042		

	Cents	Pence
Per Yard @ 30%	0.75	
Per Yard @ 35%	11.25	
Duty - entirety	5.17	
- less specific adjustment 0%	.00	
	5.17	
- ad valorem 35% on 11.25	3.94	
- specific, 40% per lb.	6.81	
Duties, 30% on 25.25 (full duty paid value)	.00	
	14.49	
Total duties	14.49	
LANDED COST PER YARD	25.81	
LANDED COST PER POUND	$ 1.4042	

MONTREAL COTTONS LIMITED

M.C. Ltd # 1905 RAYON CHECKED LINING

Montreal Cottons Ltd.	Cost	per	pound	$2.5760
Japanese	"	"	"	$1.2843
"	"	"	"	$1.5660

2434

JAPANESE Y. R. 4105.

4.32 yards per Pound.

	Cost	Duties
Per Yard @ 29¢	14.25 ¢	
" " @ 39½¢	19.40	
Duty - currency		5.15
- less Excise adjustment 9%		.46
		4.69
- ad valorem 36% on 19.40		6.98
- specific, 40¢ per Lb.		9.26
Excise, 3% on 35.64 (full duty paid value)		1.07
		22.00
Total duties	22.00	
LANDED COST PER YARD	36.25	
LANDED COST PER POUND	$ 1.5660	

JAPANESE Y. R. 4105.

4.32 yards per pound.

	Cost
Per Yard @ 29¢	14.25
" " @ 39¢	19.43
Duty - currency	
- less Excise adjustment 9%	

JAPANESE Y.R. 3687.

7.76 yards per Pound

	Cost	Duties
Per Yard @ 29¢	6.00 ¢	
" " @ 39 1/2¢	8.17	
Duty - currency		2.17
- less excise adjustment 9%		.20
		1.97
- ad valorem 36% on 8.17		2.94
- specific, 40¢ per Lb.		5.15
Excise, 3% on 16.26 (full duty paid value)		.49
		10.55
Total duties	10.55	
LANDED COST PER YARD	16.55	
LANDED COST PER POUND	$ 1.2843	

JAPANESE Y.R. 5687.

7.76 yards per Pound

	Cost	Duties
Per Yard @ 39¢	$ 6.00	
" " @ 39¢	8.17	
Duty - currency		3.17
- less excise adjustment 9%		.30 K
		7.87
- ad valorem 35% on 8.17		2.86
- specific, 40¢ per lb.		5.15
Excise, 3% on 16.36 (full duty paid value)		.49
		10.55 K
Total duties	10.55	
LANDED COST PER YARD	16.55	
LANDED COST PER POUND	$ 1.2843	

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EXHIBIT #436 (Copy)
June 11, 1936.

PRODUCTION AND STOCKS REPORTED BY MEMBERS
OF THE
SILK ASSOCIATION.

Fabrics wholly or in part of silk and fabrics wholly of artificial silk or artificial silk and silk.

Year & Month:	Production :	Deliveries :	Stock end of Month
1934 - Dec.	1,198,205	1,162,298	2,849,442
1935 - Jan.	1,546,622	1,918,379	2,646,223
1935 - Feb.	1,444,153	1,454,829	2,647,713
1935 - Mar.	1,539,422	1,570,881	2,594,641
1935 - Apr.	1,603,834	1,659,921	2,555,601
1935 - May	1,713,944	1,362,232	2,903,472
1935 - June	1,108,554	918,544	3,145,923
1935 - July	999,419	949,102	3,196,398
1935 - Aug.	1,461,079	1,459,455	3,202,487
1935 - Sept.	1,541,113	1,339,659	3,411,148
1935 - Oct.	1,516,337	1,387,174	3,529,464
1935 - Nov.	1,542,754	1,105,795	3,971,605
1935 - Dec.	1,202,680	1,206,129	3,926,681
1936 - Jan.	1,126,658	1,466,185	3,604,651
1936 - Feb.	1,348,093	1,348,514	3,586,967
1936 - Mar.	1,417,813	1,572,682	3,426,000
1936 - April	1,635,528	1,660,062	3,404,612

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Phone: MArquette 5984

The Silk Association of Canada

Secretary: DOUGLAS HALLAM

Montreal Office:
485 McGILL ST.

Confidential

April 16th, 1936

Reports in lineal yardages of production, shipments and stock on hand, brought to dyed lineal yards basis.

MONTH OF MARCH 1936

Fabrics wholly or in part of silk & fabrics wholly of artificial silk or artificial silk and silk:

Lineal yardage produced:	1,417,813
Lineal yardage delivered against orders:	1,572,682
Stock on March 31st:	3,426,000

Mills reporting in alphabetical order:

Associated
Binz
British
Bruck
Canadian T.S.R.
Consolidated
Grout's (Valleyfield)
Riverside
Roessel
Slingsby

Phone: MArquette 5984

The Silk Association of Canada

Secretary: DOUGLAS HALLAM

Montreal Office:
485 McGILL ST.

Confidential

April 16th, 1936

Reports in linear yardages of production, shipments and stock on hand, brought to dyed linear yards basis.

MONTH OF MARCH 1936

Fabrics wholly or in part of silk & fabrics wholly of artificial silk or artificial silk and silk:

Linear yardage produced:	1,417,813
Linear yardage delivered against orders:	1,572,688
Stock on March 31st:	3,426,000

Mills reporting in alphabetical order:

Associated
Bina
British
Brook
Canadian T.S.R.
Consolidated
Grout's (Valleyfield)
Riverside
Roessel
Slingsby

Phone: MArquette 5984

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The Silk Association of Canada

Secretary: DOUGLAS HALLAM

Montreal Office:
485 McGILL ST.

Confidential

April 13th, 1935.

Reports in lineal yardages of production, shipments and stock on hand, brought to dyed lineal yards basis.

MONTH OF MARCH 1935.

Fabrics wholly or in part of silk & fabrics wholly of artificial silk or artificial silk and silk:

Lineal yardage produced:	1,539,422	438,059 28.4%
Lineal yardage delivered against orders:	1,570,881	28%
Stock on March 31st:	2,594,641	24.7%

Mills reporting in alphabetical order:

Associated
Binz
British
Bruck
Canadian T.S.R.
Consolidated
Grout's (Valleyfield)
Riverside
Roessel
Slingsby

Phone: MArquette 5984

The Silk Association of Canada

Secretary: DOUGLAS HALLAM

Montreal Office:
485 McGILL ST.

Confidential

April 13th, 1935.

Reports in linear yardages of production, shipments and stock on hand, brought to dyed linear yards basis.

MONTH OF MARCH 1935.

Fabrics wholly or in part of silk & fabrics wholly of artificial silk or artificial silk and silk:

Linear yardage produced:	1,539,432
Linear yardage delivered against orders:	1,570,881
Stock on March 31st:	2,594,641

Mills reporting in alphabetical order:

Associated
Bias
British
Bruck
Canadian T.S.R.
Consolidated
Grout's (Valleyfield)
Riverside
Rossel
Slingsby

Phone: MArquette 5984

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The Silk Association of Canada

Secretary: DOUGLAS HALLAM

Montreal Office:
485 McGILL ST.

Confidential

January 20th, 1936.

Reports in lineal yardages of production, shipments and stock on hand, brought to dyed lineal yards basis.

MONTH OF DECEMBER 1935

Fabrics wholly or in part of silk & fabrics wholly of artificial silk or artificial silk and silk:

Lineal yardage produced:	1,202,680	- 151 851 — 11.6%
Lineal yardage delivered against orders:	1,206,129	- 407,377 — 33.8%
Stock on December 31st:	3,926,681	- 1,211,312 - 30.8%

Mills reporting in alphabetical order:

Associated
Binz
British
Bruck
Canadian T.S.R.
Consolidated
Grout's (Valleyfield)
Riverside
Roessel
Slingsby

Phone: MArquette 5984

The Silk Association of Canada

Secretary: DOUGLAS HALLAM

Montreal Office:
485 McGILL ST.

Confidential

January 20th, 1936.

Reports in linear yardages of production, shipments and stock on hand, brought to dyed linear yards basis.

MONTH OF DECEMBER 1935

Fabrics wholly or in part of silk & fabrics wholly of artificial silk or artificial silk and silk:

Linear yardage produced:	1,202,680
Linear yardage delivered against orders:	1,206,129
Stock on December 31st:	3,926,681

Mills reporting in alphabetical order:

Associated
Bina
British
Brook
Canadian T.S.R.
Consolidated
Grout's (Valleyfield)
Riverside
Roessel
Slingsby

436

Phone: MArquette 5984

The Silk Association of Canada

Secretary: DOUGLAS HALLAM

Montreal Office:
485 McGILL ST.

Confidential

December 17th, 1935.

Reports in lineal yardages of production, shipments and stock on hand, brought to dyed lineal yards basis.

MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1935

Fabrics wholly or in part of silk & fabrics wholly of artificial silk or artificial silk and silk:

Lineal yardage produced:	1,542,754
Lineal yardage delivered against orders:	1,105,795
Stock on November 30th:	3,971,605

Mills reporting in alphabetical order:

Associated
Binz
British
Bruck
Canadian T.S.R.
Consolidated
Grout's (Valleyfield)
Riverside
Roessel
Slingsby

Phone: MArquette 5984

The Silk Association of Canada

Secretary: DOUGLAS HALLAM

Montreal Office:
485 McGILL ST.

Confidential

December 17th, 1935.

Reports in linear yardages of production, shipments and stock on hand, brought to dyed linear yards basis.

MONTH OF NOVEMBER 1935

Fabrics wholly or in part of silk & fabrics wholly of artificial silk or artificial silk and silk:

Linear yardage produced:	1,542,754
Linear yardage delivered against orders:	1,105,795
Stock on November 30th:	3,971,805

Mills reporting in alphabetical order:

Associated
Bias
British
Brook
Canadian T.S.R.
Consolidated
Front's (Valleyfield)
Riverside
Roessel
Slingsby

Average Hourly Earnings by Occupations in Cotton Textile Mills

Occupation	Sex	July,33 NORTH	Aug.34 NORTH	July,33 SOUTH	Aug.34 SOUTH
Working foreman	M	50.3	68.6	40.1	60.7
Loom fixers	M	46.3	64.8	38.4	50.7
Second hand	M	44.2	62.8	35.7	53.9
Card grinders	M	34.1	49.7	27.3	44.3
Warp tying machine tenders	M	34.0	49.7	25.5	43.6
Section hands	M	33.7	48.7	28.9	45.0
Fixers machinery	M	32.9	50.1	25.1	40.8
Smash hands	M	31.6	43.5	22.3	36.2
Drawers-In hands	F	30.8	42.7	23.2	38.8
Slubber tenders	M	30.3	48.8	21.3	37.4
Weavers	M	30.1	44.2	23.5	40.1
Speeder tenders	M	29.6	45.4	21.5	36.8
Card tenders & strippers	M	28.4	41.0	19.4	32.5
Weavers	F	28.3	43.5	21.5	38.2
Smash hands	F	27.9	38.9	22.3	36.2
Picker tenders	M	27.9	40.7	17.3	31.3
Warper tenders	M	27.8	39.9	24.2	37.3
Spinners, Frame	M	27.3	44.5	19.7	33.8
Helpers, General Factory	M	26.8	36.9	18.3	32.1
Doffers,	M	26.4	43.2	19.5	34.9
Watchman	M	26.2	42.7	18.3	32.7
Drawing frame tenders	M	25.6	38.9	19.1	33.8
Truckers, hand	M	25.3	37.8	16.6	30.3
Speeder tenders	F	24.7	40.2	21.5	36.8
Doffers	F	24.7	35.9	19.5	34.9
Laborers,white	M	24.5	35.5	15.6	28.0
Spinners frame	F	23.9	37.8	19.7	33.8
Oilers,	M	23.7	36.0	18.0	31.5
Drawing frame tenders	F	23.7	35.2	19.1	33.8
Roving man	M	22.6	36.0	16.8	30.4
Spooler tenders	F	22.1	38.0	19.0	33.2
Cleaners, machinery	M	21.4	32.5	16.1	27.4
Trimmers&Inspectors	F	20.9	33.5	16.0	31.0
Filling hands	M	20.5	34.3	13.7	30.7
Cleaners machinery	M F	20.5	33.5	14.9	27.8
Filling hands	F	20.2	33.5	13.7	30.7
Laborers,white	F	18.4	33.3	14.0	29.7
Learners & apprentices	M	17.0	29.1	13.4	28.4
Learners & apprentices	F	11.5	24.1	10.8	24.2

Average Hourly Earnings by Occupations in Cotton Textile Mills

Occupation	Sex	NORTH July,'33	NORTH Aug.'34	SOUTH July,'33	SOUTH Aug.'34
Working foreman	M	50.3	68.6	40.1	60.7
Loom fixers	M	46.3	64.8	38.4	50.7
Second hand	M	44.2	62.8	35.7	53.9
Card grinders	M	34.1	49.7	27.3	44.3
Warp tying machine tenders	M	34.0	49.7	25.3	43.6
Section hands	M	33.7	48.7	28.9	45.0
Fixers machinery	M	32.9	50.1	25.1	40.8
Smash hands	M	31.6	43.5	22.3	36.2
Drawers-In hands	F	30.8	42.7	23.2	38.8
Rubber tenders	M	30.3	48.8	21.3	37.4
Weavers	M	30.1	44.2	23.5	40.1
Speeder tenders	M	29.6	45.4	21.5	36.8
Card tenders & stripers	M	28.4	41.0	19.4	32.5
Weavers	F	28.3	43.5	21.5	38.2
Smash hands	F	27.9	38.9	22.3	36.2
Picker tenders	M	27.9	40.7	17.3	31.3
Warper tenders	M	27.8	39.9	24.2	37.3
Spinners, Frame Helpers, General	M	27.3	44.3	19.7	33.8
Factory	M	26.8	36.9	18.3	32.1
Doffers,	M	26.4	43.2	19.5	34.9
Watchman	M	26.2	42.7	18.3	32.7
Drawing frame tenders	M	25.6	38.9	19.1	33.8
Truckers, hand	M	25.3	37.8	16.6	30.3
Speeder tenders	F	24.7	40.2	21.5	36.8
Doffers	F	24.7	35.9	19.3	34.9
Laborers,white	M	24.5	35.5	15.6	28.0
Spinners frame	F	23.9	37.8	19.7	33.8
Oilers,	M	23.7	36.0	18.0	31.5
Drawing frame tenders	F	23.7	35.2	19.1	33.8
Roving men	M	2316	36.0	16.8	30.4
Spooler tenders	F	22.1	38.0	19.0	33.2
Cleaners, machinery	M	21.4	32.5	16.1	27.4
Trimmers&Inspectors	F	20.9	33.5	16.0	31.0
Filling hands	M	20.5	34.3	13.7	30.7
Cleaners machinery	M F	20.5	33.5	14.9	27.8
Filling hands	F	20.2	33.5	13.7	30.7
Laborers,white	F	18.4	33.3	14.0	29.7
Learners & apprentices	M	17.0	29.1	13.4	28.4
Learners & apprentices	F	17.5	24.1	10.8	24.2

EXHIBIT 492 (Copy)

CANADIAN COTTONS LIMITED

760 Victoria Square,
Montreal, 22 Nov. 1927.

Mr. W.H.Moore,
Chairman, Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:

Canadian Cottons, Limited, which Company I am here to represent, has wished for some time for the opportunity this occasion affords to bring before the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation some of the problems that it has had to face to keep its plants in operation.

Before outlining these problems it might be well to give a brief history of this Company, which gives a livelihood to nearly four thousand men and women; maintaining the life of several important towns in Ontario and New Brunswick, and at the same time supplying the consuming public with a line of wearing apparel equal in quality and appearance to similar goods made in any part of the world.

Canadian Cottons, Limited, is a combination of several Companies that were unsuccessful while running as separate units, and that came together prior to 1910 in the hope that under one management, and by avoiding overlapping and duplication of styles and designs, they might be able to secure a measure of success.

Canadian Cottons, Limited, at the present time therefore owns or controls the following mills:-

St. John, N.B.	- 2 mills
Marysville, N.B.	- 1 "
Milltown, N.B.	- 1 "
Cornwall, Ont.	- 3 "
Hamilton, Ont.	- 1 "

The product of these mills is almost exclusively confined to coloured woven fabrics, such as Dress Ginghams, Flannelettes, Denims, Shirtings, Cottonades and Tickings, and has one mill engaged in the making of cotton blankets.

Because of competition coming largely from Great Britain on fine goods, such as Dress Ginghams and Flannelettes, and for the most part from the Southern United States on heavy goods, such as Denims, Shirtings, etc., the mills have been able to secure only enough business to run at about 75% of capacity during recent years.

Naturally it will be asked why cotton goods made in foreign countries can be sold in Canada when the mills in this country are favoured with what might be considered by many as a reasonable measure of protection. The answer is not far to seek. The reason why the Canadian cotton manufacturer needs protection is the identical reason revealed in the correspondence exchanged between France and the United States in the recent controversy between these countries in regard to tariff matters. Let me quote from the Washington letter to Paris as follows:-

"It is the understanding of the American Government that the principles on which the French Government fixes its Tariff are those expressed in 1891 by Monsieur Meline in his report on March 3rd, to the Chamber of Deputies. Monsieur Meline said at that time:

"'The producer demands, as is his right, that account be taken of the heavy costs which burden his labour and of the disadvantages to which he should not be subjected. In the formation of a customs tariff, he asks that the legislature measure exactly the differential which separates him from his foreign competitor, and that the tariff rate inscribed in the Act be the representation of this differential.'"

"'Your commission believed this demand proper, and it is upon this basis, that it has tried to perform the difficult work which you have entrusted to it. It has searched for the exact rate which seemed indispensable for each branch of industry and agriculture to assure its existence and free development. It has considered that to give to the tariff a real value and to give courage and confidence to French production, it is important, above all, to fix the minimum rate which will be assured to them and below which in future there will be no concessions. It is upon this fundamental principle that our minimum tariff policy is based; it is this that determines its real character.'"

"This theory was re-stated in 1906 by Monsieur Morel, who said :

"'We have been entirely guided by the fundamental rules laid down by the founders of the Customs regime in 1892 .... '"

"'Your commission has tried to measure exactly the differences which exist between the French producer and his foreign competitor by reason of the costs which burden his work and the disadvantages which exist through no fault of his, and it has placed in the minimum tariff the figure representing this difference.'"

"It is precisely on this theory of protection that the rates of the duty of the American Tariff Law rest, and it is believe that a tariff designed for the protection of producers and the raising of revenue is not open to objection by other Governments when it is applied equally to all."

On thisbasis all that Canadian Cottons Limited

(turn to page 3)

"It is the understanding of the American Government that the principles on which the Tremon Government fixes its Tariff are those expressed in 1891 by Monsieur Melline in his report on March 3rd, to the Chamber of Deputies. Monsieur Melline said at that time:

"'The producer demands, as is his right, that account be taken of the heavy costs which burden his labour and of the disadvantages to which he should not be subjected. In the formation of a customs tariff, he asks that the legislature measure exactly the differential which separates him from his foreign competitor, and that the tariff rate inscribed in the Act be the representation of this differential.'"

"'Your commission believed this demand proper, and it is upon this basis, that it has tried to perform the difficult work which you have entrusted to it. It has searched for the exact rate which seemed indispensable for each branch of industry and agriculture to assure its existence and free development. It has considered that to give to the tariff a real value and to give courage and confidence to French production, it is important, above all, to fix the minimum rate which will be assured to them and below which in future there will be no concessions. It is upon this fundamental principle that our minimum tariff policy is based; it is this that determines its real character.'"

"This theory was re-stated in 1908 by Monsieur Morel, who said :

"'We have been entirely guided by the fundamental rules laid down by the founders of the Customs Regime in 1892 .... '"

"'Your commission has tried to measure exactly the differences which exist between the French producer and his foreign competitor by reason of the costs which burden his work and the disadvantages which exist through no fault of his, and it has placed in the minimum tariff the figure representing this difference.'"

"It is precisely on this theory of protection that the rates of the duty of the American Tariff law rest, and it is believe that a tariff designed for the protection of producers and the raising of revenue is not open to objection by other Governments when it is applied equally to all."

On this basis all that Canadian Cottons Limited

(turn to page 3)

can justly ask is that sufficient protection be granted the industry to provide for the differential which separates it from its foreign competitor.

We recently made a study of what these differentials really are, and the results are as follows:

Memorandum showing cost of producing cotton goods in Canada as compared with the Southern United States, and amount of tariff protection required in consequence.

The following figures are based on net sales value of production for 12 months ending March 1927, amounting to $8,174,871, which is taken as representing 132½% of the value in the United States, making the U.S.A., value, say $6,169,713.

CANADA	Southern States	Annual charge estimated as being equivalent to percentages as under of the U.S. value of our production.
1. Buildings must be of much more substantial construction to withstand extreme variations in climate and heavy snow loads and also require heating equipment, Additional cost on account of above estimated by Messrs. Lockwood, Greene & Company of Boston - the largest firm ofTextile mill architects and Engineers in America.	Lighter construction and no heating equipment.	3.67%
2. Duty has been paid on all Machinery - original equipment under old Tariff paid 25%- present Tariff 10%. Much equipment added during war years when War Tax of 7½% was imposed, and much has paid Import Sales Tax now 4% (Taken at 10% on today's depreciated values.)	Pay none of these charges.	3.07%
3. Directly paid Duty and Import Sales Tax on Supplies, Starch, Coal, Repair and Renewal parts, etc., to the extent of over $75,000 annually. (Duties paid indirectly not estimated.)	Pay none of these charges.	1.21%
4. Much coal required for heating.	Less required	65%

		Annual charge estimated as being equivalent to percentages as under of the U.S. value of our production.
	Southern States	
CANADA		
1. Buildings must be of much more substantial construction to withstand extreme variations in climate and heavy snow loads and also require heating equipment. Additional cost on account of above estimated by Messrs. Lockwood, Greene & Company of Boston - the largest firm of textile mill architects and engineers in America.	Lighter construction and no heating equipment.	3.67%
2. Duty has been paid on all machinery - original equipment under old Tariff Act - present Tariff 10%. Much equipment added during war years when War Tax of 7½% was imposed, and much has paid Import Sales Tax now 4% (Taken at 10% on today's depreciated values.)	Pay none of these charges.	3.07%
3. Directly paid Duty and Import Sales Tax on Supplies, Steam, Coal, Repair and Renewal parts, etc., to the extent of over $75,000 annually. (Duties paid indirectly not estimated.)	Pay none of these charges.	1.21%
4. Much coal required for heating.	Less required	6%

can justly ask is that sufficient protection be granted the industry to provide for the differential which separates it from its foreign competitor.

We recently made a study of what these differentials really are, and the results are as follows:

Memorandum showing cost of producing cotton goods in Canada as compared with the Southern United States, and amount of tariff protection required in consequence.

The following figures are based on net sales value of production for 12 months ending March 1927, amounting to $6,174,871, which is taken as representing 100% of the value in the United States, making the U.S.A., value, say $6,169,718.

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Canada	Southern States	Annual charge estimated as being equivalent to percentages as under of the U.S. value of our production.
5. Volume of Production materially decreased owing to variety of styles in our limited market. Very thorough and careful estimates of comparative costs on this account were compiled at one of our largest mills.	Mills specialize on one or two classes of goods with consequent larger volume of production.	3.61%
6. Larger staff of operatives required on account of variety of product estimated as was Item No. 5.	Not required.	4.41%
7. Additional machinery is required on account of diversified nature of product, part of which must stand idle all the time, estimated as was Item #5.	Much machinery eliminated by specializing on one or two lines.	1.61%
8. Wages will average at least 30% higher than present rates in certain of the Southern States.	Lower Wages	10.19%
9. Our Mills operating 50 hours weekly.	Southern Mills largely operate night and day shifts, 55 to 60 hours each - say 110 hours weekly- resulting in 120% additional production without additional buildings or machinery.	6.65%
		35.07%

Memorandum showing cost of producing cotton goods in Canada as compared with Great Britain, and amount of tariff protection required in consequence.

The following figures are based on net sales value of production for 12 months ending March 1927, amounting to $8,174,871, which is taken as representing 120½% of the value in Great Britain, making the Great Britain value $6,798,230.

Canada	Great Britain.	Annual charge estimated as being equivalent to percentages as under of the Great Britain value of our production.
1. Buildings must be of much more substantial construction to withstand extreme variations in climate and heavy snow loads, also large warehouse capacity notrequired in England.	Lighter construction, lower building costs in materials and wages.	3.33%

Canada	Southern States	Annual charge estimated as being equivalents to percentages as under of the U.S. value of our production.
6. Volume of production materially decreased owing to variety of styles in our limited market. Very thorough and careful estimates of comparative costs on this account were completed at one of our largest mills.	Mills specialize on one or two classes of goods with consequent larger volume of production.	3.61%
6. Larger staff of operatives required on account of variety of product estimated as was Item No. 5.	Not required.	4.41%
7. Additional machinery is required on account of diversified nature of product, part of which must stand idle all the time, estimated as was Item #5.	Such machinery eliminated by specializing on one or two lines.	1.61%
8. Wages will average at least 10% higher than present rates in certain of the Southern States.	Lower Wages	10.16%
9. Our Mills operating 50 hours weekly.	Southern Mills largely operate nights and day shifts, 55 to 60 hours each - say 110 hours weekly- resulting in 120% additional production without additional buildings or machinery.	6.65%
		26.04%

Memorandum showing cost of producing cotton goods in Canada as compared with Great Britain, and amount of tariff protection required in consequence.

The following figures are based on net sales value of production for 12 months ending March 1927, amounting to $6,174,871. which is taken as representing 180% of the value in Great Britain, making the Great Britain value $3,799,820.

Canada	Great Britain.	Annual charge estimated as being equivalent to percentages as under of the Great Britain value of our production.
1. Buildings must be of much more substantial construction to withstand extreme variations in climate and heavy snow loads, also large warehouse capacity necessitated in England.	Lighter construction. Lower building costs in material and wages.	3.65%

Canada	Great Britain	Annual charge estimated as being equivalent to percentages as under of the Great Britain value of our production.
2. Duty has been paid on all Machinery-original equipment under old Tariff paid 25% - present Tariff 10%. Much equipment added during war years when War Tax of 7½% was imposed, and much has paid Import Sales Tax now 4% (taken at 10% on today's depreciated values.)	Pay none of these charges	2.28%
3. Textile Machinery for shipment to Canada after having been erected in the Maker's Plant is all knocked-down, coated with Vaseline, carefully packed in small packages, at a charge averaging over 12% of the cost of the Machinery, and the re-erection of this machinery in Canadian Mills costs approximately another 13%. There are also transportation charges over and above cartage from Maker's Plant to shipping port, averaging 12½%.	Machinery is generally 5.45% hauled to the Textile Plant without being knocked-down, obviating subsequent cleaning and erecting charges.	5.45%
4. Directly paid Duty and Import Sales Tax on Supplies, Starch, Coal, Repair and Renewal parts etc., to the extent of $75,000. annually. (Duties paid indirectly not estimated.	Pay none of these charges.	1.10%
5. Much coal required for heating.	Less required	.44%
6. Volume of production materially decreased owing to variety of styles in our limited market. Very thorough and careful estimates of comparative costs on this account were compiled at one of our largest mills.	Mills specializing on one or two classes of goods, with consequent larger volume of production.	3.28%
7. Larger staff of operatives required on account of variety of product- estimated as was Item #6.	Not required	4.01%
8. Additional Machinery is required on account of diversified, nature of product, part of which must stand idle all the time, estimated as was Item #6.	Much machinery eliminated by specializing on one or two lines.	1.46%
9. Wages will average at least 40% higher than present rates in England.	Lower wages.	11.45%
	Total	32.80%

These figures show that there has to be added

Canada	Great Britain	
2. Duty has been paid on all machinery-original equipment under old Tariff paid 22½ - present Tariff 10%. Much equipment added during war years when War Tax of 7½% was imposed, and much has been Import Sales Tax now 6% (taken at 12% on today's depreciated values.)	Pay none of these charges	2.25%
3. Textile machinery for embroidery to Canada after having been erected in the Maker's Plant is all knocked-down, carefully packed in small packages, at a charge averaging over 15% of the cost of the machinery, and the reerection of this machinery in Canadian Mills costs approximately another 15%. There are also transportation charges over and above carriage from Maker's Plant to shipping port, averaging 12½%.	Machinery is generally 5.45% handled to the Textile Plant without being knocked-down, covering subsequent clearing and erecting charges.	5.45%
4. Directly paid Duty and Import Sales Tax on Supplies, Stores, Coal, Repair and Renewal parts etc., to the extent of $75,000. annually. (Duties paid indirect-ly not estimated.	Pay none of these charges.	1.12%
5. Much coal required for heating.	Less required	.44%
6. Volume of production materially decreased owing to variety of styles in our limited market. Very thorough and careful estimates of comparative costs on this account were compiled at one of our largest mills.	Mills specializing on one or two classes of goods, with consequent larger volume of production.	8.25%
7. Larger staff of operatives required on account of variety of product- estimated as was Item #6.	Not required	4.01%
8. Additional Machinery is required on account of diversified, nature of product, part of which must stand idle all the time, estimated as was Item #6.	Much machinery eliminated by specializing on one or two items.	1.46%
9. Wages will average at least 40% higher than present rates in	lower wages.	11.45%

32.80% to similar goods to ours made in England to bring them on a parity of cost with our production, and that 35.07% has to be added to goods made in the Southern States to compare them as to cost with the production of our Canadian Mills.

We have available for the study of the members of the Advisory Board documentary evidence substantiating the figures just quoted.

Indeed insofar as competitive wages are concerned the figures named in these schedules are most conservative, as is made evident by comparison of wages in Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina as compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics at Washington (Bulletin No.446) with the mills of Canadian Cottons. Unfortunately the U.S. Government figures referred to include no returns for the State of Texas from which State is coming much of our keenest competition, but from information recently obtained from a Texas Manufacturer- a personal friend of mine - we learn that wages in that State are practically on a par with the other States named. This gentleman tells me that the minimum wage paid in his Texas mill is $7.00 per week against our minimum wage of $11.00 per week. The Texas mill referred to operated both day and night shifts of 55 hours per week against 50 hours per week, day work only, of the mills owned by Canadian Cottons,Limited. The night shift at this Texas mill consisted of 77% of women workers, whereas our mills by law (which we consider a just law) are not allowed to work women at night excepting up to 9 o'clock for two nights per week, and not exceeding 30 days in the entire year.

It can be readily understood that a very low production cost can be obtained when a mill, with the same capital investment, operates from 110 to 120 hours per week on standard staple lines that are not changed from January to December, as against 50 hours per week worked in the mills owned by Canadian Cottons, Limited. This condition is made possible through the larger population the United States mills have to serve, added to which they control a portion of the world's markets.

Of course, while these Southern United States mills are able to very materially lessen their cost of production by operating night and day shifts, yet these long hours of labour often lead to over-production, and eventually to a cut in prices both at home and abroad. It is also a common practice on the part of these mills, in an effort to keep the home market undisturbed, to offer such surplus stocks in Canada at prices below those current in the United States.

These abnormal prices have to be met by the Canadian mills if their plants are to be kept in operation, and even taking advantage of the protection afforded through the Customs Tariff we are compelled to sell many of our lines below the cost of production.

A serious condition that the Canadian Cotton manufacturer has had to face in recent years is, that when his raw material advanced in price he found himself unable to make a corresponding advance in the Products of his mills, due to the fact that many Manufacturers in the United States and England with whom he has to compete, either for financial or other reasons, continued to offer their goods at prices entirely at variance with the prevailing price of raw cotton.

The present season is an illustration of this statement. According to the United States Government's estimate this season's cotton crop will be some 5,000,000 bales short of the year 1926. As a consequence the price of this staple has advanced over 10¢ per pound. Notwithstanding this many foreign mills, particularly those in England, continue to sell their goods on the basis of last year's cotton.

In confirmation of reports of this nature reaching us from many sources I quote as follows from a letter received under date of November 8th., from Mr. William Macmillan, head of the staple department of the firm of Gordon Mackay & Co., Ltd., Toronto:-

> "I left Toronto about the middle of July and sailed from England on the 25th. of September, and my experience was, that there was no difficulty in buying goods at old prices and in some cases actually lower than they were quoted when I first arrived in England at the end of July.
>
> I found business extremely dull with the mills and the manufacturers so keen to keep the work people engaged that actual cost did not seem to be the determining factor. I might say that I bought goods considerably cheaper than a year ago.
>
> The British market has had considerable competition from the depreciating currency countries and the general curtailment of trade world over.
>
> I am hopeful that I will be able to get my repeats on a similar basis to my original purchases."

It can be seen at a glance that the present Tariff on cotton goods being imported into Canada from England is very inadequate to meet a situation such as that described.

Irrespective of these facts as now outlined showing why this important industry needs adequate protection there is a way by which this Commission can readily ascertain whether the present duties on cotton goods are excessive as recently claimed by the Consumers League.

Let me apply these tests to the Company I represent by asking myself certain questions, and then answering them:-

1. - Is your Company over-capitalized and are you taxing the product of your mills too heavily in the interests of your shareholders?

Answer - The Company is today paying dividends as follows:-

Preferred stock -	$3,661,500.00	6%	$219,690,00
Common stock -	2,715,500,00	8%	$217,240.00
	$6,377,000.00		$436,930.00

but the average yearly return to the Common shareholders since the date of incorporation has been only 5% - no dividends having been paid during the first six years of the Company's existence. The Company has consistently used its surplus earnings for additions and improvements to its plant and equipment until today the shareholders investment on the books of the Company stands at $9,160,016.80. On this basis the production of the Mills is being taxed for dividends for an amount representing only 4.77% of the total shareholder's equity.

The present season is an illustration of this statement. According to the United States Government's estimate this season's cotton crop will be some 5,000,000 bales short of the year 1926. As a consequence the price of this staple has advanced over 10¢ per pound. Notwithstanding this many foreign mills, particularly those in England, continue to sell their goods on the basis of last year's cotton.

In confirmation of reports of this nature receiving us from many sources I quote as follows from a letter received under date of November 8th., from Mr. William Meredith, head of the staple department of the firm of Gordon Mackay & Co., Ltd., Toronto:-

"I left Toronto about the middle of July and sailed from England on the 23th. of September, and my experience was, that there was no difficulty in buying goods at old prices and in some cases actually lower than they were quoted when I first arrived in England at the end of July.

I found business extremely dull with the mills and the manufacturers do keen to keep the work people engaged that actual cost did not seem to be the determining factor. I might say that I bought goods considerably cheaper than a year ago.

The British market has had considerable competition from the depreciating currency countries and the general curtailment of trade world over.

I am hopeful that I will be able to get my repeats on a similar basis to my original purchases."

It can be seen at a glance that the present tariff on cotton goods being imported into Canada from England is very inadequate to meet a situation such as that described.

Irrespective of these facts as now outlined showing why this important industry needs adequate protection there is a way by which this Commission can readily ascertain whether the present duties on cotton goods are excessive as recently claimed by the Consumers League.

Let me apply these facts to the Company I represent by asking myself certain questions, and then answering them:-

1. - Is your Company over-capitalized and are you taking the product of your mills too heavily in the interests of your shareholders?

Answer - The Company is today paying dividends as follows:-

Preferred stock - $2,661,800.00	@ 8%	$212,900.00
Common stock - 3,718,800.00	@ 8%	297,504.00
$6,377,000.00		$510,160.00

but the average yearly return to the Common shareholders since the date of Incorporation has been only 8% - no dividends having been paid during the first six years of the Company's existence. The Company has constantly used its surplus earnings for additions and improvements to its plant and equipment until today the shareholders investment on the books of the Company stands at $6,180,000.00. On this basis the production of the Mills is being taxed for dividends for an amount representing only 4.7% of the total shareholders

By taking the Plant, Machinery, Lands and Water powers at today's replacement value, less depreciation (as appraised for Insurance purposes October 25, 1927) the total shareholder's equity is increased to $16,934,152.24 and on this basis the dividend payments constitute a tax on the production of the Mills, of an amount representing only 2.59% of the shareholder's equity.

2. - Are the profits made through the operations of the mills excessive?

Answer - Copies of the printed statements issued by the Company annually to the shareholders are in the possession of this Commission, and they speak for themselves. These statements are also passed on year by year by the Income Tax Department of the Government.

It might be of interest to the members of the Commission to know that during the whole 17 years from 1910 to 1927, only one year showed sufficient earnings to provide for the ordinary depreciation allowed by the Government. During that same period the average dividends paid to the shareholders were 6% on the preferred stock and 5% on the common stock.

3. - Are the mills under your control run in an efficient manner, and would it be possible by the introduction of better methods to reduce the cost of production?

Answer - I am convinced that we have a group of Managers, Superintendents, overseers and mill operatives that cannot be excelled in any part of the world, and in my opinion the only reason that costs cannot be lessened is because of the conditions under which we labour and over which we have no control.

To test our efficiency it is customary to have our Mill Managers periodically interchange visits to the different plants of the Company after which conferences are held, and constructive criticism is offered.

In addition to these inter-plant visits our practical men, as occasion offers, visit mills making like goods in other parts of the world. In this way we are kept in close touch with all the modern machinery and methods used in the manufacture of cotton.

If these three questions above asked have been satisfactorily answered, I think it must be admitted that this Company has not taken undue advantage of the protection afforded it through the Customs duties.

In this connection I think I should explain that in the making of our prices no consideration is primarily given to the duties on cotton goods. To the mill cost is added the necessary overhead covering such items as head office expenses, selling charges, bank interests, depreciation and dividends. Then through our salesmen we ascertain what lines have to be sold at less than our prices so arrived at to prevent our competitors taking that portion of the business required to keep our mills in operation.

By this method of procedure no line of goods shows an excessive profit, and in many cases certain lines have to be sold at cost or less to prevent their being displaced by foreign goods.

In conclusion I wish to say that in my opinion no

By taking the plant, Machinery, Lands and Water powers at today's replacement value, less depreciation (as appraised for Insurance purposes October 25, 1927) the total shareholder's equity is increased to $16,994,182.24 and on this basis the dividend payments constitute a tax on the production of the mills, of an amount representing only 2.85% of the shareholder's equity.

Q. - Are the profits made through the operations of the mills excessive?

Answer - Copies of the printed statements issued by the Company annually to the shareholders are in the possession of this Commission, and they speak for themselves. These statements are also passed on year by year by the Income Tax Department of the Government.

It might be of interest to the members of the Commission to know that during the whole 17 years from 1910 to 1927, only one year showed sufficient earnings to provide for the ordinary depreciation allowed by the Government. During that same period the average dividends paid to the shareholders were 6% on the preferred stock and 5% on the common stock.

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no business can continue successful over a terms of years unless a fair margin of profit can be carried over in the form of a surplus. Dull periods are sure to come; accidents will happen, and other things occur to produce lean years. A fair surplus is, therefore, needed to give stability to the business, and to make certain that the mill operatives shall continue to receive profitable and steady employment.

There is too great a tendency in some quarters to assume that the only industry that is worthy of consideration is the industry that continually hovers on the verge of bankruptcy. It surely must be in the interests of the country at large to have all the industries showing signs of life and prosperity, and also thatthose who have invested their capital in these industries shall be assured of a reasonable and continuous revenue therefrom.

It might be enlightening to some of our friends to know that a reasonable return to the investor does not of necessity mean the impoverishing of the consumer.

For instance, if in the Company I represent, dividends were entirely withdrawn from the shareholders and the price of our products were reduced accordingly, and that this reduction in price was finally passed on to the consumer (which is doubtful) then every head of the population, which for the purpose we will estimate at ten millions, would be the richer by about 5¢ per annum. I imagine no individual in the country would ask our shareholders to make such a sacrifice when the added benefit to him would be so trivial.

If on the other hand the Canadian Manufacturer should be given adequate protection so as to make it possible for him to supply say 50% of the cotton goods now being imported, one can imagine what this would mean in the way of giving employment to a large number of additional operatives, and how it would add to the buying power of the country. The larger product too would lower the production cost which would in due course be passed on to the consumer in the form of lower prices.

As an offset to the handicaps herein referred to, and to enable the mills to secure a larger share of the country's business in cotton goods, we respectfully make the following request:-

1. - That the dumping clause at present constituting part of the Canadian Tariff be enforced by skilled Appraisers operating in fewer Ports of Entry.

2. - That a permanent Tariff Board be appointed and that this Board be so clothed with power, that when proofs satisfactory to it are given that certain lines of foreign goods are being sold in Canada at prices below the cost of production, even though such goods are sold at similar prices in the country of origin, then the invoice value of such goods may be increased for duty purposes to a figure considered by such Board as representing the actual or real cost of said Imports.

3. - That the duty on British cotton goods shall in no case be less than 25% of that of the general Tariff.

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3. - That the duty on British cotton goods shall in no case be less than 22½% of that of the General Tariff.

4. - That the duty on cotton goods containing Rayon or or Celanese yarns be not less in any case than the duty on all cotton goods of similar manufacture or class.

All respectfully submitted.

(Signed) A.O.DAWSON,

Vice-President & Managing Director.

EXHIBIT 492 (Copy) -10- CANADIAN COTTONS LTD.

4. - That the duty on cotton goods containing Rayon or Celanese yarns be not less in any case than the duty on all cotton goods of similar manufacture or class.

All respectfully submitted.

(Signed) A.O.DAWSON.

Vice-President & Managing Director.

EXHIBIT 497 (Copy)
June 17, 1936.

(SCHEDULE OF TARIFF RATES PREPARED AUGUST 1930 -DOMINION TEXTILE CO.LTD.,)
(See also Exhibit 496)

SCHEDULE "A" GROUP X.

Item Number	Description	Present: British Pref.	Present: Intermediate	Present: General	France and Italy	New Item Number	New Description	New: British Pref.	New: Intermediate	New: General
	Cotton, flax, hemp, jute and other fibres, and silk, wool and manufacturers thereof.									
520	Raw cotton and cotton linters not further manufactured than ginned; rags and waste wholly of cotton unfit for use without further manufacture, not to include used garments nor waste portions of unused fabrics.	Free	Free	Free		520	No change	No change		
520a	Waste portions of unused fabrics, or used garments, wholly of cotton, imported by manufacturers to be used exclusively for disintegrating or for manufacture into wiping rags in their own factories	Free	Free	Free		520a	No change Except: "To be subject to disinfection".	No change		
520b	Garnetted material wholly of cotton, obtained by disintegrating yarns or fabrics, prepared for use; cotton wiping rags and wiping waste waste portions of unused fabrics, machine-cleaned waste, wholly of cotton, n.o.p. not to include remnants nor mill ends.	7½%	10%	12½%		520b	No change	No change		
520c	Linters of short fibres of cotton, bleached, when imported by manufacturers of paper to be used only in their own factories for the manufacture of blotting paper or other grade of paper.	7½%	10%	12½%		520c	No change	No change		
521	Carded sliver wholly of cotton not bleached; colored or impregnated, cotton fibres, bleached or colored, n.o.p.	5%	10%	12½%		521	No change	No change		
521a	Batts, Batting, sheet wadding and carded sliver wholly of cotton, n.o.p.	7½%	15%	17½%		521a	No change	No change		
522	Roving, yarns, and warps wholly of cotton not exceeding number twenty, not more advanced than singles, in Grey	10%	15%	20		522	Rovings, yarns and warps wholly of cotton, not more advanced than singles, in Grey	3¢-12½%	4¢-17½%	4¢-22½%
522a	Yarns and warps wholly of cotton exceeding number twenty, but not exceeding number forty, not more advanced than singles, n.o.p.	12½%	15%	22½%			Deleted			
522b	Yarns and warps wholly of cotton exceeding number forty, not more advanced than singles	Free	10%	15%			Deleted			
522c	Rovings, yarns and warps wholly of cotton, including threads, cords and twines generally used for sewing, stitching, packaging and other purposes, n.o.p. cotton yarns not more advanced than singles, wholly or partially covered with metallic strip, generally known as tinsel thread	15%	22½%	25%		522a	Rovings, yarns and warps wholly of cotton, including threads, cords, and twines generally used for sewing, stitching, and packaging and other purposes, in Grey, or Bleached, or Dyed, or polished, n.o.p. cotton yarns not more advanced than singles wholly or partially covered with metallic strip, generally known as tinsel thread.	3¢-15%	4¢-22½%	4¢-25%
Ex	Cotton or linen thread, n.o.p. crochet and knitting cotton				intermediate less 10%					

EXHIBIT 497 (Copy)

SCHEDULE "A" GROUP X (Continued)

ITEM NUMBER	Description	Present British Pref.	Present Inter-mediate	Present General	France and Italy	Item Number	Description	NEW British Pref.	NEW Inter-mediate	NEW General
522 d	Yarns and warps wholly of cotton mercerized, number forty and finer imported by manufacturers to be further manufactured in their own factories.....	Free	Free	Free			Deleted			
522e	Yarns wholly of cotton exceeding number twenty, and not exceeding number forty, not more advanced than singles; cotton sewing thread, yarn and crochet, knitting, darning and embroidery yarn, in hanks, composed of two strands or more; all yarns specified in this item when imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in their own factories in the manufacturing or spooling of cotton sewing thread and crochet, knitting, darning and embroidery cottons.....	7½%	15%	20%		522b q	Yarns wholly of cotton not more advanced than singles, cotton sewing thread yarn in hanks composed of two strands or more; all yarns specified in this item when imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in their own factories in the manufacturing or spooling of cotton sewing thread. N.S.P.F. Finer than 40 7½%	7½% Free 7½%	15% - 15%	20% - 20%
Ex	Cotton sewing thread in hanks				15% less 10%					
523f	Yarns and warps wholly of cotton imported by manufacturers of tapes, braids, webbings and woven labels, for use exclusively in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories; provided that yarns and warps which are entitled to free entry or to lower rates than mentioned in this item shall not be entered at the rate specified in this item.....	7½%	12½%	15%			Delete: This industry provided for under 523b and 523c			
523	Woven fabrics wholly of cotton not bleached, mercerized nor colored, n.o.p.....	12½%	20%	22½%		523	Woven fabrics wholly of cotton, not bleached, mercerized nor colored, n.o.p. Cotton Seamless Bags Cotton & Art Silk Mixture	3¢-17½%	4¢-22½%	4¢-25%
Ex	Grey cotton Fabrics unbleached.				Intermediate less 10%					
523a	Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton, bleached, or mercerized, not colored, n.o.p.	15%	22½%	25%		523a	No change in wording Or cotton or Art Silk	3¢-20% 3¢-20%	4¢-25% 4¢-25%	4¢-27½% 4¢-27½%
Ex	White cotton fabrics bleached n.o.p. towelling of cotton in the web, uncolored				Intermediate less 10%					
523b	Woven fabrics wholly of cotton n.o.p.	20%	25%	27½%		523b	Delete			
Ex	Fabrics of cotton, printed, dyed, or colored				Intermediate less 15%					
Ex	Towelling of cotton in the web, colored				Inter less 10%					
523c	Woven fabrics wholly of cotton manufactured from yarns of more than one colour....	20%	25%	30%		523b	Woven fabrics wholly of cotton, printed, dyed, or colored N.O.P. or cotton or art silk	3¢-22½%	4¢-30%	4¢-32½%
Ex	Fabrics of cotton, printed, dyed, or colored, n.o.p.				Inter. less 15%					
Ex	Towelling of cotton in the web, coloured.				Inter. less 10%					
		(Present)	(New)							
523d	Woven fabrics wholly of cotton imported by manufacturers of corsets for use exclusively in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories.....	12½%	17½%	20%			Delete. This industry has protection accorded other manufacturers.			

EXHIBIT 497 (Copy)

SCHEDULE "A" GROUP X (Continued)

Item Number.	Description	Present British Pref.	Present Inter-Mediate	Present General	France and Italy	Item Number	Description	New British Pref.	New Inter-mediate	New General
Ex	Jeans, sateens and coutils when imported by manufacturers of corsets for use exclusively in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories.				Inter-mediate: less 10%					
523 e	Woven fabrics wholly of cotton with cut pile, n.o.p.	17½%	25%	30%			Delete			
Ex	Velvets, velveteens and plush not over twenty-four inches in width				Inter-mediate:					
	Velvets, velveteens and plush over twenty-four inches in width				Intermediate less 10%					
523f	Woven fabrics of cotton, not coloured, when imported by manufacturers of typewriter ribbon for use exclusively in manufacture of such ribbons in their own factories	10%	12½%	15%		523e	Woven fabrics of cotton, not coloured, when imported by manufacturers of typewriter ribbon for use exclusively in the manufacture of such ribbon in their own factories, until made in Canada			No change
524	Seamless cotton duck in circular form, of a class or kind not made in Canada, for use in the manufacture of hose pipe	Free	Free	Free		524	Seamless cotton duck in circular form, of a class or kind not made in Canada, for use in the manufacture of hose pipe, until made in Canada			No change
525	Sheets, pillow cases, diapers: tray cloths, quilts, counterpanes, towels, bath-mats, wash-cloths, table-cloths, napkins, dresser-scarves, curtains, consisting of woven fabrics, wholly of cotton, not further manufactured than hemmed or hemstitched, not colored, not embroidered, nor otherwise ornamented	15%	25%	27½%		525	Sheets, pillow-cases, diapers, tray-cloths, quilts, counter-panes, towels, bath-mats, wash-cloths, table-cloths, napkins, dresser-scarves, handkerchiefs, pillow-shams, curtains, consisting of woven fabrics wholly of cotton, not further manufactured than hemmed or hemstitched, not colored, not embroidered, nor otherwise ornamented. Delete into 532			3¢-22½%: 4¢-27½%: 4¢-30%
Ex	Diapers, doylies, tray-cloths, sheets, quilts, counterpanes, towels, and pillow-cases of cotton; uncolored table-cloths or napkins of cotton.	(Present)			Inter less 10%			(New)		
526	Household blankets, wholly of cotton, not to include horse blankets, automobile or steamer rugs nor similar articles	15%	22½%	27½%		526	No change Delete into 532	3¢-20%	4¢-27½%	4¢-30%
Ex.	Blankets of any material				22½% less 10%	526a	No change			No change
526 a	Horse Blankets or horse clothing of any material	15%	22½%	27½%						
Ex.	Horse Blankets or horse clothing of cotton, hemp, or flax or of which cotton, hemp or flax is the component material of chief value, n.o.p.				22½% less 10%					
Ex	Horse blankets or horse clothing, wholly or in part of wod, worsted, the hair of the goat or other like animal, n.o.p.				22½% less 15%					
527	Boot, shoe, shirt, and stay laces of cotton	15%	25%	30%		527	No change	3¢-20%	4¢ - 25% or narrow fabric schedule	4¢-30%
528	White cotton bobinet, plain in the web	15%	22½%	25%			Deleted			

6. - That the duty on cotton goods containing Rayon or Celanese yarns be not less in any case than the duty on all cotton goods of similar manufacture or class.

All respectfully submitted.

(Signed) A.O.DAWSON.

Vice-President & Managing Director.

SCHEDULE "A" GROUP X (Continued)

Present Item Number	Description	British Pref.	Inter-Mediate	General	Free & Item	New Item Number	Description	British Pref.	Inter-Mediate	General
529	Embroideries, lace, braids, nets, nettings, bobinet, n.o.p., fringes and tassels, manufactures of lace, nets, nettings, and embroideries; handkerchiefs, and pillow shams; curtains, n.o.p. all articles specified in this item to be wholly of cotton	20%	27½%	30%		529	Embroideries, lace, braids, nets, nettings, bobinet, n.o.p. fringes, and tassels, manufactures of lace nets, nettings and embroideries, n.o.p., all articles in this item to be wholly of cotton	3¢-22½%	4¢-27½%	4¢-30%
Ex	Embroidered, n.o.p. laces, n.o.p. braids, n.o.p. fringes, n.o.p. tassels, handkerchiefs of all kinds, lace collars and all manufactures of lace; nets and nettings of cotton, linen, silk, or other material n.o.p., shams and curtains when made up trimmed or untrimmed. White and cream coloured lace, and embroideries of cotton or linen.			Intermediate.						
529 a	Lace and embroideries, wholly of cotton, not coloured, imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in the manufacture of clothing in their own factories.	18½%	17½%	20%		529a	No change		no.	change
(529a) Ex	White and cream coloured lace and embroideries of cotton or linen			Intermediate						
530	Socks and stockings wholly or in part of vegetable fibres, but not containing silk, artificial silk, nor wool	20%	27½%	30%		530	No change	3¢-20%	4¢-27½%	4¢-30% or Hosiery Schedule
Ex	Socks and stockings of all kinds			Intermediate less 10%						
531	Knitted fabric wholly or cotton, in the web, imported by manufacturers of rubber boots and shoes for use exclusively in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories	10%	20%	25%		531	No change in wording	3¢-15%	4¢-22½%	4¢-27½%
532	Clothing, wearing apparel and articles, made from woven fabrics and all textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured, composed wholly of cotton, n.o.p. fabrics wholly of cotton, coated or impregnated, n.o.p.	22½%	25%	30%						
Ex	Diapers, doylies, tray-cloths sheets, quilts, counterpanes, towels, and pillow cases of cotton coloured			Intermediate less 10%						
Ex	Manufactures of cotton, or of which cotton is the component material of chief value, n.o.p.			Intermediate less 10%						
	Oiled cloth, India-rubbered, flocked or coated, n.o.p.			Intermediate less 10%						
	Corsets of cotton, cotton clothing n.o.p.			Intermediate						
532a	Shirts not knitted, collars and cuffs wholly of cotton	20%	30%	32½%		532a	No change	3¢-22½%	4¢-32½%	4¢-35%
							Delete into 532			
535	Sails for boats and ships	15%	22½%	25%		535	No change	3¢-15%	4¢-22½%	4¢-25%

4. - That the duty on cotton goods containing Rayon or or Celanese yarns be not less in any case than the duty on all cotton goods of similar manufacture or class.

All respectfully submitted.

(Signed) A.O.DAWSON.

Vice-President & Managing Director.

SCHEDULE "A" GROUP X

Present						New					
Item Number	Description	British Pref.	Intermediate	General	France and Italy	Item Number	Description	British Pref.	Intermediate	General	
534	Braided candle-wick with or without wire centre or braided taperwick with or without wire centre when imported by manufacturers of wax candles or wax tapers for use only in their own factories in the manufacture of wax candles or wax tapers	Free	Free	Free			No change				
535	Grasses, seaweed, mosses and vegetable fibres other than cotton, not colored, nor further manufactured than dried, cleaned, cut to size, ground and sifted; coakum of flax, hemp, or jute; coir and coir yarn.....	Free	Free	Free		525	No change			No	change
535a	Grasses, seaweed, mosses and vegetable fibres other than cotton n.o.p.	Free	17½%	17½%	Intermediate less 10%	535a	No change			No	change
535 b	Rags and waste unfit for use without further manufacture, not to include used garments, nor waste portions of unused fabrics, n.o.p.	Free	Free	Free		535b	Rags and waste unfit for use without further manufacture, not to include used garments, nor waste portions of unused fabrics n.o.p. Should be subject to disinfection.			No	change
535b c	Waste portions of unused fabrics or used garments, n.o.p. imported by manufacturers to be used exclusively for disintegrating or for manufacture into wiping rags in their own factories.....	Free	Free	Free		535c	Waste portions of unused fabrics or used garments, n.o.p. imported by manufacturers to be used exclusively for disintegrating or for manufacture into wiping rags in their own factories. Should be subject to disinfection.			No	change

NOTE: The underlinad notations are those which appear in pencil, on Exhibit.

506

EXHIBIT 506 (Copy)

Aug. 29, 1936.

June 17, 1936.

JAPANESE SURTAX ON SOME CANADIAN GOODS.

from

Page 158, Commercial Intelligence Journal,
- July 27th., 1935.

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50 % surtax placed on following Canadian goods when imported into Japan:

Wheat
Wheat Flour
Flour of high gluten
Starch
Mechanical pulp for paper making
Other pulp for paper making
Wrapping paper and match paper
excluding tissue paper
Felts for paper making
Wood, cut, sawn or split
White cedar
Red cedar
Spruce
Firs
Unenumerated

No surtax was placed by Japan on the following Canadian products:

	Amount exported to Japan in Calendar Year, 1934.
Animal & animal Products	755,448
Iron & Iron Products	326,836
Non-Ferrous Metals	5,205,675
Non-Metalic Metals	688,058
Chemicals, etc.	215,716
Miecellaneous	49,543
Agricultural & Vegetable (other than wheat, flour &starch)	583,044
Newsprint	1,658,127
	9,482,447 X

X Note: The total is somewhat higher than this because some wood products and some paper products cannot be checked out in the Canadian figures - roughly speaking, however, Japan placed the surtax on about $7,000,000 worth of Canadian products.

Ex: #511-
Copy.
by L.L.

VALUATION OF MILLS OF

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED

As per Appraisal of 1920

-o-

	Land	BUILDINGS Replacement Value New	BUILDINGS Depreciated Value	MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT Replacement Value New	MACHINERY & EQUIPMENT Depreciated Value	GRAND TOTALS Land, Buildings & Machinery Replacement Value New	GRAND TOTALS Land, Buildings & Machinery Depreciated Value
Hochelaga	389,003.35	1,390,794.28	1,072,021.10	3,095,028.23	2,251,883.51	4,874,825.86	3,712,907.96
Magog	55,200.00	1,701,817.56	1,297,050.30	5,034,812.55	3,363,109.69	6,791,830.11	4,715,359.99
St. Anns	122,106.00	484,637.92	365,941.28	1,061,378.72	864,100.46	1,668,122.64	1,352,147.74
Kingston	5,500.00	334,510.89	252,443.59	748,551.57	548,920.19	1,088,562.46	806,863.78
Colonial	317,867.00	390,416.31	312,928.39	589,966.21	450,554.94	1,298,249.52	1,081,350.33
Merchants	403,416.00	1,405,396.38	1,080,417.13	3,971,587.30	2,924,957.95	5,780,399.68	4,408,791.08
Montmorency	11,281.28	1,588,619.86	1,282,850.69	3,287,826.82	2,308,463.01	4,887,727.96	3,602,594.98
Mount Royal	279,083.00	926,885.27	803,447.34	2,474,250.94	1,872,987.12	3,680,219.21	2,955,517.46
	1,583,456.63	8,223,078.47	6,467,099.82	20,263,402.34	14,584,976.87	30,069,937.44	22,635,533.32
Add Water Power Rights at							
Montmorency	162,500.00						
Magog	120,000.00						
	282,500.00					282,500.00	282,500.00
Grand Totals -						$30,352,437.44	$22,918,033.32

CANADIAN APPRAISAL COMPANY, Limited

By L.V. Bruce
Vice-President.

COPY OF EXHIBIT NO. 519

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED

Table Showing Salaries & Wages Paid for Seven Years

Year Ended 31st March	Executive Amount	Executive % of Total	Other Head Office Administrative Amount	Other Head Office Administrative % of Total	Mill Salaries Amount	Mill Salaries % of Total	Total Salaries Excluding Selling Depart. Amount	Total Salaries Excluding Selling Depart. % of Total	Wages Amount	Wages % of Total	Total S&Wages Excluding Selling Dept.	Selling Dept. Amount	Selling Dept. % of Total	Grand Total Salaries & Wages
1930 30	163,216 68	3.18	85,379 81	1.66	283,998 95	5.53	532,595 44	10.37	4,601,541 70	89.63	5,134,137 14	151,783,29	2.87	5,285,940 43
1931 31	162,850 00	3.53	86,946 24	1.88	279,003 60	6.05	528,799 84	11.46	4,085,175 80	88.54	4,613,975 64	153,621 03	3.22	4,767,596 67
1932 32	148,187 50	3.27	85,465 41	1.88	269,099 55	5.93	502,752 46	11.08	4,031,504 50	88.92	4,534,256 96	153,072 34	3.27	4,687,329 30
1933 33	131,956 25	3.19	84,512 92	2.04	263,323 77	6.36	479,792 94	11.59	3,662,386 40	88.41	4,142,179 34	147,819 46	3.45	4,289,998 80
1934 34	136,948 65	3.15	82,489 76	1.90	251,717 91	5.80	471,156 32	10.85	3,871,656 75	89.15	4,342,813 07	150,887 06	3.36	4,493,700 13
1935 35	108,120 00	2.32	93,647 75	2.01	275,288 81	5.90	477,056 56	10.23	4,187,939 85	89.77	4,664,996 41	167,795 61	3.47	4,832,792 02
1936 36	124,600 00	2.58	103,018 02	2.14	251,274 36	5.21	478,892 38	9.93	4,342,803 28	90.07	4,821,695 66	190,194 31	3 79	5,011,889 97

521

EXHIBIT 521 (Copy)
June 22, 1936. (DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED.)

MEMORANDUM RE SALARIES AND WAGES
4th May 1936 - Replacing Similar Memorandum 17th. February 1936.

An examination of Salaries and Wages paid over a seven-year period from the fiscal year 1929-30, to and including the fiscal year ended 31st. March 1936, discloses some interesting trends. The period referred to is a representative one, commencing in the prosperous year of 1929, extending over the depression years 1931, 1932 and part of 1933, and into the recovery period of the latter part of 1933, 1934, and 1935, The following table shows the relative decline over the seven-year period in unit salaries and wages from those in effect 1929-1930, expressed in percentage figures:

Year Ended 31st.March	Head Office Executive	Head Office Adm.& Sel.	Mill Salaries	Total Salaries	Mill wages
1931	.23%	1.67%	4.71%	3.17%	1.52%
1932	9.21	5.40	7.40	7.71	2.25
1933	19.15	7.86	10.07	12.04	2.66
1934	23.09	6.52	15.31	13.52	7.67
1935	33.76	5.65	13.76	17.07	2.68
1936	35.40	5.28	17.88	16.76	1.59

What is particularly striking about this comparison, is that, while total salaries declined 12.04% to the year ended 31st. March, 1933, mill wages (on a full time basis) increased by 2.66% over the same period. In the year ended 31st. March 1934, a reduction of 7.67% in mill wages, from the year 1929-1930 is noted. This was the result of a reduction made in basic rates of mill wages. It is to be noted that, in the year ended 31st. March 1936, total average salaries had declined by 16.76% against the decline in mill wages of 1.59%; a difference of 15.17% against the item for total salaries.

The first important reduction in salaries was made in the year 1931-1932, and it will be seen that Head Office executive salaries were reduced by 9.21% from the base year 1929-1930, whereas other salaries were reduced an average of 6.36%. In the year 1935-1936, a reduction in unit salaries had reached 35.40% for executives, from the base year as against an average of 11.02% for all other salaries.

Total mill wages paid over the past seven years have averaged 86.26% of our total disbursement for Salaries & Wages. The balance, 13.74% is made up as follows:-

1. Head Office Executive	2.92%
2. Head Office Adm. & Selling	5.20
3. Mill Salaries	5.62
	13.74%

Referring to the table of percentage declines in average unit salaries and wages, and to the average seven-year percentage (13.74%) which aggregate salaries bear to the total salaries and wages expense, it is interesting to observe that, by reducing Average Salaries 12.04% in 1933, we had made an approximate saving of 12.04% of 13.74, or only 1.65% of the Salaries and Wages Account.

EXHIBIT 621 (copy)

June 25, 1936. (DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED)

MEMORANDUM RE SALARIES AND WAGES

4th May 1936 - Replacing Similar Memorandum 17th. February 1936.

An examination of Salaries and Wages paid over a seven-year period from the fiscal year 1929-30, to and including the fiscal year ended 31st. March 1936, discloses some interesting trends. The period referred to is a representative one, commencing in the prosperous year of 1929, extending over the depression years 1931, 1932 and part of 1933, and into the recovery period of the latter part of 1933, 1934, and 1935. The following table shows the relative decline over the seven-year period in *unit* salaries and wages from those in effect 1929-1930, expressed in percentage figures:

Year Ended 31st.March	Head Office Executive	Head Office Adm.& Sel.	Mill Salaries	Total Salaries	Mill wages
1931	.28%	1.87%	4.71%	3.17%	1.52%
1932	9.21	5.40	7.40	7.71	2.25
1933	19.15	7.86	10.07	12.04	2.66
1934	28.09	6.82	16.31	13.82	7.67
1935	35.76	6.65	13.76	17.07	2.66
1936	36.40	6.28	17.88	16.76	1.59

What is particularly striking about this comparison, is that, while total salaries declined 12.08% to the year ended 31st. March, 1933, mill wages (on a full time basis) increased by 2.66% over the same period. In the year ended 31st. March 1934, a reduction of 7.67% in mill wages, from the year 1929-1930 is noted. This was the result of a reduction made in basic rates of mill wages. It is to be noted that, in the year ended 31st. March 1936, total average salaries had declined by 16.76% against the decline in mill wages of 1.59%; a difference of 15.17% against the item for total salaries.

The first important reduction in salaries was made in the year 1931-1932, and it will be seen that Head Office executive salaries were reduced by 9.21% from the base year 1929-1930, whereas other salaries were reduced an average of 6.28%. In the year 1935-1936, a reduction in unit salaries had reached 36.40% for executives, from the base year as against an average of 11.02% for all other salaries.

Total mill wages paid over the past seven years have averaged 86.25% of our total disbursement for Salaries & Wages. The balance, 13.74% is made up as follows:-

1. Head Office Executive	2.35%
2. Head Office Adm. & Selling	5.80
3. Mill Salaries	5.59
	13.74%

Referring to the table of percentage declines in average unit salaries and wages, and to the average seven-year percentage (13.74%) which segregate salaries best to the total salaries and wages expense, it is interesting to observe that, by reducing Average Salaries 12.04% in 1932, we had made an approximate saving of 12.04% of 13.74, or only 1.65% of the Salaries and Wages Account.

EXHIBIT 521 (Copy) (2) Memo Re. Salaries & Wages.

On the other hand, average Mill Wages over the seven-year period constituted 86.26% of the total Salaries and Wages item, and a reduction of 10.33% of this figure, from the 1933 level, resulted in a saving to the Company of approximately 8.91% of the total annual disbursement for Salaries and Wages.

It is therefore evident that it was only by reducing Mill Wages that any real saving could be made in the Salaries and Wages item, and it should be borne in mind that the reduction in Mill Wages was not made before the Company had completed three successive years of relatively poor business, and had already taken drastic steps in the reduction of salaries and dividend.

On the other hand, average Mill Wages over the seven-
year period constituted 86.78% of the total Salaries and Wages
item, and a reduction of 10.83% of this figure, from the 1928
level, resulted in a saving to the Company of approximately 8.91%
of the total annual disbursement for Salaries and Wages.

It is therefore evident that it was only by reducing Mill
Wages that any real saving could be made in the Salaries and Wages
item, and it should be borne in mind that the reduction in Mill
Wages was not made before the Company had completed three success-
ive years of relatively poor business, and had already taken
drastic steps in the reduction of salaries and dividend.

EXHIBIT 521 (Copy)

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED

Memo. re Personnel included in "Analysis of Salaries and Wages Paid for Seven Years Ended 31st. March, 1936."

Directors - 5

This comprises five out of seven Directors of the Company. The remaining two Directors are the President and the Managing Director who are included in Head Office Executive and paid only as such. One Director out of the five is also an Executive Director, namely, the General Sales Manager. He is paid a separate salary as a Director.

Head Office Executive - 13

This comprises the following officials:-

1	- President
1	- Managing Director
1	- Secretary
1	- Treasurer
1	- Assistant Secretary-Treasurer
1	- General Sales Manager (also a Director and paid as such separately)
1	- Manager Grey Mill Operations
1	- Manager Converting Operations
1	- General Manufacturing Superintendent
1	- General Mechanical Superintendent
1	- Purchasing Agent
1	- Comptroller -Statistical & Cost Department
1	- Head, Raw Cotton Department.
13	

Head Office Administrative Departments

Raw Cotton Department and Managers' Office.	1	- Managing Director's Secretary (f)
	1	- Secretary to Operating Managers (m)
	2	- Clerks (one male, one female)
	1	- Head Raw Cotton Classer
	1	- Assistant Raw Cotton Classer
	6	
President's Office.	1	- Secretary (m)
Switchboard	1	- Operator (f)
Statistical Department and Gen. Manufacturing Superintendent's Office.	1	- Cost Accountant
	2	- Assistant Cost Accountants
	5	- Clerks and Stenographers (all male)
	8	

General Accounting Department.

1 - Cashier
1 - Insurance Manager
3 - Ledger Keeper
1 - Stenographer (f)
4 - Bookkeeping Machine Operators
1 - Office Boy
11

Purchasing Department.

3 - Assistant Purchasing Agents
1 - Traffic Manager
1 - Assistant Traffic Manager
1 - Purchasing Agent's Secretary (f)
10 - Clerks and Stenographers (5 male) (5female)
1 - Office Boy
3 - Storemen
20

General Mechanical Superintendent's Office.

1 - Assistant Mech. Supt. on Steams & Hydr
1 - " " " - Electrical
1 - Draughtsman
3

Drummondville and Sherbrooke Division.

1 - Assistant to Managing Director
2 - Clerks (one male; one female)
3

Head Office Building Maintenance.

1 - Janitor
1 - Building Superintendent
1 - Assistant
1 - Chauffeur
4

SELLING DIVISION

Montreal Sales Office.

1 - General Sales Assistant-Greys & Whites
1 - " " " -Prints
1 - " " " -Yarns
12 - Salesmen
1 - Designer
4 - Order Clerks
6 - Stenographers (f)
12 - Ledger and Sample Room Clerks
1 - Office Boy
39

Toronto Sales Office.

1 - Head Salesman
1 - Yarn Agent
6 - Salesmen
7 - Clerks and Stenographers
1 - Office Boy
16

SELLING DIVISION.

Hamilton Warehouse.	1	Salesman
	1	Storeman
	2	Assistants
	4	
Winnipeg Sales Office.	1	Head Salesman
	2	Salesmen
	1	Clerk and Stenographer
	4	
Vancouver Sales Office.	1	Head Salesman
	1	Salesman
	2	
Edmonton Warehouse.	1	Storeman

MILL SALARIES.

10	-	Superintendents
5	-	Assistant Superintendents
7	-	Office Managers
8	-	Pay Masters
102	-	Clerks and Stenographers
7	-	Office Boys
139		

SELLING DIVISION.

Hamilton Warehouse.	1	Salesman
	1	Storeman
	2	Assistants
	4	
Winnipeg Sales Office.	1	Head Salesman
	2	Salesmen
	1	Clerk and Stenographer
	4	
Vancouver Sales Office.	1	Head Salesman
	1	Salesman
	2	
Edmonton Warehouse.	1	Storeman

MILL SALARIES.

10	-	Superintendents
6	-	Assistant Superintendents
7	-	Office Managers
8	-	Pay Masters
102	-	Clerks and Stenographers
7	-	Office Boys
140		

EXHIBIT 521 (Copy)
June 22, 1936.

DOMINION TEXTILE COMPANY LIMITED.

ANALYSIS OF SALARIES & WAGES PAID FOR SEVEN YEARS ENDED 31st. MARCH 1936
SHOWING PERCENTAGE OF DECLINE IN SALARY GROUPS & MILL WAGES FROM THE YEAR 1929-30.

Year ended 31st. March	Directors	% of 1930	Head Office Executive	% of 1930	Head Office Adm. & Sel.	% of 1930	Mill Salaries	% of 1930	Total Salaries Excluding Directors	% of 1930	Mill Wages	% of 1930	Total S & Wages Excluding Directors
1930	$9,500.00	100	$163,216.68	100	$237,163.10	100	$283,998.95	100	$684,378.73	100	$4,601,561.70	100	$5,285,940.43
No. Emp.	4	100	11	100	95	100	129	100	235	100	5679	100	100
1931	9,500.00	100	162,850 00	99.77	240,567 27	101.44	279,003 60	98.24	682,420 87	99.71	4,085,175 80	88.78	4,767,596 67
No. Emp.	4	100	11	100	98	103.16	133	103.10	242	102.98	4966	87.44	90.19
% Dec.		-		.23		1.67		4.71		3.17		Inc.1.52	
1932	9,500 00	100	148,187 50	90.79	238,537 75	100.58	269,099 55	94.75	655,824 80	95.83	4,031,504 50	87.61	4,687,329 30
No. Emp.	4	100	11	100	101	106.32	132	102.33	244	103.85	4866	85.68	88.67
% Dec.				9.21		5.40		7.40		7.71		Inc.2.25	
1933	8,500 00	89.48	151,956.25	80.85	232,332 38	97.96	262,323 77	92.72	627,612 40	91.71	3,662,386 40	79.59	4,289,998 80
No. Emp.	4	100	11	100	101	106.32	133	103.10	245	104.26	4405	77.53	81.16
% Dec.		10.52		19.15		7.86		10.07		12.04		Inc.2.66	
1934	8,032 50	84.55	136,948 65	83.91	233,376 82	98.40	251,717 91	88.63	622,043 38	90.89	3,871,656 75	84.14	4,493,700 13
No. Emp.	4	100	12	109.09	100	105.26	135	104.65	247	105.11	5175	91.13	85.01
% Dec.		15.45		23.09		6.52		15.31		13.52		7.67	
1935	9,180 00	96.63	108,120 00	66.24	261,443 36	110.24	275,288 81	96.93	644,852 17	94.22	4,187,939 85	91.01	4,832,792 02
No. Emp.	5	125	11	100	111	116.84	145	112.40	267	113.62	5311	93.52	91.43
% Dec.		22.70		33.76		5.65		13.76		17.07		2.68	
1936	9,180,00	96.63	124,600 00	76.34	293,212 33	123.63	251,274 36	88.48	669,086 69	97.77	4,342,803 28	94.38	5,011,889 97
No. Emp.	5	125	13	118.18	124	130.53	139	107.75	276	117.45	5446	95.90	94.82
% Dec.		22.70		35.40		5.28		17.88		16.76		1.59	

Red figures denote percentage of decline from the base year 1929-30

Seven-year Average Percentage each Group to Total Salaries & Wages:

Head Office Executive	2 92
Head Office Adm.& Selling	5 20
Mill Salaries	5 62
Total Salaries	13 74
Mill Wages	86 26
Total Salaries & Wages	100 00

EXHIBIT 82f (Copy)
June 22, 1956.

ANALYSIS OF SALARIES & WAGES PAID FOR
SHOWING PERCENTAGES OF DECLINE IN SALARY GROUP

Year ended 31st. March	Directors	% of 1950	Head Office Executive	% of 1950	Head Office Adm. & Sel.	% of 1950
1950	$9,200.00	100	$163,816.65	100	$257,165.10	100
No. Emp.	4	100	11	100	95	100
1951	9,200.00	100	162,850 00	99.41	260,567 25	101.26
No. Emp.	4	100	11	100	95	100
% Dec.						1.67
1952	9,200 00	100	148,187 80	90.49	258,257 75	100.58
No. Emp.	4	100	11	100	101	106.32
% Dec.						5.40
1953	8,200 00	89.13	137,956.25	84.23	252,252 35	98.06
No. Emp.	4	100	11	100	103	108.42
% Dec.						7.86
1954	8,032 50	87.31	136,948 65	83.61	253,376 65	98.49
No. Emp.	4	100	12	109.09	100	105.26
% Dec.						6.32
1955	9,180 00	99.78	108,120 00	66.04	251,445 85	97.76
No. Emp.	5	125	11	100	111	116.84
% Dec.						5.65
1956	9,180.00	99.78	124,600 00	76.04	253,218 35	98.45
No. Emp.	5	125	13	118.18	124	130.52
% Dec.						5.28

Red figures denote percentage of decline from the base year 1950-10

Exhibit No. 525

Statement of imports for consumption into United States of America from Japan.

RAYON FABRICS.

	Rate of duty.	Pounds	Value
1932		7,848.	$5,919.
1933		7,619.	$6,365.
1934 - Total		10,902.	$9,095.
Fabrics woven, except pile -			
Jacquard, figured	45¢ per lb. and 70%	591	$ 393.
Not jacquard - figured	45¢ per lb. and 60%	9,487.	$8,029.
Ribbons, pile wholly cut or wholly uncut	45¢ per lb. and 60%	824.	$ 673.
1935		44,746.	$36,910.
1936 (2 months)		22,409.	$ 8,356.

Exhibit No. 526

Statement showing amount of protection afforded United States and Canadian manufacturers on rayon fabrics imported for consumption into United States from Japan.

1,000 yards 36" Artificial silk piece dyed Satin, 5.62 yards per pound.

United States

Value for duty - yen 217.25 at 29.3¢		- $63.65	
Duty, paragraph 1306			Duty
Ad valorem	60%	38.19	$38.19
Specific	45¢ per pound	80.10	80.10
		$181.94	$118.29

Canadian

Value for duty - yen 217.25 at 39.5¢		$85.81
Duty, tariff item 561		Duty
Ad valorem 40% less 10%	30.89	$30.89
Specific 40¢ per pound	71.20	71.20
Duty paid value	$187.90	
Excise tax 3%	5.64	5.64
	$193.54	

Dumping duty:-

Yen 217.25 less yen 19.75 (Consumption Tax)

Yen 197.50 at 39.5¢	=	$78.01	
Yen 197.50 at 29.3¢	=	57.87	20.14
			$127.87

Exhibit No. 4 A 4

Statement showing amount of protection afforded United States and Canadian manufacturers on rayon fabrics imported for consumption into United States from Japan.

1,000 Yards 36" Artificial silk piece dyed Satin, 5.62 Yards per pound.

United States

Value for duty - Yen 217.25 at 39.5%	-	$63.88
Duty, paragraph 1308		Duty
Ad valorem 60%	38.13	$38.13
Specific 45¢ per pound	80.10	80.10
	$181.94	$118.23

Canadian

Value for duty - Yen 217.25 at 39.5%		$85.81
Duty, tariff item 561		Duty
Ad valorem 40% less 10%	30.80	$30.80
Specific 40¢ per pound	71.20	71.20
Duty paid value	$187.90	
Excise tax 3%	5.64	5.64
	$193.54	

Dumping duty:-

Yen 217.25 less Yen 19.75 (Consumption Tax)

Yen 197.50 at 39.5%	=	$78.01
Yen 197.50 at 29.3%	=	57.87
		20.14
		$135.87

527

Statement showing rates of duty on rayon or other synthetic textile established under the provisions of the French Trade Agreement with the United States of America.

Effective on or after June 15th, 1936.

Paragraph		
1306	Woven fabrics in the piece, wholly or in chief value of rayon or other synthetic textile, not specially provided for, whether or not Jacquard-figured.	45¢ per lb. and 45% ad. val.
1307	Pile fabrics (including pile ribbons), whether or not the pile covers the entire surface, wholly or in chief value of rayon or other synthetic textile, and all articles, finished or unfinished, made or cut from such pile fabrics, whether the pile is wholly cut, wholly uncut, or partly cut.	25¢ per lb. and 50% ad. val.
1308	Fabrics, with fast edges, not exceeding twelve inches in width, and articles made therefrom; tubings, garters, suspenders, braces, cords, and tassels; all the foregoing wholly or in chief value of rayon or other synthetic textile, or of rayon or other synthetic textile and india rubber, not specially provided for, whether or not Jacquard-figured.	45¢ per lb. and 45% ad. val.

The above rates of duty shall be applied so long as such duties remain in effect on importations from countries receiving most-favoured-nation treatment in respect of United States customs duties. Some of the countries are:

Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Irish Free State, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Germany does not receive most-favoured-nation treatment from the United States.

On or after June 15th, 1936.

Value for duty, yen 217.25 at say 29.3¢ = $63.65

Duty, paragraph 1306

			Duty
Ad valorem	- 45%	$28.64	$28.64
Specific	45¢ per pound	80.10	80.10
		172.39	108.74

(A reduction in U.S. duties of 8%)

Canadian duties, special and regular, will be on and after June 15, 1936, approximately 17½% higher than United States duties under paragraph 1306, most-favoured-nation treatment.

Statement showing rates of duty on rayon or other synthetic textile established under the provisions of the French Trade Agreement with the United States of America.

Effective on or after June 15th, 1936.

Paragraph		
1308	Woven fabrics in the piece, wholly or in chief value of rayon or other synthetic textile, not specially provided for, whether or not impregnated or figured.	45¢ per lb. and 55% ad. val.
1307	Pile fabrics (including pile ribbons), whether or not the pile covers the entire surface, wholly or in chief value of rayon or other synthetic textile, and all articles, finished or unfinished, made or cut from such pile fabrics, whether the pile is wholly cut, wholly uncut, or partly cut.	25¢ per lb. and 60% ad. val.
1309	Fabrics, with face edges, not exceeding twelve inches in width, and articles made therefrom, bulging, gartered, suspendered, trimmed, corded, and tasseled; all the foregoing wholly or in chief value of rayon or other synthetic textile, or of rayon or other synthetic textile and India rubber, not specially provided for, whether or not impregnated or figured.	45¢ per lb. and 45% ad. val.

The above rates of duty shall be applied so long as such duties remain in effect on importations from countries receiving most-favoured-nation treatment in respect of United States customs duties. Such of the countries are:

Belgium, Canada, Finland, France, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Irish Free State, Japan, Netherlands, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Germany does not receive most-favoured-nation treatment from the United States.

On or after June 15th, 1936.

Value for duty, from $17.25 at say $9.34 = $63.65

Duty, paragraph 1308

		Duty
12 valorem - 45%	$28.64	$25.85
Specific 45¢ per pound	80.10	80.10
	$72.39	105.74

(A reduction in U.S. duties of 8%)

Canadian duties, special and regular, will be on and after June 15, 1936, approximately 17½ higher than United States duties under paragraph 1308, most-favoured-nation treatment.

Hypothetical Cotton Schedule

528

Copy

PROTECTION ON ARTIFICIAL SILK FABRICS
BASED ON FAIR MARKET VALUES

Per Pound

(White and Coloured - not including Jacquard Weave)

CANADA		Duty		UNITED STATES	Duty
Value for duty (Yen 0.90) -	$0.355			$0.261	
Ad Valorem - net 36% -	.128	$0.128	60%	0.156	$0.156
Specific -	.400	0.400		0.450	0.450
	$0.883			$0.867	
Excise, 3%	0.026	0.026			
	$0.909				
Special Duty		0.084			
		$0.638			$0.606
5% Higher					
Value for Duty (Yen $1.50)	$0.5925			$0.435	
Ad Valorem - net 36%	0.2133	0.2133	60%	0.261	$0.261
Specific	0.4000	0.4000		0.450	0.4500
	1.2058				
Excise, 3%	.0362	0.0362		1.146	
	1.2420				
Special Duty		0.1364			
		$0.7859			$0.711
10% Higher					

- - - - - - - - - - - - - -

JACQUARD WEAVE

Value for Duty (Yen $1.00)	$0.395			$0.290	
Ad Valorem - net 36%	0.142	$0.142	70%	.203	$0.203
Specific per pound	0.400	0.400		.450	0.450
	0.937			.943	
Excise, 3%	.028	0.028			
	0.965				
Special Duty		0.091			
		$0.661			$0.653
1% Higher					

Page

STATEMENT OF IMPORTATIONS INTO CANADA

ARTIFICIAL SILK FABRICS FROM JAPAN

January, February and March 1935

DATE	DESCRIPTION	YARDS	INVOICE VALUE
1935			
Jan. 2	Brocaded Tafetta	7,716	-
" 4	Plain Tafetta	2,578	-
	Satin	3,596	-
11	Brocaded Tafetta	6,000	$315.00
Feb. 14	" "	26,100	-
27	Twill	1,049	-
Mar. 14	Satin	1,749	-
15	Brocaded Tafetta	600	-
30	" "	4,917	-
	TOTAL	54,296	

3'62

STATEMENT OF IMPORTATIONS INTO CANADA

ARTIFICIAL SILK FABRICS FROM JAPAN

January, February and March 1938

DATE 1938	DESCRIPTION	YARDS	INVOICE VALUE
Jan. 2	Brocaded Taffetta	7,716	-
" 4	Plain Taffetta	8,578	-
	Satin	3,396	-
11	Brocaded Taffetta	6,000	$216.00
Feb. 14	" "	86,100	-
27	Twill	1,049	-
Mar. 14	Satin	1,749	-
15	Brocaded Taffetta	600	-
30	" "	4,917	-
	TOTAL	64,396	

530

Statement of Importations of Artificial Silk Fabrics into Canada from Japan April and May 1935.

Date	Quantity	Description	Value in Dollars
April 8	7,590 yds.	Brocaded Taffeta	$1,198.00
12	720 "	" "	
	660 "	Plain "	196.00
24	2,532 "	Brocaded "	373.00
May 7	1,200 "	" "	163.00
13	9,000 "	" "	1,736.00
21	2,400 "	" "	352.00
	750 "	Plain "	107.00
30	26,460 "	Brocaded "	4,391.00
	51,312 yds.		$8,513.00

Statement of Importations of Artificial Silk Fabrics into Canada from Japan

April and May 1936

Date	Quantity	Description	Value in Yen
Apr. 6	115 yds.	Satin	38
	3,750 "	Moire	1,425
7	1,750 "	Georgette Crepe	578
14	17,820 "	Brocaded Taffeta	2,186
	600 "	Satin	104
15	14,280 "	Brocaded Taffeta	1,528
17	6,600 "	" "	686
	4,500 "	Plain "	461
18	31,990 "	Brocaded "	3,625
	6,120 "	Plain "	874
	2,000 "	Plaid	1,115
	2,970 "	Checks	427
22	1,800 "	Brocaded Taffeta	195
	1,800 "	Plain "	195
24	12,418 "	Brocaded "	2,449
May 5	4,800 "	" "	513
7	19,770 "	" "	2,260
	6,300 "	Plain "	678
	6,300 "	Satin	1,282
	1,470 "	Checks	280
	2,310 "	Plaids	494
	500 "	Georgette Crepe	238
	2,640 "	Lustre Lining	595
16	750 "	Satin	168
18	2,157 "	Plain Taffeta	345
	842 "	Satin	178
	156,352 "	Yen	22,917

156,352
Brocaded 109,478
46874

Statement of Importations of Artificial Silk Fabrics
into Canada from Japan

April and May 1936

Date	Quantity	Description	Value in Yen
Apr. 6	118 yds.	Satin	69
	8,750 "	Moire	1,420
7	1,750 "	Georgette Crepe	276
14	17,820 "	Brocaded Taffeta	2,106
	800 "	Satin	104
15	14,240 "	Brocaded Taffeta	1,924
17	6,000 "	"	886
	4,500 "	Plain "	468
18	31,980 "	Brocaded "	3,920
	6,120 "	Plain "	674
	2,000 "	Plain	1,118
	2,970 "	Checks	187
22	1,800 "	Brocaded Taffeta	198
	1,800 "	Plain "	198
24	12,918 "	Brocaded "	2,408
May 5	4,900 "	" "	818
7	10,770 "	" "	2,280
	8,300 "	Plain "	676
	6,800 "	Satin	1,252
	1,470 "	Checks	240
	2,810 "	Plain	464
	800 "	Georgette Crepe	138
	2,940 "	Le Fee Lining	528
16	750 "	Satin	168
18	2,187 "	Plain Taffeta	368
	"	Satin	178
			852
			158,692

Yen 25,317

15631.2
1094.75
46817

Statement of Canada's Trade with Japan
by general groups of commodities.

Canadian Imports

	Jan. 1 to April 30 1935	Jan. 1 to April 30 1936
Agricultural & vegetable products	$ 214,195	$ 254,616
Animals and products	115,586	98,819
Fibres, textiles and products ...	283,513	236,396
Wood, paper and products	22,426	18,220
Iron and steel products	9,617	9,138
Non-ferrous metals and products	36,650	154,244
Non-metallic minerals and products	199,171	126,520
Chemicals and products	44,107	47,950
Miscellaneous commodities	216,751	144,288
Totals	$1,142,016	$1,090,191

Canadian Exports

Agricultural and vegetable products	$1,146,335	$1,561,754
Animals and products	232,131	155,132
Fibres, textiles and products ...	22,616	8,904
Wood, paper and products	2,334,948	1,604,361
Iron and steel products	110,229	102,768
Non-ferrous metals and products	1,114,324	1,672,064
Non-metallic minerals and products	173,201	261,614
Chemicals and products	10,264	92,665
Miscellaneous commodities	28,407	3,417
Totals	$5,172,455	$5,462,679

Statement of Canada's Trade with Japan
by General Groups of Commodities.

Canadian Imports

	Jan. 1 to April 30 1938	Jan. 1 to April 30 1938
Agricultural & vegetable products	$ 314,198	$ 884,816
Animals and products	113,396	93,619
Fibres, textiles and products ...	283,815	236,398
Wood, paper and products	22,426	18,220
Iron and steel products	9,817	9,138
Non-ferrous metals and products	36,850	154,244
Non-metallic minerals and products	199,171	126,850
Chemicals and products	44,107	47,950
Miscellaneous commodities	216,761	144,288
Totals	$1,146,016	$1,090,191

Canadian Exports

Agricultural and vegetable products	$1,146,358	$1,801,784
Animals and products	282,134	185,132
Fibres, textiles and products ...	22,616	8,004
Wood, paper and products	2,334,948	1,604,381
Iron and steel products	110,229	108,788
Non-ferrous metals and products	1,114,384	1,872,084
Non-metallic minerals and products	172,801	821,614
Chemicals and products	10,384	92,685
Miscellaneous commodities	28,407	3,417
Totals	$5,178,455	$5,488,670

EXHIBIT NO. 533

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION INTO UNITED STATES OF AMERICA FROM JAPAN

COTTON FABRICS

	1932		1933			1934			1935		1936 (2 months)	
	Sq. Yards	Value	Sq. Yards	Value	Rate of Duty	Sq. Yards	Pounds	Value	Sq. Yards	Value	Sq. Yards	Value
TOTAL	789,244	$56,691	1,115,713	$78,508	-	7,287,017	1,132,703	$363,201	36,472,244	$1,727,798	12,863,749	$551,378
UNBLEACHED					No importations.				57,535	$1,945	54,193	$2,089
BLEACHED												
Containing yarns, average number not exceeding												
No.32					24.2%	478,455	86,658	$ 24,579				
No.40					27%	2,455,258	318,981	93,927				
No.42					27.7%	2,194,952	306,228	91,045				
No.43					28.05%	421,679	52,122	16,482				
Miscellaneous					-	553,501	87,192	26,182				
Total					-	6,103,845	851,181	$252,215	30,039,199	$1,302,504	10,867,027	$438,847
PRINTED, DYED OR COLOURED												
No.30					26.5%	74,500	186,340	$ 74,561				
Miscellaneous					-	48,672	95,182	36,425				
Total					-	1,23,172	281,522	$110,986	6,375,510	$423,349	1,942,529	$110,442

STATEMENT OF IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION INTO UNITED

COTTON FABRICS

	1932		1933		Rate of Duty	Sq
	Sq. Yards	Value	Sq. Yards	Value		
T O T A L	789,244	$56,691	1,119,713	$78,503	-	7,
UNBLEACHED						
BLEACHED						
Containing yarns, average number not exceeding						
No.32					21½%	
No.40					27½	2,
No.42					27.7½	2,
No.45					28.05%	
Miscellaneous					-	
Total					-	6,
PRINTED, DYED OR COLOURED						
No.50					26.5%	
Miscellaneous					-	
Total					-	1

Exhibit No. 136

Imports for consumption into United States of America from Japan.

(Cotton continued)

Bleached cotton fabric (representative of 90% of imports)

44", 68 x 64, 6 yards per pound - 1,000 yards.

United States Tariff protection.

Value for duty	-	$41.60
Duty - paragraph 904(b)		
Ad valorem 27.7%		11.52
		$53.12

- - - - - - - - - - - - - -

Rate of duty determined as follows:-

Ad valorem - 13% and in addition thereto, for each number, thirty-five one-hundredths of 1% ad valorem -

Average yarn count forty-two.

35/100 of 1 x 42 = 14.70

Duty - 13% & 14.70 = 27.7%

- - - - - - - - - - - - - -

44", 64 x 64, 6 yards per pound, 1,000 yards.

Canadian manufacturers' protection.

			Duty
Value for duty - yam 14.2 at proclaimed value, 39.5¢	=	$56.09	
Duty - Tariff Item 523 a Ad valorem - 22½%	=	12.62	$12.62
Specific - 3½¢ per pound	=	5.83	5.83
Duty paid value		$74.54	
Excise Tax 3%		2.24	2.24
		$76.78	

Dumping, or special duty:

$56.09	
41.60	14.49
	$35.18

B/o of Protection
$5.010

(T.D. 48337)

Cotton Cloth

President's proclamation under section 336, Tariff Act of 1930, increasing the duties on certain cotton cloth.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS,

Washington, D.C. May 23, 1936.

To collectors of Customs and others Concerned:

There is published for your information and guidance the appended proclamation of the President, issued under the provisions of section 336 of the Tariff Act of 1930, increasing the duties on certain bleached, printed, dyed, or colored cotton cloths containing yarns the average number of which exceeds number 30 but does not exceed number 50.

This increase will become effective on June 20, 1936.

WILLIAM R. JOHNSON,

Acting Commissioner of Customs,

By the President of the United States of America,

A Proclamation

Whereas pursuant to sertion 336 of Title III, Part II, of the Tariff Act of 1930 (46 Stat. 590, 701), the United States Tariff Commission has investigated the differences in costs of production of, and all other facts and conditions enumerated in said section with respect to, cotton cloth, being wholly or in part the growth or product of the United States and of and with respect to a like or similar article wholly or in part the growth or product of the principal competing country;

Whereas in the course of said investigation a hearing was

held, of which reasonable public notice was given and at which parties interested were given reasonable opportunity to be present, to produce evidence, and to be heard;

Whereas the Commission has reported to the President the results of said investigation and its findings with respect to such differences in costs of production;

Whereas the Commission has found it shown by said investigation that the principal competing country is Japan, and that the duties expressly fixed by statute do not equalize the differences in the costs of production of the domestic article and the like or similar foreign article when produced in said principal competing country, and has specified in its report the increases in the rates of duty expressly fixed by statute found by the Commission to be shown by said investigation to be necessary to equalize such differences; and

Whereas in the judgment of the President such rates of duty are shown by such investigation of the Tariff Commission to be necessary to equalize such differences in costs of production;

Now, therefore, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by sec. 336 (c), Title III, Part II, of the said Act do hereby approve and proclaim increases in the rates of duty expressly fixed in paragraph 904 (b) of Title I of the said Act on cotton cloth, bleached, containing yarns the average number of which exceeds number 30 but does not exceed number 50, from 13 per centum ad valorem and, in addition thereto, for each number,

thirty-five one-hundredths of 1 per centum ad valorem, to 18½ per centum ad valorem and, in addition thereto, for each number, one-half of 1 per centum ad valorem; and increases in the rates of duty expressly fixed in Paragraph 904 (c) of Title I of the said Act on cotton cloth, printed, dyed, or colored, containing yarns the average number of which exceeds number 30 but does not exceed number 50, from 16 per centum ad valorem and, in addition thereto, for each number, thirty-five one-hundredths of 1 per centum ad valorem, to 22½ per centum ad valorem and, in addition thereto, for each number one-half of 1 per centum ad valorem.

None of the foregoing increases in rates of duty shall be applied to any cotton cloth of a kind described in Paragraph 904 (d) of Title I of the said Act.

In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 21st day of May in the year of our Lord Nineteen hundred and thirty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixtieth.

FRANKLIN D. ROSSEVELT.

(Seal)

By the President:

Cordell Hull,

Secretary of State.

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thirty-five one-hundredths of 1 per centum ad valorem, to 18½ per centum ad valorem and, in addition thereto, for each number, one-half of 1 per centum ad valorem; and increases in the rates of duty expressly fixed in Paragraph 904 (c) of Title I of the said Act on cotton cloth, printed, dyed, or colored, containing yarns the average number of which exceeds number 80 but does not exceed number 80, from 18 per centum ad valorem and, in addition thereto, for each number, thirty-five one-hundredths of 1 per centum ad valorem, to 23½ per centum ad valorem and, in addition thereto, for each number one-half of 1 per centum ad valorem.

None of the foregoing increases in rates of duty shall be applied to any cotton cloth of a kind described in Paragraph 904 (d) of Title I of the said Act.

In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 21st day of May in the year of our Lord Nineteen hundred and thirty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixtieth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

(Seal)

By the President:

Cordell Hull,

Secretary of State.

538.

Fabric No 636

Bleached cotton fabric

44" 68 x 64, 6 yards per pound - 1,000 yards,

United States Tariff protection,

On and after 20th June, 1936.

Value for duty	-	$41.60
Duty - paragraph 904 (b) Ad valorem 39½%		16.43
		$58.03

Rate of duty determined as follows:

Ad valorem - 18½% and, in addition thereto, for each number, one-half of one per centum ad valorem.

Average yarn count forty-twos

1/2 of 1 x 42	-	21.00%
Duty 18½% and 21	-	39½ %

39½%

Bleached cotton fabric

44" 68 x 64, 5 yards per pound - 1,000 yards.

United States Tariff Proposition.

On and after 30th June, 1934.

Value for duty - $41.80

Duty - paragraph 904 (b)
Ad valorem 35% 14.63

$56.43

Rate of duty determined as follows:

Ad valorem - 18½% and, in addition thereto, for each number, one-half of one per centum ad valorem.

Average yarn count forty-two

Duty 18½% and 31 - 35%

1/3 of 1 x 68 - 81.00%

539

Bleached cotton fabric. from Japan

81", 66 x 62, 2.12 yards per pound - 1,000 yards.

United States Tariff protection.

Value for duty	-	$113.50
Duty - Paragraph 904(b)		
Ad valorem 22.1%	-	25.08
		$138.58

Canadian manufacturers' protection

Value for duty	-	$153.01	
Duty - Tariff Item 523 a			Duty
Ad valorem - 22½%	-	34.43	$34.43
Specific - 3½¢ per pound		16.50	16.50
Duty paid value		$203.94	
Excise Tax 3%		6.12	6.12
		$210.06	
Dumping duty: $153.01			
		113.50	39.51
			$90.56

340

Statement of Importations of Cotton Fabrics into Canada from Japan

January 1st to May 31st, 1935.

Date	Quantity		Description	Value in Yen	
Jan. 8	39,400	yds.	Crepe	5,064	
24	20,000	"	"	2,817	
	406	"	Flannelette	103	(Fixed valuation 40¢ or 44¢ per pound)
Feb. 6	8,000	"	Crepe	1,008	
12	2,000	"	"	300	
18	150	"	Duck	65	
	683	"	Muslin	250	
Mar. 20	8,400	"	Crepe	1,135	
May 9	4,500	"	"	486	
15	6,800	"	"	841	
21	581	"	Velveteen	336	
	90,920	"		Yen 12,405	

Statement of Importations of Cotton Fabrics into Canada from Japan

January 1st to May 31st, 1936

"A" Of a class or kind made in Canada:

Date	Quantity	Description	Value in Yen
Jan. 9	730 yds.	Prints	380
Feb. 28	727 "	Corduroy	465
Mar. 21	2,820 "	Flannelette	406
30	940 "	"	139
	5,217 "		Yen 1,390

"B" Of a class or kind not made in Canada.
(The value for duty is therefore computed at the current rate of exchange instead of the proclaimed value of .39½¢ applicable to Class "A").

Date	Quantity	Description	Value in Yen
Jan. 6	1,273 yds.	Velveteen	381
21	2,034 "	"	1,322
Feb. 5	10,000 "	Crepe	1,376
11	7,200 "	"	1,032
15	360 "	Umbrella Cloth	126
20	19,200 "	Crepe	2,309
21	1,200 "	"	144
27	8,400 "	"	1,683
Mar. 2	12,000 "	"	1,489
3	6,200 "	"	918
4	9,600 "	"	1,097
6	6,000 "	"	651
18	6,000 "	"	726
19	22,800 "	"	2,792
20	2,000 "	"	265
23	6,400 "	"	930
24	1,821 "	Velveteen	1,184
	8,000 "	Crepe	963
25	1,239 "	Velveteen	748
	46,400 "	Crepe	8,135
Apr. 3	162 "	Velveteen	219
6	3,000 "	Crepe	594
15	8,000 "	"	960
17	21,200 "	"	2,676
18	6,000 "	"	733
	181 "	Velveteen	163
	216,670 yds.		Yen 33,616

Statement of Importations of Cotton Fabrics into Uganda from Japan

January 1st to May 31st, 1938

"A" Of a class or kind made in Canada:

Date	Quantity	Description	Value in Yen
Jan. 9	730 yds.	Prints	80
Feb. 28	727 "	Osnaburg	165
Mar. 21	2,850 "	Flannelette	409
30	940 "	"	156
	5,247 "		
			Yen 1,350

"B" Of a class or kind not made in Canada.
(The value for duty is therefore computed at the current rate of exchange instead of the proclaimed value of .39½ applicable to Class "A").

Date	Quantity	Description	Value in Yen
Jan. 8	1,273 yds.	Velveteen	321
21	2,084 "	"	1,322
Feb. 5	10,000 "	Crepe	1,270
11	7,200 "	"	1,002
15	280 "	Gabardine Cloth	156
20	19,200 "	Crepe	2,304
21	1,800 "	"	144
27	8,400 "	"	1,485
Mar. 2	12,000 "	"	1,420
3	6,300 "	"	918
4	8,800 "	"	1,067
6	6,000 "	"	801
18	8,000 "	"	729
19	12,800 "	"	2,795
30	2,000 "	"	208
23	6,400 "	"	980
24	1,821 "	Velveteen	1,134
	8,000 "	Crepe	980
26	1,232 "	Velveteen	748
	46,400 "	Crepe	6,132
Apr. 3	162 "	Velveteen	219
6	5,000 "	Crepe	894
15	8,000 "	"	840
17	21,200 "	"	2,878
18	8,000 "	"	720
	181 "	Velveteen	150
	216,672 yds.		Yen 23,819

DISTRIBUTION OF MALE MILL EMPLOYEES BY HOURLY EARNINGS, 1936
BELDING-CORTICELLI CO. LIMITED.

(Cumulative Percentages)

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS	MONTREAL MILL	COATICOOK MILL	ST.JOHNS MILL	ALL MILLS
Less than 10 cents	-	-	-	-
10.0 cents to 12.4 cents	2.23	8.11	-	3.04
12.5 " " 16.9 "	21.94	27.03	5.77	20.76
17.0 " " 20.9 "	35.32	60.81	11.54	36.96
21.0 " " 24.9 "	44.24	70.27	21.15	46.07
25.0 " " 29.9 "	56.14	82.43	36.53	58.48
30.0 " " 34.9 "	65.43	90.54	55.76	68.86
35.0 " " 39.9 "	75.47	97.30	73.07	79.24
40.0 " " 44.9 "	84.76	-	90.38	87.85
45.0 " " 49.9 "	91.45	-	94.23	92.91
50.0 " " 59.9 "	95.91	100.00	100.00	97.21
60.0 " " 69.9 "	98.14			98.73
70.0 " " 79.9 "	100.00			100.00
80.0 " " 89.9 "				
90.0 " " 99.9 "				
100.0 and over				
	A.H.E.	A.H.E.	A.H.E.	A.H.E.
	30.44	21.64	31.98	28.82

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BELDING-CORTICELLI LIMITED

DISTRIBUTION OF MALE MILL EMPLOYEES ACCORDING TO HOURLY EARNINGS,

1936

EARNINGS	MONTREAL MILL		COATICOOK MILL		ST. JOHNS MILL		TOTAL ALL MILLS	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
Less than 10 cents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.0 to 12.4 cents	6	2.23	6	8.11	-	-	12	3.04
12.5 to 16.9 cents	53	19.71	14	18.92	3	5.77	70	17.72
17.0 to 20.9 cents	36	13.38	25	33.78	3.	5.77	64	16.20
21.0 to 24.9 cents	24	8.92	7	9.46	5	9.61	36	9.11
25.0 to 29.9 cents	32	11.90	9	12.16	8	15.38	49	12.41
30.0 to 34.9 cents	25	9.29	6	8.11	10	19.23	41	10.38
35.0 to 39.9 cents	27	10.04	5	6.76	9	17.31	41	10.38
40.0 to 44.9 cents	25	9.29	-	-	9	17.31	34	8.61
45.0 to 49.9 cents	18	6.69	-	-	2	3.85	20	5.06
50.0 to 59.9 cents	12	4.46	2	2.70	3	5.77	17	4.30
60.0 to 69.9 cents	6	2.23	-	-	-	-	6	1.52
70.0 to 79.9 cents	5	1.86	-	-	-	-	5	1.27
80.0 to 89.9 cents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL NUMBER OF MILL EMPLOYEES	269	100	74	100	52	100.	395	100.00
	Med. 26.9		Med. 19.7		Med. 32.0		Med. 25.0	

RAILROAD-COMMERCIAL LIMITED

DISTRIBUTION OF MALE MILL EMPLOYEES ACCORDING TO HOURLY RANKINGS.

1 9 5 6

RANKINGS	MONTREAL MILL No.	%	GOATIOOOK MILL No.	%	ST. JOHNS MILL No.	%	TOTAL MILL No.	%
Less than 10 cents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.0 to 12.4 cents	6	2.25	6	8.11	-	-	12	3.04
12.5 to 16.9 cents	52	19.71	14	18.92	3	5.77	70	17.72
17.0 to 20.9 cents	36	13.64	26	35.13	3.	5.77	64	16.20
21.0 to 24.9 cents	24	9.09	7	9.46	3	5.81	36	9.11
25.0 to 29.9 cents	32	11.90	9	12.16	18	34.58	49	12.41
30.0 to 34.9 cents	25	9.09	6	8.11	10	19.23	41	10.38
35.0 to 39.9 cents	27	10.04	5	6.76	9	17.31	41	10.38
40.0 to 44.9 cents	23	8.89	-	-	9	17.31	34	8.61
45.0 to 49.9 cents	18	6.69	-	-	2	3.85	20	5.06
50.0 to 59.9 cents	12	4.46	2	2.70	3	5.77	17	4.30
60.0 to 69.9 cents	6	2.23	-	-	-	-	6	1.52
70.0 to 79.9 cents	5	1.86	-	-	-	-	5	1.27
80.0 to 89.9 cents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL NUMBER OF MILL EMPLOYEES	269	100	74	100	52	100.	395	100.00
	Mod.		Med.		Med.		Med.	
	26.9		19.7		32.0		25.0	

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DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE MILL EMPLOYEES BY HOURLY EARNINGS, 1936
BELDING-CORTICELLI CO. LIMITED.

(Cumulative Percentages)

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS	MONTREAL MILL.	COATICOOK MILL.	ST. JOHNS MILL	TOTAL ALL MILLS
Less than 10 cents	-	-	-	-
10.0 cents to 12.4 cents	-	2.11	-	.38
12.5 " " 16.9 "	12.00	5.27	19.15	13.33
17.0 " " 20.9 "	21.60	32.64	54.26	35.09
21.0 " " 24.9 "	42.80	81.06	88.30	65.67
25.0 " " 29.9 "	88.40	100.00	98.94	94.19
30.0 " " 34.9 "	98.00		-	98.69
35.0 " " 39.9 "	99.60		99.47	99.63
40.0 " " 44.9 "	100.00		100.00	100.00
45.0 " " 49.9 "				
50.0 " " 59.9 "				
60.0 " " 69.9 "				
70.0 " " 79.9 "				
80.0 " " 89.9 "				
90.0 " " 99.9 "				
100.0 and over				
	A.H.E. 24.50	A.H.E. 21.27	A.H.E. 20.21	A.H.E. 22.28

DISTRIBUTION OF FAMILY INCOMES IN HUNTER MOUNTAIN, 1938
BY TOWNSHIP AND BY COUNTY.

(Compiled from records)

| LAND | | |

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DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE MILL EMPLOYEES BY HOURLY EARNINGS, 1936
BELDING-CORTICELLI CO. LIMITED

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS	MONTREAL MILL Number	%	COATICOOK MILL Number	%	ST.JOHNS MILL Number	%	ALL MILLS Number	%
Less than 10 cents	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.0 cents to 12.4 cents	-	-	2	2.11	-	-	2	.38
12.5 " " 16.9 "	30	12.00	3	3.16	36	19.15	69	12.95
17.0 " " 20.9 "	24	9.60	26	27.37	66	35.11	116	21.76
21.0 " " 24.9 "	53	21.20	46	48.42	64	34.04	163	30.58
25.0 " " 29.9 "	114	45.60	18	18.94	20	10.64	152	28.52
30.0 " " 34.9 "	24	9.60	-	-	-	-	24	4.50
35.0 " " 39.9 "	4	1.60	-	-	1	.53	5	.94
40.0 " " 44.9 "	1	.40	-	-	1	.53	2	.37
45.0 " " 49.9 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
50.0 " " 59.9 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
60.0 " " 69.9 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
70.0 " " 79.9 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
80.0 " " 89.9 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
90.0 " " 99.9 "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100.0 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	250	100.00	95	100.00	188	100.00	533	100.00
		Med. 25.00		Med. 21.00		Med. 20.60		Med. 22.10

DISTRIBUTION OF MEMPHIS MILK EMPLOYEES BY HOURLY EARNINGS, 1938

METROPOLITAN CONSULTING CO., PITTSBURGH

AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS	ALL MILLS		BOTTLING MILK		COMPANY MILK			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
Less than 10 cents	-	-	-	-	-	-		
10 cents but less than 15 cents	1	.38	1	.38	-	-		
15 " " 20 "	2	.76	2	.76	-	-		
20 " " 25 "	2	.76	2	.76	-	-		
25 " " 30 "	4	1.52	4	1.52	-	-		
30 " " 35 "	4	1.52	4	1.52	-	-		
35 " " 40 "	8	3.03	8	3.03	-	-		
40 " " 45 "	8	3.03	8	3.03	-	-		
45 " " 50 "	8	3.03	8	3.03	-	-		
50 " " 55 "	8	3.03	8	3.03	-	-		
55 " " 60 "	8	3.03	8	3.03	-	-		
60 " " 65 "	8	3.03	8	3.03	-	-		
65 " " 70 "	8	3.03	8	3.03	-	-		
70 " " 75 "	8	3.03	8	3.03	-	-		
75 " " 80 "	8	3.03	8	3.03	-	-		
80 " " 85 "	8	3.03	8	3.03	-	-		
85 " " 90 "	8	3.03	8	3.03	-	-		
90 " " 95 "	8	3.03	8	3.03	-	-		
95 " " 100 "	8	3.03	8	3.03	-	-		
100 cents and over	8	3.03	8	3.03	-	-		
Total	264	100.00	264	100.00	-	-		
Median	87.5 cents		87.5 cents		-			
Mean	82.8 cents		82.8 cents		-			

549

DISTRIBUTION OF MALE EMPLOYEES ACCORDING TO EARNINGS
IN PAY-PERIOD - (TWO WEEKS IN TWO WEEKS)

BELDING-CORTICELLI CO. LIMITED

(Cumulative Percenage)

EARNINGS	MONTREAL MILL	COATICOOK MILL	ST.JOHNS MILL	TOTAL
Less than $ 6.00	-	1.37	-	.27
$6.00 to 6.99	-	-	-	-
7.00 " 7.99	-	-	-	-
8.00 " 8.99	-	4.11	-	.82
9.00 " 9.99	1.24	5.48	-	1.91
10.00 " 10.99	4.56	6.85	1.92	4.64
11.00 " 11.99	10.78	-	-	8.74
12.00 " 12.99	15.76	9.59	-	12.57
13.00 " 13.99	20.74	15.07	3.84	17.22
14.00 " 15.99	29.04	20.55	5.76	24.05
16.00 " 17.99	32.78	26.05	-	27.60
18.00 " 19.99	37.76	38.36	-	33.34
20.00 " 21.99	42.74	54.80	9.61	40.44
22.00 " 24.99	51.04	71.24	19.23	50.55
25.00 " 29.99	64.73	78.08	23.08	61.48
30.00 " 34.99	73.86	87.67	38.46	71.59
35.00 " 39.99	78.84	91.78	59.61	78.69
40.00 " 49.99	83.82	97.26	86.53	86.89
50.00 " 59.99	92.12	-	96.15	93.72
60.00 " 69.99	97.10	100.00	100.00	98.09
70.00 " 79.99	99.16			99.46
80.00 " 89.99	99.58			99.73
90.00 " 99.99	-			-
100.00 and over	100.00			100.00

| | | |

SILK

DISTRIBUTION OF MALE EMPLOYEES ACCORDING TO EARNINGS IN PAY-PERIOD - (TWO WEEKS IN TWO WEEKS)

BELDING-CORTICELLI CO. LIMITED

EARNINGS	MONTREAL MILL		COATICOOK MILL		ST.JOHNS MILL		TOTAL ALL MILLS	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Less than $ 6.00	-	-	1	1.37	-	-	1	.27
$6.00 to 6.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.00 " 7.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.00 " 8.99	-	-	2	2.74	-	-	2	.55
9.00 " 9.99	3	1.24	1	1.37	-	-	4	1.09
10.00 " 10.99	8	3.32	1	1.37	1	1.92	10	2.73
11.00 " 11.99	15	6.22	-	-	-	-	15	4.10
12.00 " 12.99	12	4.98	2	2.74	-	-	14	3.83
13.00 " 13.99	12	4.98	4	5.48	1	1.92	17	4.65
14.00 " 15.99	20	8.30	4	5.48	1	1.92	25	6.83
16.00 " 17.99	9	3.74	4	5.48	-	-	13	3.55
18.00 " 19.99	12	4.98	9	12.33	-	-	21	5.74
20.00 " 21.99	12	4.98	12	16.44	2	3.85	26	7.10
22.00 " 24.99	20	8.30	12	16.44	5	9.62	37	10.11
25.00 " 29.99	33	13.69	5	6.84	2	3.85	40	10.93
30.00 " 34.99	22	9.13	7	9.59	8	15.38	37	10.11
35.00 " 39.99	12	4.98	3	4.11	11	21.15	26	7.10
40.00 " 49.99	12	4.98	4	5.48	14	26.92	30	8.20
50.00 " 59.99	20	8.30	-	-	5	9.62	25	6.83
60.00 " 69.99	12	4.98	2	2.74	2	3.85	16	4.37
70.00 " 79.99	5	2.06	-	-	-	-	5	1.37
80.00 " 89.99	1	.42	-	-	-	-	1	.27
90.00 " 99.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100.00 and over	1	.42	-	-	-	-	1	.27
TOTAL	241	100.00	73	100.00	52	100.00	366	100.00

DISTRIBUTION OF MEN'S EMPLOYERS ACCORDING TO EARNINGS
IN PAY-PERIOD - (TWO WEEKS IN TWO WEEKS)

BERLING-CORTICELLI CO., LIMITED

EARNINGS	MONTREAL MILL		COATICOOK MILL		ST.JOHNS MILL		ALL MILLS TOTAL	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Less than $ 6.00	-	-	1	1.37	-	-	1	.37
$6.00 to 6.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.00 " 7.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8.00 " 8.99	-	-	2	2.74	-	-	2	.85
9.00 " 9.99	3	1.84	1	1.37	-	-	4	1.09
10.00 " 10.99	8	3.38	1	1.37	1	1.92	10	2.73
11.00 " 11.99	15	6.32	-	-	-	-	15	4.10
12.00 " 12.99	12	4.98	2	2.74	-	-	14	3.82
13.00 " 13.99	15	4.98	4	5.48	1	1.92	17	4.65
14.00 " 15.99	20	8.30	4	5.48	1	1.92	25	6.83
16.00 " 17.99	9	3.74	4	5.48	-	-	13	3.55
18.00 " 19.99	15	4.98	6	12.33	-	-	21	5.74
20.00 " 21.99	15	4.98	12	16.44	2	3.85	29	7.10
18.00 " 24.99	20	8.30	12	16.44	5	9.62	37	10.11
25.00 " 29.99	25	15.69	5	6.84	2	3.85	40	10.93
30.00 " 34.99	22	9.13	7	9.59	8	15.38	37	10.11
35.00 " 39.99	15	4.98	5	6.84	11	21.15	25	7.10
40.00 " 49.99	15	4.98	4	5.48	14	26.92	30	8.20
50.00 " 59.99	20	8.30	-	-	5	9.62	25	6.83
60.00 " 69.99	12	4.98	2	2.74	2	3.85	16	4.37
70.00 " 79.99	5	2.06	-	-	-	-	5	1.37
80.00 " 89.99	1	.42	-	-	-	-	1	.27
90.00 " 99.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
100.00 and over	1	.42	-	-	-	-	1	.27
TOTAL	241	100.00	73	100.00	52	100.00	366	100.00

DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES ACCORDING TO EARNINGS IN PAY-PERIOD (TWO WEEKS IN TWO WEEKS)

BELDING-CORTICELLI CO.LIMITED

(Cumulative Percentage)

EARNINGS	MONTREAL MILL	COATICOOK MILL	ST.JOHNS MILL	ALL MILLS
Less than $ 6.00	-	-	.53	.20
$6.00 to 6.99	-	-	-	-
7.00 " 7.99	-	-	1.06	.40
8.00 " 8.99	-	2.47	-	.80
9.00 " 9.99	.43	-	1.59	1.20
10.00 " 10.99	.86	3.70	2.12	1.80
11.00 " 11.99	3.86	-	4.25	3.99
12.00 " 12.99	6.44	4.93	9.04	7.18
13.00 " 13.99	9.87	8.63	17.55	12.56
14.00 " 15.99	17.59	14.80	25.00	19.93
16.00 " 17.99	26.60	28.38	35.11	30.09
18.00 " 19.99	41.19	46.91	54.26	47.02
20.00 " 21.99	53.21	64.19	69.69	61.16
22.00 " 24.99	79.39	82.72	86.71	82.67
25.00 " 29.99	97.42	100.00	98.41	98.21
30.00 " 34.99	99.57		98.94	99.40
35.00 " 39.99	-		99.47	99.60
40.00 " 49.99	100.00		100.00	100.00

DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES ACCORDING TO MARRIAGE
BY PAY-BRACKET (TWO MARKS IN TWO MARKS)

BUILDING-CONSTRUCTION OF CLOTHING

(Compulsive Personnel)

40.00	=	45.00	100.00	-	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
35.00	=	40.00	95.45	100.00	95.45	95.45	95.45	95.45	95.45	95.45	95.45
30.00	=	35.00	90.91	95.45	90.91	90.91	90.91	90.91	90.91	90.91	90.91
25.00	=	30.00	86.36	90.91	86.36	86.36	86.36	86.36	86.36	86.36	86.36
20.00	=	25.00	81.82	86.36	81.82	81.82	81.82	81.82	81.82	81.82	81.82
18.00	=	20.00	77.27	81.82	77.27	77.27	77.27	77.27	77.27	77.27	77.27
16.00	=	18.00	72.73	77.27	72.73	72.73	72.73	72.73	72.73	72.73	72.73
14.00	=	16.00	68.18	72.73	68.18	68.18	68.18	68.18	68.18	68.18	68.18
12.00	=	14.00	63.64	68.18	63.64	63.64	63.64	63.64	63.64	63.64	63.64
10.00	=	12.00	59.09	63.64	59.09	59.09	59.09	59.09	59.09	59.09	59.09
8.00	=	10.00	54.55	59.09	54.55	54.55	54.55	54.55	54.55	54.55	54.55
7.00	=	8.00	50.00	54.55	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00
6.00	=	7.00	45.45	50.00	45.45	45.45	45.45	45.45	45.45	45.45	45.45
Less than 6.00			40.91	45.45	40.91	40.91	40.91	40.91	40.91	40.91	40.91
			100.00	-	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
			-	40.91	59.09	59.09	59.09	59.09	59.09	59.09	59.09
			-	-	40.91	40.91	40.91	40.91	40.91	40.91	40.91
			-	-	-	40.91	40.91	40.91	40.91	40.91	40.91
			-	-	-	-	40.91	40.91	40.91	40.91	40.91
			-	-	-	-	-	40.91	40.91	40.91	40.91
			-	-	-	-	-	-	40.91	40.91	40.91
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.91	40.91
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.91
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

DISTRIBUTION OF FEMALE EMPLOYEES ACCORDING TO EARNINGS IN PAY-PERIOD (TWO WEEKS IN TWO WEEKS)

BELDING-CORTICELLI CO. LIMITED

EARNINGS	MONTREAL MILL		COATICOOK MILL		ST. JOHNS MILL		TOTAL ALL MILLS	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Less than $ 6.00	-	-	-	-	1	.53	1	.20
$6.00 to 6.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.00 " 7.99	-	-	-	-	1	.53	1	.20
8.00 " 8.99	-	-	2	2.47	-	-	2	.40
9.00 " 9.99	1	.43	-	-	1	.53	2	.40
10.00 " 10.99	1.	.43	1	1.23	1	.53	3	.60
11.00 " 11.99	7	3.00	-	-	4	2.13	11	2.19
12.00 " 12.99	6	2.58	1	1.23	9	4.79	16	3.19
13.00 " 13.99	8	3.43	3	3.70	16	8.51	27	5.38
14.00 " 15.99	18	7.72	5	6.17	14	7.45	37	7.37
16.00 " 17.99	21	9.01	11	13.58	19	10.11	51	10.16
18.00 " 19.99	34	14.59	15	18.53	36	19.15	85	16.93
20.00 " 21.99	28	12.02	14	17.28	29	15.43	71	14.14
22.00 " 24.99	61	26.18	15	18.53	32	17.02	108	21.51
25.00 " 29.99	42	18.03	14	17.28	22	11.70	78	15.54
30.00 " 34.99	5	2.15	-	-	1	.53	6	1.19
35.00 " 39.99	-	-	-	-	1	.53	1	.20
40.00 " 49.99	1	.43	-	-	1	.53	2	.40
50.00 " 59.99	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	233	100.00	81	100.00	188	100.00	502	100.00

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL FAMILY INCOME ACCORDING TO RACE AND TENURE
IN DAY-DESTON (TWO RACES IN 200 FAMILIES)

DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL FAMILY INCOME ACCORDING TO RACE AND TENURE
IN DAY-DESTON (TWO RACES IN 200 FAMILIES)

TOTAL INCOME	TOTAL Number	TOTAL %	NEGRO Number	NEGRO %	CONFEDERATE Number	CONFEDERATE %	HOME OWNED FREE AND CLEAR Number	HOME OWNED FREE AND CLEAR %	HOME OWNED WITH MORTGAGE Number	HOME OWNED WITH MORTGAGE %	RENTED Number	RENTED %
Under $1,000	14	7.0	9	9.0	5	5.0	1	2.5	1	4.2	12	8.0
$1,000 to $1,999	18	9.0	12	12.0	6	6.0	2	5.0	2	8.3	14	9.3
$2,000 to $2,999	22	11.0	15	15.0	7	7.0	3	7.5	3	12.5	16	10.7
$3,000 to $3,999	24	12.0	16	16.0	8	8.0	4	10.0	4	16.7	16	10.7
$4,000 to $4,999	26	13.0	17	17.0	9	9.0	5	12.5	5	20.8	16	10.7
$5,000 to $5,999	20	10.0	13	13.0	7	7.0	4	10.0	4	16.7	12	8.0
$6,000 to $6,999	16	8.0	10	10.0	6	6.0	4	10.0	3	12.5	9	6.0
$7,000 to $7,999	12	6.0	6	6.0	6	6.0	3	7.5	2	8.3	7	4.7
$8,000 to $8,999	10	5.0	5	5.0	5	5.0	3	7.5	1	4.2	6	4.0
$9,000 to $9,999	8	4.0	4	4.0	4	4.0	3	7.5	1	4.2	4	2.7
$10,000 and over	30	15.0	13	13.0	17	17.0	5	12.5	2	8.3	23	15.3
TOTAL	200	100.00	120	100.00	80	100.00	40	100.00	24	100.00	150	100.00

X

FILE: YARN - MACHINE KNITTING - MEMOS

573

January 23rd, 1936.

Dear Sir:

Machine Knitting Yarn.

Attached is a memo. on the above for your information, revised to date.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary.

To:

Guelph Carpet & Worsted Spinning Mills	H. Quarmby
Newlands & Co. Ltd.	W. G. Watson
Patons & Baldwins Ltd.	J. S. Bullimore
Toronto Carpet Mfg. Co.	V. A. Osborne
Maitland Spinning Mills	W. A. Mee
Monarch Knitting Co.	J. A. Burns
(Regent Knitting Mills (2)	C. G. deTonnancour)

Yarns - Machine Knitting - Memos.

573

January 23rd, 1936.

EFFECTIVE FROM JANUARY 21ST, 1936.

(1) WEAVING YARNS: Open.

(2) REGULAR LIST:

	Basis 2/16s Grease	Basis 2/16s Dyed
46s	.68	.78
48s	.71	.83
50s	.75	.90
56s	.90	1.05
58s	1.05	1.20
60s	1.15	1.30
64s	1.25	1.40

1 cent per count extra for every number finer than 16s.

1 cent per count less for every number below 16s but only to 11s - 11s and thicker same price.

Heather mixtures 500 lbs. or more per shade same price as solid colors; less than 500 lbs. per shade 5 cents per lb. extra.

Slub dyed in oil 3 cents per lb. less than dyed price.

CONING CHARGES.

Plied Yarns:

All counts up to 2/24	-	3 cents.
2/25 to 2/35	-	5 cents.
2/36 to 2/45	-	8 cents.

Singles:

Up to and including 12s	-	3 cents.
above 12s to 17-1/2's	-	5 cents.
above 17-1/2's	-	8 cents.

(3) HOSIERY YARNS:

Slub dyed in oil in skeins or on cones, 46's 2 and 3 fold 8's to 12½'s, 68¢, over 12½'s, 1 cent up per count ignoring the ½ count in the 12½'s.

Singles up to 6's same price as 2 and 3 fold 8's to 12½'s, above that 3¢ per lb., extra for coning.

Clean scoured yarns plus 5¢.

No price for any quality below 68¢.

Spread for higher qualities shall be the same as on regular list; 48's add 7¢ per lb.; 50's add 17¢ per lb.

Cones charged 1¢ each, returnable charges paid by customer.

All prices F.O.B. Mill.

Packing free.

574

January 21st, 1936.

MACHINE KNITTING YARN.

Regular yarn prices to be increased by 5¢ per lb. as at today's date.

Hosiery yarn prices to be increased by 3¢ per lb. as at today's date.

FILE: CLOTH - BLUE & GREY SERGE INVESTIGATION (WOOL)

575

HIELD BROTHERS LIMITED LETTERHEAD

Kingston, Feb.15,1933.

Major D. Hallam,
Can.Woollen & Knit Goods Mfgrs. Ass.,
350 Bay St.,
TORONTO.

Dear Major Hallam,-

With reference to stablizing the prices of grey mixture serges.

I was very sorry that I was unable to attend the latter part of the meeting last Friday owing to a previous very important engagement, but before leaving the meeting I had intimated to those present that I would be willing to enter some form of co-operation on the prices we would quote on the grey mixtures, but I did not have an opportunity of stating what I considered should be the minimum price.

I want you to realize the difficulty of my position. Where any definite alteration of policy is concerned you will readily realize that although I am the Resident Managing Director of Hield Brothers, Kingston, I am nevertheless a servant of a public company and any drastic alteration of an already laid-down policy must be referred to Head Office.

I am extremely keen to work in with other Canadian manufacturers and I do feel that at most of the meetings we have held, that I have given the imporession of not wanting to work "hand and glove" with the others.

I can assure you that this is very far from my thoughts indeed, and on my own responsibility without referring the matter to England I have agreed to enter into a price proposition in the mixtures. You will understand that I will have to report this to my Head Office and they may instruct me to withdraw my agreement, in which case I shall have no option but to do so.

I herewith confirm my wire of yesterday's date reading as follows:-

"IF DOMINION AND DUPONT WILL ADVANCE PRICES WOOLLEN WEFT GREY SERGE TO 1.45 AND RENFREW WOOLLENS AND LEACH ADVANCE THEIR CLOTHS TO 1.45 AM PREPARED AGREE PRICES TELEPHONED. SUBJECT NO OTHER CLOTHS COMING ON MARKET."

Incidentally for your information I might state that I have been informed that Renfrew and Leach are asking and getting $1.30 for their 13/14 oz. but in instances have booked business at $1.25.

Also I want to put on record that I do not agree with the minimum price, much as I should like to be able to sell my 60's quality 15/16 oz. at $1.65. I think with bad trading conditions such as we are faced with today, these prices are too high and I think it should be $1.60.

With regard to 13/14 oz. 60's quality, $1.45 price is reasonable.

As a 64's quality up to 16/17 ozs. does not affect me I shall refrain from comment on these. There again they are higher than I think they should be with present-day conditions.

When we come to the 17/18 ozs. 64's quality, the price of $1.90 seems reasonable, but the sale is so small as far as we are concerned that even if it was put up to $2.00 I would be in agreement on that price.

Yoursvery truly,

Sgd. R. H. Heild

Director.

FILE: RAW MATERIAL PRICES, COSTS, REPLACEMENT VALUES (WOOL)

576

YORK KNITTING MILLS LIMITED.

Toronto. Jan. 11, 1934.

Major Hallam,
c/o Canadian Woollen & Knit Goods Ass'n.,
350 Bay St.,
TORONTO.

Dear Major:

There have been substantial increases in the costs of raw materials and those I have in mind are Cotton and Wool.

I think it would be good business to get some of the manufacturers together to decide on what bases they will figure Cotton, Wool or Worsted Yarns into costs regardless of what the eventual selling prices are to be. It seems to me that in this way manufacturers will realize what they will need to pay for replacement. A few may have some low priced raw materials and are willing to accept orders at prices below replacement. This only disturbs the market and puts off the day of reckoning.

I would like to discuss this matter with you at your convenience.

Yours truly,

Sgd. J. D. Woods.

FILE: RAW MATERIAL PRICES, COSTS, REPLACEMENT VALUES (WOOL)

378

HERBERT HOSIERY MILLS OF CANADA LIMITED
LETTERHEAD.

Toronto, Jan.23,1934.

Canadian Woollen & Knit Goods Mfrs. Assen.,
350 Bay St.,
Toronto, Ont.

Attn. Major Douglas Hallam

Dear Major:-

Referring to your circular pamphlet dated 22nd instand and entitled:

"Raw Material Prices,
Costs,
Replacement Values."

We agree with the principle outlined thoroughly, but from the experience which we have gone through during the past Summer in an effort to arrive somewhere regarding the prices of children's socks and anklets for the coming season, you can readily understand that we are not sold on the idea that the mills generally would follow out any such plan. In other words, if we were to adopt the idea, we would undoubtedly find ourselves trying to sell high priced goods against a lot of other fellows who did not absorb the idea, and we should find ourselves shy of business while the other fellow was running away with it all. In other words, it looks to us as though we must all market our merchandise on a basis of the average cost of our yarns and contracts, after which we must raise our prices according to replacement costs of material. Those who are fortunate enough to have anticipated the rise in the market will be able to hold their prices longer than the fellow who did not. This frankly appears to us to be the only way that we can safely approach the Fall market.

We are mindful also of the fact that there is practically no increase in consumer purchasing power at this time, and we reather fancy that it would be a difficult matter to put across any considerable increase in price at this time.

We would be glad to learn the re-action you get from this circular letter, because we stand ready at all times to co-operate in maintaining a steady market.

Yours very truly,

Sgd. E. H. Kinsell.

Managing Director.

FILE: RAW MATERIAL PRICES, COSTS, REPLACEMENTS VALUES (WOOL) 379

NEWLANDS & CO. LIMITED.

Galt, Jan. 24, 1934.

Major Hallam,
Canadian Woollen & Knit Goods Mfrs. Assoc.,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Major:- Re Raw Material Circular

This is an excellent piece of work. You are to be congratulated on getting out just such a bulletin, as it will be of not only interest but value to many of your members.

We realize, and have for some time, just what the existing situation means - and believe that we have taken care of it to a decided degree - but many of our customers who are small knitters and cutters up, will use every effort to meet the views of large buyers by endeavoring to get as close to last year's prices as possible, which is ruinous.

If just such propaganda as contained in your circular were sent out to all trades it would certainly bring home to them a matter which deserves serious consideration in the conduct of any business.

Yours very truly,

Sgd. George A. Dobbie.

FILE: RAW MATERIAL PRICES, COSTS, REPLACEMENT VALUES (WOOL)

380

DOMINION WOOLLENS & WORSTEDS LIMITED
LETTERHEAD.

Peterborough, Ont.
Jan. 26th, 1934.

Major Douglas Hallam,
Canadian Woollen & Knit Goods Assoc.,
350 Bay St.,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Sir,

The writer acknowledges receipt of your circular of the 22nd inst., relative to raw material prices and replacement values which was received during his absence.

This mill would like to place on record, its appreciation of the information which you have disseminated and which undoubtedly should produce some effective results.

We are firmly of the opinion that information of this character, issued from time to time, will undoubtedly have a tendency towards bringing about a more desirable merchandising situation.

With kindest regards,

Yours very truly,

DOMINION WOOLLENS & WORSTEDS LTD.

Sgd. D. G. H. McLeod.

Bonner-Worth Mills.

FILE: CLOTH - TERMS (WOOL)

581

CANADIAN WOOLLEN & KNIT GOODS MANUFACTURERS ASSOC.

LETTERHEAD.

March 6th, 1934.

Dear Sirs: Cloth - Terms of Sale.

We are advised that pressure is being brought to bear on mills to sell cloth other than F.O.B. Mill - for example to sell F.O.B. Montreal or F.O.B. Toronto.

If this practice were started, it would be a very serious thing for the mills and we would be obliged if you would advise us by return:

(a) What your present practice is.

(b) That you will agree not to sell otherwise than F.O.B. Mill.

Yours faithfully,

Douglas Hallam

Secretary.

CANADIAN WOOLLEN & KNIT GOODS
MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

350 BAY STREET, TORONTO

Sec'y-Treas., DOUGLAS HALLAM

552

March 12th, 1934.

Dear Sirs: F.O.B. Mill - Cloth.

The following mills state that their terms are F.O.B. Mill and that they have no intention of selling in any other way:

Acme Glove Works	Humphrey
Ayres	Oxford
Barrymore	Paris Wincey
Bates & Innes	Pattinson
Bird	Paton
Brooks	Penmans
Canada Hair Cloth	Renfrew Woollens
Dominion	Rosamond
Dupont	Slingsby
Hield	Tayside
Horn Bros.	Warwick

Three mills stated that in the past they have had one or two cases where they sold other than F.O.B. Mill but that they would not do so in future.

Yours faithfully,

Douglas Hallam

Secretary.

FILE: CLOTH - TERMS (WOOL)

583

RENFREW WOOLLEN MILLS LETTERHEAD.

Renfrew, Oct. 10, 1934.

Canadian Woollen & Knit Goods Manufacturers Association,
350 Bay St.,
Toronto, Ontario.

ATTENTION: Mr. Douglas Hallam

Gentlemen:

In connection with terms which the various mills give the trade, namely, the regular "2% 10 days", I wonder if it would not be possible to get all the mills to agree to work on a "net 30 day" basis? On checking over our discounts for last year, I find that discounts taken by the customers, were tremendous, and the mills might just as well have this 2% as give it to the customer, providing that all agree to sell on a "net 30 day" basis.

Now would be an excellent time for the following mills to line up and agree to this proposition:

Slingsby,
Barrymore,
Paton,
Brook,
Rosamond,
Pattinson
Renfrew and any others that you think would line up to this suggestion.

Yours very truly,

RENFREW WOOLLEN MILLS

SGD. J. J. Southern.

Gen.Mgr.

FILE: CLOTH - TERMS (WOOL)

384

CANADIAN WOOLLEN & KNIT GOODS MANUFACTURERS
ASSOCIATION LETTERHEAD

December 3rd, 1934.

Mr. H. Barrett,
Dominion Woollens & Worsteds Ltd.,
Toronto.

Dear Sir: Terms to the Trade.
Cloth.

It has been suggested at various times that the terms for cloth could be set at "net 30 days" instead of longer.

One mill has discussed the matter with their customers and, with two exceptions, their customers would raise no objections. This mill has also discussed the matter with some other mills and have found they were willing to sell on this basis.

I would be obliged if you would advise me of your stand in this matter.

Yours faithfully,

Douglas Hallam,

Secretary.

CANADIAN WOOLLEN & KNIT GOODS MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

350 BAY STREET, TORONTO

Sec'y-Treas., DOUGLAS HALLAM

Cloth - Terms

386

April 5th, 1935.

Dear Sir:

You might let me have your comments on the following letter from one of the cloth mills:

"I believe the established practice amongst the woollen and worsted mills, with regard to terms, is to date as from the 25th of each month.

"There appears to be an attempt from several customers to get goods delivered earlier than the 25th, even as far back as the 18th, and still dated as the first of the following month.

"I believe that it sometimes happens that a mill will have ready pieces which are ordered for delivery on the 25th, earlier than that date, and for their own convenience will ship them, dating the invoice the 25th. This practice may be a convenience at times but is certainly tending to break down the rule that goods delivered before the 25th are listed for payment one month earlier than goods delivered on the 25th and after.

"I would be glad if you would bring this to the attention of the various mills."

Yours faithfully,

Douglas Hallam

Secretary.

DH/MC

CANADIAN WOOLLEN & KNIT GOODS MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

350 BAY STREET, TORONTO

Sec'y-Treas., DOUGLAS HALLAM

May 3rd, 1935.

TERMS AND DATING

An enquiry was made from woollen and worsted cloth mills in regard to dating. Following is a summary of a reply from ten mills:

Mill.	Date.	
1.	25th.	Resists pressure to ship goods before 25th, and date invoice 25th.
2.	25th.	Very occasionally ship before 25th, if suits own convenience, but do not make practice of it.
3.	East 25th West 20th.	Has had pressure brought. Feels that concerted action should be taken.
4.	25th	Believe no commission should be granted.
5.	25th.	Have had very few requests for modification.
6.	Ontario & East, 25th. Manitoba & West 20th.	
7.	25th.	Have consistently refused modification.
8.	East 25th, Winnipeg & West 15th.	
9.	East 25th, Winnipeg & West 15th.	Favours policy to adhere; have only modified in remote cases.
10.	25th.	Have occasionally modified in special cases but never more than a week.

Mills reporting in alphabetical order:

Ayres
Barrymore
Dominion
Dupont
Humphrey
Oxford
Paton
Penman's
Slingsby
Tayside.

FILE: YARN - HAND KNITTING (BALLED) BALL YARN PRICE LISTS (WOOL)

587

THE GUELPH CARPET & WORSTED SPINNING MILLS

LETTER HEAD.

Guelph, Jan. 15, 1935.

Major D. Hallam,
Canadian Woollen & Knit Goods Mfrs. Assoc.,
TORONTO.

Dear Major Hallam:

Replying to your esteemed letter of the 11th inst., we are giving you herewith price lists of the hand knitting yarns we make, along with the quality of top used in each line, and the prices both for the retail and wholesale trades.

	Top Quality	Wholesale Price	Retail Price
Scotch Fingering - Skeins	46s	$ .75	$ .82½
Nymph - Balls	56s	1.45	1.60
Fingering - "	60s	1.70	1.80
Andalusian - "	64s	2.00	2.25

We hardly think this information will cover the point you have in mind, and we would suggest that every manufacturer be asked to send to your office a sample of every quality they make, with a number attached to each sample, and then a committee of two members should be appointed to examine the types and determine the quality of top in each type. By doing this the criticism that some manufacturers are actually making yarns from a finer quality of top than the brand calls for, could be readily checked.

Yours very truly,

Sgd. H. Quarmby.

FILE: CLOTH - TERMS (WOOL)

-585

COPY.

June 27th, 1935.

Mr. F. Johnson,
Johnson Woollen Mills,
Waterville, Quebec.

Dear Mr. Johnson:

In reply to your letter regarding terms.

The mills are agreed that it is not good policy to deliver cloth to customers, so that all prices are F.O.B. Mill. This matter has been discussed from time to time over the last two years, and although occasionly demands are made by customers, we do not think the practice of delivering cloth has gained any headway.

The general terms in the cloth mills for selling is 2%, 10 days, 1st following, with the date change on the 25th. For example, these are the terms given by Ayres, Dominion, Slingsby, Penmans, Barrymore, Paton, St.Johns, etc.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary.

FILE: UNDERWEAR - FLEECE SLEEPERS - MEMOS (WOOL)

589

J. R. MOODIE COMPANY LIMITED

LETTERHEAD.

December 14, 1935.

The Canadian Woollen and Knit Goods Assn.,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Sirs:

Will you kindly have the following notice sent out to Zimmerknit's, Penman's and Mr. A. W. Dodds, reading as follows:

With reference to children's fleece lined sleepers for Fall 1936, arrangements have been completed whereby this line will be listed at the following prices. The sleeper is made on a basis of 5¾ lbs. for size 5 and is sold in sizes 1 to 6 at the prices mentioned.

Plain garment without pocket, $5.70 per dozen.

Garment with pocket or with pocket and transfer on same, $5.90 per dozen.

These goods are as a rule, boxed ½ dozens, but if wanted papered in one dozens, no change in these prices is to be made.

Yours truly,

Sgd. J. M.

James Moodie.

FILE:- TARIFF: SURVEY OF VIEWS OF SILK INDUSTRY 1930.

LETTERHEAD OF CARL STOHN OF CANADA LIMITED, GRANBY, P.Q.,
EXTRACT from letter dated August 4, 1930, from C. F. Stohn,
to The Silk Association of Canada, Toronto.

"We would be in favour of having the tariff on woven novelty materials increased to such an extent that, regardless of the low prices being quoted by U. S. firms, it would not be advantageous for Canadian firms to purchase their materials . Should we be favoured with a tariff sufficiently high to obstruct importations of this nature from the United States, we in turn would willingly lower our prices to the Canadian consumer rather than take advantage of the added duty. We feel that we would be justified in making such a demand of the Tariff Department as our line in very comprehensive and is adapted to meet the demands of the retail stores and interior decorators. For information re our merchandise, we would refer you to the Drapery Department of the Robert Simpson Company, of Toronto, and the T. E. Eaton Company, Toronto, as well."

Carl Stohn Brief
Nov. 20th, 1930

5935

CARL STOHN OF CANADA, LIMITED

Granby, Quebec.

December 12, 1930.

Attention Mr. Douglas Hallam,

Silk Association of Canada,
350 Bay Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Hallam:

I am enclosing copy of our Petition which you requested. I would appreciate very much your keeping this entirely confidential as far as our opposition is concerned.

Thanking you, and with kindest regards,

I am

Yours truly,

CARL STOHN OF CANADA, LIMITED

(sgd.) C.Stohn

CFS:AFM

Encl.

595

Granby, Quebec, November 20, 1930.

PETITION made by Carl Stohn of Canada, Limited, of Granby, Quebec, November 20, 1930, in opposition to Petition by cotton yarn manufacturers asking for the imposition of a duty on yarns - 40/2 count and finer.

The submission of this Petition is based upon reasons that are both technical and ethical. We believe the technical reasons can be explained with sufficient clarity so that without knowledge of the spinning and weaving industries, one can readily see the justice of our contention; and the ethical questions can be readily appreciated by any business executive.

A general description of our products and the manufacturing methods follows:

We produce the following classes of fabrics:

Corset and Brassiere fabrics, Drapery and Upholstery fabrics, Lounging Robe materials, Shoe fabrics and Vestings, constructed with all-mercerized cotton yarns, or with mercerized cotton yarns and rayon yarns mixed, or entirly with rayon yarns.

Our raw materials for these fabrics consist of cotton yarns and rayon yarns. This Petition has to do, with cotton yarns and while a great deal of our machinery must be of the proper kind to handle either rayon or cotton, the lower priced fabrics must be produced on a cotton system to sell at the present price rates.

Our yarns are purchased from the spinners in the grey or unprocessed state and put up in package form to fit our requirements. These are shipped to our dyers and there mercerized and bleached or dyed to our order. These yarn packages are then transformed on various machines into the correct warp and filling packages for the weaving operation on our looms.

We then weave our cloth, put it through a finishing process and ship direct to our customer.

These cloths are referred to as Yarn Dyed Fabrics, and are essentially different from the ordinary grey goods, or Piece Dyed Fabrics, manufactured in most cotton mills.

The machinery and equipment used for handling cotton yarns is designed for the most efficient production methods that we have been able to discover. It is, therefore, necessary that we buy our yarns in a package form to function with this machinery and to the best of our knowledge, yarn was not processed in this manner in Canada at the time our processes were determined upon and adopted. Also, to the best of our knowledge, we cannot at this time purchase yarn processed and packaged in the form required by our equipment and which, we understand, the Petitioners for tariff on fine yarns will not be in position to furnish, even should they secure the protection they are asking.

Mercerized cotton yarns have two chief characteristics - strength and lustre.

The strength depends upon the length of staple - that is - qualtiy of cotton and the twist of the yarn, increasing with the number of turns.

The lustre depends upon the length of staple and the twist of the yarn, increasing as the twist decreases.

These two features, therefore, are in opposition, and the perfect yarn must have the proper staple or fibre length and just sufficient twist to give it the required strength for good weaving, and to permit the maximum lustre and appearance.

Corset materials are mostly firm, heavy weight fabrics, and require yarns of exceptional strenght and evenness. In some cases, the same staple is used in a heavy yarn as in a fine yarn in order to give superior strength. The specifications of these yarns have been determined by years of practical work, and the colours used are few in number, but extremely delicate in shade and difficult to produce.

Drapery fabrics require yarns of the utmost softness combined with sufficient twist and strength for weaving, and dyed in a wide range of Indanthrene colours, as these are recognized as the only sunfast colours. The Wabasso Cotton Company required five months to secure a satisfactory match to one shade, and our entire range of colours would require several months of laboratory work on this basis before we could secure the right results.

Our shoe fabrics require yarns of exceptional strength.

Lounging Robe and Vesting yarns should be of sufficient strength, but the proper twist to give the highest mercerization lustre.

The specifications of our yarns are unusual and have been determined through years of practical operation, and the wide range of colours we use are the result of a close study of styles and decorating requirements.

The development of new shades and yarn constructions should be carried on in privacy until our lines are on the open market for us to reap a regard in proportion to the quality of our efforts.

With these thoughts in mind, we wish at this time to make a statement which we believe is of such importance from an ethical standpoint, and so readily understood by any business man, that we would almost permit the merits of our case to rest upon it as a fundamental business necessity.

To the best of our knowledge, the only firms in position or with the intention of manufacturing to supply at all similar yarns, or similar after experimentation on submission of our qualities, are direct competitors in the corset fabric and drapery markets. On October 10th, we wrote The Wabasso Cotton Company, requesting quotations on yarns similar to those we are now using, giving them the required breaking strength on each count, and up to the date of this Petition, we have not had their reply, although we called this letter to their attention on two different occasions.

The details of our materials are an important asset in our business, and it would be an absolute injustice to force us under a tariff consideration to supply them with this precise, technical information and render it possible for our fabrics and shades to be reproduced in lower priced fabrics at the same time we are introducing them in our standard lines. The introduction of new shades in response to style demand is most important, and a superior quality line of merchandise would be seriously injured were the same shades introduced in lower priced fabrics.

Your Commission, as practical business men, can easily appreciate the unfairness of forcing us to support and educate a strong competitor. The Canadian spinners are manufacturers of fabrics, and the present duties on cloth give them sufficient protection for their merchandise without further increase of protection by duty on material in an intermediate state. We understand that all spinners of fine counts in Canada are also weavers, and there are no spinners

depending solely on the sale of yarns for their income. If, however, in your judgment, they are entitled to protection as they request, this protection should be classified to cover only the service they and any other Canadian manufacturers of these yarns are able to provide and other methods of operation should be exempted.

The following information, we believe, will explain the increased expense, should we be forced to adopt different methods of operation:

In weaving cloth, it is necessary to place on the back of the loom a spool of yarn, known as a loom warp, containing the yarn known as a warp in the cloth, and this warp, in our production, contains a varied number of ends from 2600 to 8000, and each thread is from 200 to 800 yards in length.

There are two general systems of making these warps, known as the silk system and the cotton system. These two systems use the yarn in different package forms and process it on different type machines. The yarn unit of the silk system is the skein which is produced by winding a single thread on a 48" circumference reel for any lenght desired - varying from 1000 to 10,000 yards. The cotton system unit for yarn-dyed fabrics is the chain warp, which, in the standard count contains 378 ends run in a rope form 6000 yards long. The number of ends and length are changed to suit the requirements of different manufacturers.

In the silk system, the yarn is usually mercerized and dyed in the skein form, and then would onto spools and the loom warp is made on a horizontal warping machine. This in a slow, expensive operation. The yarn may also be mercerized and dyed in what is known as a ball or chain warp, after which it is placed on bobbins, then on tubes, and then the loom warp is made on the same type horizontal warper. This is somewhat less expensive but very little.

On the cotton warping process, the yarn is invariably mercerized and dyed in the chain warp, It is then would on a slasher beam, seven of these beams placed on a compressor and loom warps produced. This method which has been used for most of our warps is by far the cheaper method and produces the most satisfactory warps for weaving. Due to the compressor system, fifty to seventy-five percent more yardage can be placed on a loom warp, thus increasing the efficiency of the loom materially. The tension of yarn on this beam is more even, which again helps in the weaving operation.

The skein or silk method of operation is only practical for special warps where varied colours and short yardage are the outstanding requirements. The cotton warp system is essentially a volume method.

The following figures show the comparative cost of the different processes and the figures are based on the cost for one pound of 60/2 yarn:

SILK PROCESS - SKEINS:

Mercerizing and Bleaching -	.20	Winding	.07	- Warping	.06	Total 33¢
" " Dyeing Pink	.28	"	"	"	"	" 41¢
" " " Blk.	.24	"	"	"	"	" 37¢
" " " Indanthrene Green	.51	"	"	"	"	" 64¢
" " " Rose	.56	"	"	"	"	" 69¢
" " " Dk. Red	.81	"	"	"	"	" 94¢

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Silk Process with Chain Warps:

Mercerizing and Bleaching	.14	Rubing .12	Warping .05	Total 31¢

Cotton Process - CHAIN WARP:

Mercerizing and Bleaching	.14	Beaming and Warping	.04	" 18¢
" " Dyeing Pink	.15	" " "	.04	" 19¢
" " " Blk.	.18	" " "	.04	" 22¢
" " " Green-Indanthrene	.40	" " "	.04	" 44¢
" " " Rose	.56	" " "	.04	" 60¢
" " " Dk. Red	.73	" " "	.04	" 77¢

Our firm should use approximately 100,000 pounds of this type of yarn during 1931.

A considerable advantage is also obtained in using chain warps because when a set of these chain warps is ordered, the entire amount of yarn is made into loom warps, while, with the skein system, a considerable amount is left on spools and must be matched to later lots of yarn with doubtful results.

Our corset brocades are constructed with cotton yarns alone, with cotton and rayon yarns, and with rayon yarns in the filling or cross thread of the cloth. In the better brocades, these are mercerized, dyed pink yarns spun with long staple cotton to procure strength beyond the ordinary commercial yarns. In some cases, the necessary strength requires the use of Pima cotton, which, we believe to be the strongest cotton grown, and which, to the best of our knowledge, is not spun in Canada. The long chain warp is a standard filling package, and is converted into bobbins for the loom shuttles on a machine constructed for this purpose at a much lower cost than skein yarn. A comparison follows, figured on actual cost of handling 40/2 Comber Peeler Yarn.

SKEINS:

Merc. and Dyeing, Pink, .28 Winding .06, Quilling .05, Total - 39¢

CHAIN WARPS:

Merc. and Dyeing, Pink, .15 Quilling.04, Total - 19¢

Our firm should use 50,000 pounds of this type of yarn during 1931, and with the additional 100,000 pounds, as mentioned above, this saving would be an important feature in costs and selling prices.

An outstanding feature of the new tariff, and one upon which its favourable acceptance by the general public is most dependent, is the effort to maintain pre-September prices and scale of living. We are prepared to absorb the duty placed on rayon and maintain our prices, and have also expressed the intention to several customers of supplying them with a wider range of fabrics, including many materials not previously manufactured in Canada, and which we hope to produce at prices lower than the imported cost, previous to the present tariff, and in this way enable these manufacturers to maintain their prices. Our hope is not only to maintain prices, but by increased volume of business to reduce prices and place upon the Canadian market attractive and useful merchandise at a lower figure than previously made.

Our processed yarns are, however, more than 50% of the cost of a great many of our fabrics, and an application of 25% duty figuring 12½% increase in our basic cost will be beyond our carrying capacity without an increased price for our fabrics.

Our faith in the industrial success of Canada under the present regime is clearly demonstrated by our starting within thirty days from the passage of the Tariff Act a building increase of 300%, and an initial purchase of machinery doubling our out-put.

We ask the Board to consider our Petition on the merits of the above facts, all of which are tothe best of our knowledge and belief. We stand willing to submit further costs and information of any character regarding this matter, and should any of our contentions be altered by change in plans of the Petitioners for a tariff with which plans we are not acquainted, we shall be only too happy to render further arguments or submit gracefully should the new information eliminate the ethical questions which we have raised.

Thanking the Board for their kind consideration in this matter, we remain

Yours truly,

CARL STOHN OF CANADA, LIMITED.

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Moncton, Dec.23, 1930.

Major Douglas Hallam,
Secy. C. W. K. G. M. A.,
TORONTO.

Dear Major Hallam,-

We have been advised by Courtauld's Co. of Toronto that there has been an advance of 5¢ per pound on their yarns as of December 1st. They are also apparently cutting out their second quality of yarn which they used in beating competition from abroad. This we understand was really first quality but sold at a lower price as second to beat competition. This means that Courtauld's have advanced price 8½¢.

I wish you would make some inquiries around the other mills who are buying Rayon to see if this advance has been applied all round, and if the other mills are satisfied to have this done. We are certainly not satisfied over it and propose to have it carried further, if necessary making a complaint to the Government. If this Company is going to shelter itself behind the Tariff the onus of advanced prices is going to fall on the manufacturer which is not fair, as Courtauld's are the only firm in Canada making viscoes rayon yarns. They can of course, keep on advancing price up to the limit of the duty unless some protest is made by the consumers.

Please let me hear from you as soon as possible in regard to this matter, as we certainly do not intend to let it rest where it is.

Yours truly,

ATLANTIC UNDERWEAR LTD.

Sgd. J. L. MacDonald.

FILE: TARIFF - BRIEF PRESENTED 1931 - CORRESPONDENCE (SILK)

Montreal, Feby. 17, 1931.

Mr. Douglas Hallam,
Silk Assoc. of Canada,
TORONTO.

Dear Mr. Hallam,

Re: Rayon Yarns - I do not know whether you are aware of the difficulty we are experiencing with the rayon yarn manufacturers who in the face of reduced prices of their own company in both England and the United States have advanced their prices in Canada - that is on the sizes we are especially interested in, with the result that their present prices are now higher than the American viscoes prices and Courtauld's Ltd. England prices, both concerns being under the same control as Courtauld's (Canada) Ltd. - in other words it is quite evident that the Canadian selling price is much higher than that prevailing in other countries and certainly anywhere from five per cent to eighteen per cent higher than the price our costs were based on prior to September 16th, 1930.

You will note on the enclosed sheet that we have given you information covering our cost prices prior to September 16th, 1930, which is of course, confidential. I thought however, you might be interested in seeing how one of the Canadian Rayon Yarn Manufacturers treats the trade, and we take it they are treating us the same as they are other people.

Very truly yours,

BELDING-CORTICELLI LTD.

SGD. W. P. MacDougall.

N.B. Mr. Houston made a copy of the statement attached to this letter.

C.K.W.

BELDING CORTICELLI LETTER FEBRUARY 17TH, 1931
COMPLAINING ABOUT PRICES CHARGED BY CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS
AND SHOWING FOLLOWING COMPARISONS

	July 17th, 1930	November 18th, 1930 still in effect	Imports landed prior to Sept.16th 1930 our cost basis
Courtaulds:			
Denier:			
100 - 21 Filament Reg. A	1.20	1.20	1.15
100 - 21 " " B		1.10	1.10
150 - 24 " " A	.75	.85	.72
150 - 24 " " B	.70	.80	.70
300 - A	.65	.72½	.62½
300 - B	.60	.67½	.59
300 - C			.57
300 Run of Mill	.65	.67½	
450 Run of Mill	.65	.70	.59½
500 Run of Mill	.65	.70	.59½

F.O.B. Our Mills
Terms 2½% 30 days 3½% 10 days

	American Viscose		Courtaulds, England		
	July 22, 1930	January 9, 1931	July 1930	January 15, 1931	Price Manufacturer gets in England after deducting one shilling excise
18 Filament 1st	1.25	1.10	5/6	4/10½	.93
18 " 2nd	1.15	1.00	5/	4/4½	.81
24 " 1st	.95	.75	4/1½	3/11½	.71
24 " 2nd	.90	.72	3/7½	3/5½	.59
1st	.78	.63	3/9	3/6	.60
2nd	.75	.60	3/3	3/0	.48
			2/9	2/6	.36
1st	.78	.63			
2nd	.75	.60			
1st	.78	.63	3/8	3/6	.60
2nd	.75	.60	3/2	3/0	.48

American:
Subject to bonus of ½% for each $100,000 up to maximum of 3% on $600,000.
Cash discount 2% 30 days.

BUYING CONFIDENTIAL LETTER FEBRUARY 17TH, 1931

COMPLAINING ABOUT PRICES CHARGED BY CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS

AND SHOWING FOLLOWING COMPARISONS

	July 17th, 1930	November 15th, 1930 still in effect	Imported landed prior to Sept.15th 1930 our cost basis
Courtaulds:			
Duplex:			
100 - 2l Filament Reg. A	1.20	1.20	1.15
100 - 2l " " B		1.10	1.10
150 - 24 " " A	.75	.85	.78
150 - 24 " " B	.70	.80	.70
300 - A	.65	.72½	.62½
300 - B	.60	.67½	.59
300 - C			.57
300 Run of Mill	.65	.67½	
450 Run of Mill	.65	.70	.59½
500 Run of Mill	.65	.70	.59½

P.O.B. Our Mills
Terms 2½% 30 days 3½% 10 days

	Courtaulds, England				Manufacturer gets in England after deducting one shilling exchange
	July 22, 1930	January 9, 1931	July 1930	January 15, 1931	
18 Filament 1st	1.25	1.10	5/6	4/10½	.93
18 " 2nd	1.15	1.00	5/	4/4½	.81
24 " 1st	.95	.75	4/1½	3/11½	.71
24 " 2nd	.90	.72	3/7½	3/8½	.59
1st	.78	.63	3/3	3/6	.60
2nd	.75	.50	3/3	3/0	.49
			2/9	2/6	.56
1st	.78	.63			
2nd	.75	.60			
1st	.75	.63	3/8	3/6	.60
2nd	.75	.60	3/2	3/0	.48

American:
Subject to bonus of ½% for each $100,000 up to maximum of
3% on $600,000.
Cash discount 2% 30 days.

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OCT 1 1936
by R.R.

FILE: GROUT'S LIMITED (SILK GEN.)

COPY.

LETTER IN PART ONLY.

Confidential. January 29th, 1931.

Mr. P. R. Watson,
Grouts Ltd.,
St.Catharines, Ont.

Dear Mr. Watson,-

"Letter re prices: I had a message from McKinnon saying he thought a letter on prices from the Silk Association advisable, after again going over the wording of the brief. Since the executive meeting I have been trying to frame one that would be safe to read in the House. I have not got the right wording yet."

"Artificial silk: In order to get anywhere on the acetate, bamberg, etc. artificial silk we will first have to get a letter from Courtaulds saying that they are quite agreeable to our request. This done we will then have to fight out the question as to the possibility of appraisal in which there are difficulties."

"Courtaulds: While I picked up nothing on this in Ottawa, I am afraid there is going to be a stormy time over Courtauld's price raise. The reduction in the price in England followed by the reduction in the price in the United States, with the raising of prices in Canada, is apparently more than human nature can stand. What I don't like is the change in attitude to this firm; they are losing all their good will in the trade. Complaints as to their qualities are beginning to come in, with comments describing their methods of doing business as "high handed". Probably their product is as good as ever, and probably their method of doing business is the same as ever, the difference being in the attitude of the customer. However, some powerful interests, with considerable political backing, are sharpening their axes to go after them."

Mr. Dick and myself had an interview with Mr. Taylor and warned him, in as plain language as we could use without going into details and naming names, but he was of the opinion that everything was going smoothly.

R. P. Sparks: Mr. R. P. Sparks, while I was with him, got a message from a friend in Montreal that the cutting-up trade is up in arms about the way the customs are re-valuing printed silks. The information was that the cutters-up are going to try and import the dresses instead of the fabric. Sparks thought we should be warned about this, and I am writing to Mr. Collette."

Yours faithfully,

DH/VT. Secretary.